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United Arab Emirates: Special Report on the first ten years

Stronger Nato sought by Britain and America

Warnings that Nato must strengthen and expand its role were given by Western defence experts at a weekend conference in Munich. Mr Frank Carlucci, America's new Deputy Defence Secretary, argued that Europe could no longer say it was unable to increase its military contributions. A British junior minister said that freedom and democracy must prevail in non-aligned nations.

Allies told they must pay fair share

By Our Foreign Staff

The Nato alliance must strengthen itself throughout the world with better forces and arms, American and British spokesmen told Western defence experts in Munich at the weekend.

The United States was determined to show Europe and new and old allies elsewhere in the world "the reliability and value of American friendship" and to this end was "unequivocally committed to a major and sustained increase in military capability and therefore in defence spending", Mr Frank Carlucci, the Deputy Defence Secretary, told 140 defence specialists from nine Western countries at the Munich meeting.

With Europe's total gross national product now exceeding that of the United States, Europe could no longer argue that it was unable to increase its military contributions.

Looking beyond Europe, Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the RAF, said in a text prepared for the conference, that while following "the common goals of profit and security", Western strategy in the Third World should avoid a revival of imperialism. "The West cannot afford to have its own Angola, Ethiopia or Afghanistan", he argued.

The principles of freedom and democracy must prevail and the West should show that, unlike the Soviet Union, it accepted the position of non-aligned countries. The West must avoid "militaristic intervention in support of regimes and movements operating against the will of the majority of a nation", he said.

A judicious cocktail of political influence and the indirect or direct application of armed force was needed.

The British view is that a three-level approach should be taken on the use of military resources outside Nato, he said. This comprises military aid, sales and training to Third World countries; peacetime deployments abroad by Nato to register the West's presence; and the development of a Nato rapid deployment task force for long-range intervention, such as the Americans are creating.

Mr Carlucci said that Washington wanted "to be able to say that a new awareness has arisen in the alliance; a new consensus to give first priority to the defence of freedom. We want to demonstrate that our friends and allies are contributing their fair share of the common burden".

The text of his remarks was released to correspondents by the Pentagon to ensure full publicity for his message, which cannot have come as a great surprise to his listeners or to most European governments.

Mr Carlucci said that in recent years neither the United States nor the Europeans had devoted enough resources to defence to meet the rapid build-up of Soviet conventional and nuclear forces.

"Many of the Nato force goals have not been achieved and many long-term defence programme measures are far from full implementation", he said. "Further, neither the Americans nor Europeans have been sufficiently engaged in the search for ways to protect our common interests in the Gulf and other areas."

Criticizing previous Administrations such as President Carter's for their lack of purpose, he said that all too often Washington had talked of consultation but acted on its own.

"Too frequently we have urged the need for consistency, yet presented our allies with what, at times, must have seemed like annual changes in priorities and programmes." The new Administration was aware of those dangers, he said, and was determined to avoid them.

Mr Carlucci then argued that the Europeans could no longer argue in mitigation that they could not afford a fair share of the alliance's defence burden.

"Europe is no longer shattered, impoverished and disunited", he said. "Indeed, Western Europe's total gross national product exceeds that of the United States.

"In this situation, the United States cannot be expected to improve and strengthen United States forces in Europe unless other allies increase their own contribution to the combined defence effort. Nor can the United States, unaided, bear the burden of promoting Western interests beyond Europe", he said.

"We are unequivocally committed to a major and sustained increase in military capability and, therefore, in defence spending", Mr Carlucci said, in a reference to President Reagan's plans to spend an extra $170,000m (£75,555m) on defence over the next five years.

"We are equally determined to demonstrate to old allies and to potential friends alike the reliability and value of American friendship. In key areas of the world beyond Europe, we will begin to build a more durable framework of relationships designed to enhance the security of those regions."

Risks of détente, page 5
Leading article, page 13

Reagan aide threatens action over Cuban arms

From David Cross
Washington, Feb 22

It was "entirely possible" that the United States would take direct action against Cuba if Havana continued to ship arms to left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador, one of President Reagan's leading advisers said today.

"It is in Cuba's self interest to halt them (the arms shipments) right now and this transmittal of subversion into Central America", Mr Edwin Meese, the President's chief adviser at the White House, told a television interviewer.

Mr Meese had been asked whether the new Administration would consider blockading Cuba to prevent arms leaving the country. He said that he did not think it would be wise to rule out any options at present. "One of the things you do not do is rule anything out in advance".

This was one of the main troubles with the previous Administration, he said. Mr Reagan wanted potential adversaries to go to bed each night wondering what might befall them if they acted against America's national interests.

Mr Meese pointed out that the options open to the United States for dealing with the flow of arms from Cuba to El Salvador was not necessarily limited to a display of military force. Diplomatic pressures and economic measures could be brought to bear by both the United States and its allies, he said.

The Administration's first priority in tackling the problem was to present its "incontrovertible" evidence that arms were reaching the left in El Salvador from Cuba via third countries, Mr Meese said. Several nations were already acting to prevent weapons from passing through their territory. Explaining why the United States attached so much importance to the issue, he said that the Cubans had been "able to operate with impunity" almost anywhere in the world during recent years.

"It is time that Cuba and the other nations that seek to subvert other countries wake up to the fact that we have a new Administration, a new national resolve", he said. "We will take the steps needed to keep the peace any place in the world, and that includes El Salvador."

Reiterating the well rehearsed criticism of former President Carter's foreign policy, Mr Meese attacked the Administration for conflicting statements and dropping plans which it had once promoted.

When President Reagan said something he would follow it through, Mr Meese promised. Moreover, the Administration would speak with one voice.



A man being rescued from the sea by an RAF helicopter near Tynemouth yesterday.

Snow storms bring chaos to the roads

By Michael Horsnell

The worst weather of the winter swept Britain yesterday blanketing about two thirds of the country in snow, blocking roads and causing scores of accidents.

In the North-east, a fisherman drowned in heavy seas after an incident in which an inshore lifeboat capsized while it searched for the survivors of a fishing boat which had overturned off Tynemouth. Six men, two of whom swam 400 yards ashore in icy water, survived.

The other four were plucked to safety by an RAF helicopter which braved gale force winds to make two rescue sweeps. Flight Sergeant Jock Menmuir, aged 30, of Arbroath, was lowered four times into the sea during the rescue.

The helicopter captain, Flight Lieutenant John Streeter, aged 28, of Banstead, Surrey, said three of the surviving fishermen, who had been in the water for 20 minutes, had to be resuscitated and given heart massage during the 10-mile flight to hospital in Newcastle.

The three men were described last night as "poorly".

The dead fisherman was named as Mr Joseph Brown, aged 44, of North Shields. His son, John, aged 18, was among those rescued from the 16ft vessel, the Flying Spray, which capsized near the entrance of Cullercoats harbour.

He and the other two members of the crew, Mr James Dorman, aged 31, and Mr Ronald Errington, aged 24, were suffering from extreme hypothermia. Mr Brown's body was found trapped in seaweed.

The crew of the Tynemouth inshore rescue lifeboat were winched by helicopter on to rocks, apart from Mr James Griffiths who swam ashore.

The three-man lifeboat crew was taken to hospital in Tynemouth where their condition was said to be satisfactory.

Mr Stewart Brown, the helmsman, was detained and Mr Graham Boyd, a crewman, aged 39, who was briefly trapped beneath the lifeboat, was later allowed home.

Mr Jim Griffiths said: "Stewart Brown drifted away. I got thrown clear, but Graham Boyd got stuck underneath. I could not lift the boat because it was too heavy and I could not get underneath because I had inflated my life jacket."

In the Peak District, 26 people, including seven children, were stranded in their cars for several hours in the Goyt Valley after heavy snow falls blocked the road behind them. The people, who had been visiting a local beauty spot, were released when a snowplough cleared the way.

Earlier a man aged 71 collapsed and died while out rambling with friends in the Ashop Clough area of the Peak Park. Mr Reginald Brocklebank, of Seymour Grove, Old Trafford, Manchester, was believed to have had a heart attack.

Miss Penelope Edwards, aged 19, of Wirral, Merseyside,

Continued on page 2, col 5

Mr Biffen admits that Government was scared by pits threat

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

The past week's manoeuvrings over the mineworkers' dispute had been a watershed for the Government, which had been frightened by the spectre of widespread industrial action, Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade said yesterday.

Mr Biffen, a former Chief Secretary to the Treasury, denied that he was a member of a government of monetarist theologians, and said that it had been gradualist in its approach.

His comments, in an interview on London Weekend Television's Weekend World, gave public voice to views he has held privately for some time. But they will nevertheless sharpen the debate inside the Conservative Party in the aftermath of the Government's climbdown.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, and other ministerial colleagues are to meet the National Coal Board and leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers on Wednesday to bring about a settlement of the dispute, which will involve the Government providing more financial aid to the industry.

It emerged last night that Mr Howell had given Treasury ministers advance warning that the board's external financing limits would have to be raised if a national coal strike were to be averted.

Mr Biffen, stating that he had not gone into politics "to be a kamikaze pilot", said it was much better that the dispute was handled speedily, "though I do not deny for one moment the acute embarrassment this means for the Government".

"The Government had given in to industrial muscle, but "I think the Government were very wise when they saw the situation that had emerged to decide that this was not an area where they would put at risk their authority."

"I think that what we have seen demonstrated over the last week is something which we have long known in this country, and that is the capacity of certain sections of organized labour to exercise an extra-parliamentary authority which is, if you like, almost baronial."

There was bound to be reaction in industrial relations but it was by no means clear how that reaction would proceed. "We are still living obviously in the eye of the storm and there is still a great deal of drama about this."

Mr Biffen would not be drawn on the threatened strike by water workers, although other ministers were stating last night that that was a different situation because it was over pay.

Tory backbenchers, unhappy at the amount of Government cash for the nationalized industries, will this week watch carefully not only the coal settlement, but also the scale of financial aid to the British Steel Corporation.

Mr Biffen said that in the second half of this Parliament the Government would pursue "a gradualist and sensible and a practical policy rather than a hard-line theological policy".

Kent miners settle, page 2
Leading article, page 13

Unions queue to test Thatcher resolve

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Several powerful groups of workers are this week lining up to test the Government's determination to firmly withstand attempts by unions to take advantage of the retreat from an all-out confrontation with the miners.

The Government made it clear at the end of last week that what was being hailed in some quarters as victory for the miners should not be seen as a softening of its attitude toward public sector pay. The water and sewerage workers, civil servants and gasworkers are preparing to test that resolve.

The first indication of ministers' attitudes will come this afternoon when Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council and Minister responsible for the Civil Service, will tell leaders of nine unions representing 530,000 white-collar civil servants that the Government is not prepared, in any substantial measure, to bridge the gap between its 6 per cent pay offer and the union's 15 per cent claim.

Although the campaign of industrial action being threatened by the Civil Service unions could be damaging, ministers are more concerned about the effects of a possible national strike by the 32,000 water and sewerage workers in England and Wales.

Despite protestations from the National Water Council that its "final" 10 per cent offer was made without consultations with the Government it was clear last week that the Cabinet would not like to see the council improve the offer.

A union negotiator said last night that if the employers followed those exhortations the only item for discussion at a meeting of the four unions in the industry on Wednesday will be what form industrial action should take and when it will start.

Mr Ronald Keating, assistant general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said: "Because of the need of the Government to save face we could now be entering what would be a major industrial dispute with far-reaching and unknown consequences.

"Because there has never been a major dispute in the industry nobody knows what will happen and the Government should realize the extent to which they are playing with fire. This has become essentially a political dispute and it is not of our making. We have always wanted to negotiate with the emloyers and so far we have not really been allowed to", Mr Keating said.

The unions might be prepared to call off their notice of strike action, which they are expected to give on Wednesday, if another 2 or 3 per cent was to be offered by the water council.

Union negotiators are seeking

Continued on page 2, col 1

Engineering union swings to right

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The dominant right-wing faction in the leadership of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers has secured a comfortable majority in the union's Labour Party and TUC delegations for the first time in recent years.

The election of the delegates, who will cast the block vote of the 1.2 million members of the union, Britain's second biggest, will have wide implications for its frequently pivotal role at both the Labour Party conference and the TUC.

It is likely significantly to increase electoral support for moderate candidates to the executive of the Labour Party and to the TUC general council. That choice has traditionally been left to the delegations in the engineering union.

The right-wing, led by Mr Terence Duffy, the president, and Sir John Boyd, the general secretary, are confident both of having secured a two-thirds majority in the two 36-man delegations and having consolidated control of the union's policy-making national committee.

The results mean that the union's leadership will have the flexibility which it has lacked to leave important policy decisions, if politically necessary, to the delegations.

Correctly anticipating a slender left-wing majority in the delegation to this year's Wembley conference on an electoral college to choose the Labour leader, the union's leaders sought agreement from the national committee to vote against any form of college that did not give at least 51 per cent of the vote to MPs.

The move backfired when the leadership realized it had unintentionally helped to deliver the conference into the hands of the left by making its delegation unable to support the moderate consensus in favour of a college in which the parliamentary party had a 50 per cent say.

Although an informal political audit of the votes has not yet been completed by either left or right, it appears that 15 or 16 right wingers have been elected out of 26 lay delegates to the TUC and Labour Party conference this year. With the executive taking up the remaining seats, that ensures a right wing majority.

An approximate count of the elections to the newly-expanded national committee suggests that of the 84 delegates so far elected 51 are right wingers and the remaining 33 from the left.

Missionaries freed by Iranians

The three British missionaries held in Iran were released last night, ready for return home, Mr Terry Waite, special envoy of the Archbishop of Canterbury, said in a telephone call from Tehran to the Press Association in London.

The position of the fourth imprisoned Briton, Mr Andrew Pyke, a businessman, was still unclear.

The missionaries, Dr John and Dr Audrey Coleman and Miss Jean Waddell, former secretary to the Anglican Bishop of Iran, were arrested last August on suspicion of espionage.

Mr Waite said he had had a meal and a long chat with them

Moscow feels under threat

The Soviet Union will be seeking support from its friends and allies when the twenty-sixth congress of the Communist Party opens in Moscow today at a time when Russians feel their ideology is facing a greater threat than it has for many years. The country's elderly leadership faces a grim economic situation at home and a gloomy outlook abroad Page 6

180,000 jobs at risk

Up to 180,000 jobs could be lost because of the declining output of Britain's mechanical engineering factories over a 15-month period from October 1980 to December 1981, according to a tripartite working party report Page 15

Radio station blast

A bomb exploded outside the offices of Radio Free Europe in Munich injuring eight people. The editorial offices were extensively damaged but news broadcasts to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were not delayed. Page 4

Confusion over grant

A decision to give an autistic boy a mobility allowance, a conclusion apparently in contradiction of the 1979 regulations, has created confusion for other handicapped children Page 4

Glasgow jobs protest

A crowd estimated at up to 70,000 took part in an unemployment protest march in Glasgow led by Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition Page 2



England's new vice-captain: Geoff Miller, of Derbyshire, who has taken over from Bob Willis as vice-captain of the England cricket team touring the West Indies. Willis has returned home because of a knee injury Page 9

Child killings reach 20

The White House has set up a federal task force to find the killer of black children in Atlanta, Georgia. The recent disappearance of two children has brought the total number of victims to 20 Page 6

Lima: Peru and Ecuador have moved closer to war 5

Go-ahead for salving of treasure wreck

An Edinburgh court decision means that salvage work can resume on the De Liefde, a Dutch East Indiaman that sank off Shetland in 1711. The wreck is believed to contain much gold and silver Page 4

Russia warns South Africa after Mozambique raid

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Feb 22

The Soviet Union will help Mozambique if South Africa invades the country again, Mr Valentin Wodowin, the Soviet Ambassador, said in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, at the weekend.

His statement was underscored by the visit of warships of the Soviet navy's Indian Ocean fleet to Maputo and Beira, Mozambique's two main ports.

Four weeks ago a South African army task force attacked a headquarters base of the outlawed African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) near Maputo in a raid which has considerably heightened tension in southern Africa.

The visit of the Soviet warships to Mozambican ports is the first for nearly a year and Mr Wodowin said more ships would shortly be sent to Mozambique.

He said that the Soviet Union did not intend to threaten, "but if someone fights our friends we will react accordingly". He added that under a treaty of friendship and cooperation with Mozambique, the Soviet Union was committed to giving military assistance if required.

The South African reaction to the showing of the red flag in Mozambique's harbours has been to give an assurance that its navy's advanced tracking facilities enable it to gather precise knowledge about all shipping movements in the area.

The visit of the Soviet warships is considered to be a morale booster for President Samora Machel's Frelimo Government, especially as he was compelled to parade, in disgrace, army officers who he said had ordered their men not to engage the South African raiders.

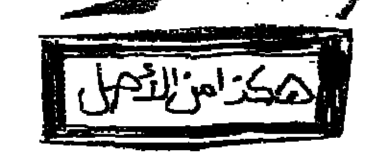
A South African defence force spokesman said in Pretoria that the West also would have to take notice of the development and the threat it posed to vital oil routes. It was an indication that the Soviet navy was prepared to play a more open role in the Indian Ocean.

IRA murder 'informer'

A man was shot dead by the IRA in West Belfast last night. He was named by the Provisionals as Patrick Trainor from the Lower Falls area. One report said he was hit by a burst of fire from a car.

A statement from the IRA's Belfast battalion alleged that Mr Trainor had been passing information to the authorities since June 1976. He has yet to be officially identified.

Shops bombed: The Provisional IRA yesterday admitted responsibility for fire bomb attacks at the weekend on shops in Belfast, Armagh and Londonderry (Christopher Thomas writes from Belfast).



Negotiations start on aid for coal industry as last group of unofficial strikers return to work

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Staff

All 50,000 miners who were on unofficial strike last week are expected to return to work today as talks open between union officials and the National Coal Board on outline plans for the future of the industry.

In Kent, the last outpost of unofficial action, a mass meeting at Margate accepted an area council recommendation to return to work, though with a warning of further action if the threatened Snowdown colliery was not guaranteed a reprieve.

At today's talks, both sides will seek to agree a common policy for state aid to the industry which can be presented to the Government at a tripartite meeting scheduled for Wednesday.

The meeting of 2,000 of the 3,000 Kent miners yesterday decided to maintain for the time being an overtime ban after being told by Mr Jack Collins, area secretary, that Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the coal board, was "on trial" after last week's retreat from the plan for pit closures.

Their return brings Kent into line with the larger militant areas of South Wales and Scotland, which on Friday decided to end their strikes. The Yorkshire area council decided not to join the strike today as planned.

The Kent resolution said that in the event of an "unsatisfactory response from the coal board on the future of Snowdown colliery, the area council would be empowered to reimpose the strike".

Mr Collins said after the meeting that he would be prepared "to lead Kent miners into other coalfields" if the withdrawal of the closure list was not shown to mean the continued security of Snowdown.

A threat of industrial action from the traditionally moderate Nottinghamshire miners will remain until this morning, because of unrest over a tentative proposal to merge Babbington colliery, near Nottingham, with Hucknall colliery. It is expected, however, that that proposal will be included in those withdrawn last week.

The area coal board also expects that unrest over a plan to close another colliery, New Hucknall, has been defused. Although closure of the pit was agreed with the National Union of Mineworkers, the Nottinghamshire area had decided to appeal, and the closure is one of those withdrawn last week.

Unions hope for pay flexibility

Continued from page 1

a similar settlement to the miners' 13 per cent 10-month deal and it is possible that militant workers in Wales will today join water workers in the North-east and impose an unofficial work to rule.

The water workers are unlikely to weaken in the face of the Government pronouncements, and the chief negotiator for the Civil Service unions gave a warning that a strong line from the Government would be likely to produce a similar response from the unions.

Mr William Kendall, secretary general of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said: "There would be a hardening on our side. I believe we are in for a bruising battle."

Mr Kendall said it was inevitable that some action would take place if the Government was inflexible. It is thought that Lord Soames will offer an extra 1 or 1½ per cent on top of the 6 per cent to the union leaders today.

Leaders of the nine unions meet on Thursday to take a final decision on industrial action which is due to start with a one-day national strike on March 9.

Waiting in the wings of the public sector pay round are the 42,000 gasworkers whose leaders meet the employers tomorrow and are hoping for an improvement on the last 9.7 per cent offer.

Leading article, page 13

Relief at lack of new labour law cases

By Our Labour Editor

Officials at Mr James Prior's Department of Employment are relieved that the Employment Act, 1980, has remained virtually unused since being put on the statute book last summer.

Civil servants at the department charged with monitoring the progress of the labour law reforms are unable to trace any case in which the various provisions on secondary picketing, the closed shop and secret ballots have been invoked.

That failure by employers to take advantage of the legislation is largely attributed to the low level of industrial action, generated by the fear of unemployment, during the 1980-81 pay round.

But Mr Prior is far from dismayed at the silence that has descended over changes in the law which were designed to create a better climate in which unions and managements could make improvements in industrial relations.

He is said to be pleased that there has not been a spate of litigation and industrial strife over the Act, since its eventual success depends on its being given time to become acceptable.

Apart from the case of Miss Joanna Harris all that Mr Prior's officials have in their thin file on use of the legislation are press cuttings about a small manufacturer of putty in the Midlands threatening to invoke the section on secondary picketing, and a report that Mr William Keys, general secretary of the printing union, Sogat, knew of the Act "being waved in front of his members".

Miss Harris, a poultry inspector, was dismissed by Sandwell council, West Midlands, for refusing to join a union.

The inactivity has not deterred the TUC from publishing a lengthy guide to trade union activists on how to carry on as though the law had not been changed, and the existence of the Act continues to sour relations between the unions and the Government.

The TUC is to consult more than 100 affiliated unions on their views about the recently published Green Paper on trade union immunities. But unions are deliberately breaching the deadline for representations on the issue set by the Employment Secretary.

Mr Prior has asked interested parties to make their views known by the end of June, but the TUC will inform him that that timetable cannot be met. A final response is being left to the annual congress of the TUC in September, and he will be informed then.

The TUC argues that such a drawn out consultative process shows the seriousness with which the unions regard the far-reaching implications of the various proposals for fresh legal curbs advanced in the Green Paper, and their concern that any future legislation should not further restrict the framework of British industrial relations.

Thousands in protest march over jobless

From a Staff Reporter
Glasgow

A solemn procession of the unemployed marched through Glasgow on Saturday in a demonstration against the Government, calling for "the right to work". More than double the number expected by the Scottish Council of the Labour Party turned out in what was claimed as the largest mass protest in the city since the 1920s.

So long was the column of demonstrators that after the leaders had reached Queen's Park and spent more than two hours making speeches, the procession, with its banners and anti-Thatcher slogans, was still pouring into the park.

"The rally had actually finished and people were still arriving. It was a staggering response," a Labour Party official said yesterday.

Estimates of the number that turned out ranged up to 70,000. Many came from areas of unemployment outside Scotland. Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, walked at the head of the demonstration, which he said expressed the rising fury against the Tory Government. He went on:

"There have been great and historic meetings here before, but never anything like this". They were there because of a human disgrace. Unemployment, he predicted, would soon pass the two and a half million mark as 12,000 people a week were thrown out of work.

For the police, however, there was full employment on Saturday. Hundreds had been drafted into the city for the day because the march coincided with two other demonstrations, by Scottish "loyalists" and by a faction of the National Front, and with a local football derby.

Only a handful turned out for the National Front demonstration, and they joined the 1,000 "loyalists" who marched under the eyes of a large force of police.

The only trouble during the day developed at Parkhead football ground, where Celtic met Rangers and 176 supporters were arrested. Forty-nine people were injured and 19 taken to hospital. The match was the first serious test of the new law banning drink and drunken spectators from sporting events.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister responsible for Home Affairs at the Scottish Office, who visited the ground, was generally satisfied with the result.



Photograph by Jonathan Player

Benjamin Savage, aged 22 months, getting to know a snowman at Box Hill, near Dorking, Surrey, yesterday.

Rescuers in action as snow sweeps Britain

Continued from page 1

is seriously ill in hospital at Cardiff after she slipped and fell 20ft over a railway bridge during a snowball fight yesterday.

Mountain rescue teams in Glencoe and on Ben Nevis were also kept busy during the weekend. On Saturday night two English climbers were rescued after they had been caught in an avalanche on Stob Coire Nam Beithe in Glencoe.

Mr Michael Hays, aged 22, of Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, and Mr Richard Haley, also 22, of Barrow-in-Furness, were brought 3,000ft down the mountainside by Glencoe mountain rescue team after being found in the snow-filled central gully having fallen 200ft.

Mr Hays was taken by helicopter to hospital, in Glasgow where his injuries were described as serious, but Mr Haley was discharged yesterday.

The Langdale and Ambleside mountain rescue team in the Lake District was called out to rescue a Fleetwood man who had broken his ankle while walking in snow at Alcock Tarn, Grassmere.

The worst affected region of snowbound Britain was the West Midlands where up to eight inches fell

The race meeting at Wolverhampton today has been abandoned after four inches of snow fell.

Big cuts in careers service cash sought

By Mark Jackson
of *The Times*
Educational Supplement

Doncaster Council will today be asked to cut back its careers department to the lowest staff levels in the country. The plan has been decided on by the council's ruling left-wing Labour group which says that the service is a waste of money.

The cut of £54,000, which represents one-fifth of the careers department's budget, will, the principal careers officer said, bring its case loads up to those of Leicestershire, whose cuts last year drew a ministerial warning that the Government might have to consider taking over the local authority careers service.

Ministers are awaiting the county's response to a confidential Department of Employment careers' inspectorate report, which says that the cuts have caused serious damage to the service.

Most Labour authorities, particularly those in areas of high youth unemployment, like Doncaster, have been strengthening their careers departments, which play a key role in the government schemes for the young unemployed. But Mr George Rumwell, Doncaster's council leader, told a council committee last week that the Labour group had found it was "wasting a lot of money on a cosmetic service".

Referring to widespread protests from MPs for local constituencies, head teachers and employers' groups against the proposed cut, he said that "political lobbyists" were trying to deflect the group from its purpose.

The critics claim that a council study, which appeared to show that Doncaster was spending a fifth more for each pupil on its careers service than similar towns in the area, overlooked the inclusion of the £60,000 cost of setting up a new careers centre during the year of comparison.

But Mr Arthur Heaven, chairman of the education committee, said the decision had been taken as a matter of principle. He told a meeting of careers staff that the council had to choose between priorities and the careers service cut was equivalent to closing libraries or museums.

The only other local authorities known to be reducing their careers departments this year are Cumbria, which is making a 10 per cent cut, and East Sussex and Surrey, which are making smaller reductions in staffing.

In brief

700 flee from hotel fire

About 700 guests, visitors and staff were safely evacuated when fire severely damaged Ye Olde Felbridge hotel in East Grinstead, West Sussex, early yesterday.

The fire is thought to have started in a room adjoining the kitchens, where an ox was being spit-roasted. Police said the cause was not regarded as suspicious.

Irish ministers try to avert petrol strike

Talks were held in Dublin last night to avoid a petrol shortage. More than 800 oil tanker drivers began an official strike over pay at midnight on Friday. Ministers had meetings with both sides to get negotiations reopened.

Brian Sellers dies

Brian Sellers, the cricketer who led Yorkshire to the county championship six times during his captaincy from 1933 to 1947, has died at his home in Bingley, West Yorkshire. He was 73.

Student hurt in fall

Miss Lynne Dorrington, a student, aged 19, of Saltney, Cheshire, was very ill with head injuries in hospital at Sheffield yesterday after falling 35 feet from the balcony of a hall of residence in Clarkehouse Road, Sheffield.

Constable stabbed

Police Constable Jonathan Spink, aged 23, was stabbed in the hand yesterday as he tried to arrest four youths caught stealing from a passenger's handbag at Leicester Square Tube station. He was detained in hospital. The youths escaped.

PC saves man

A young man who roped his neck and jumped off the medieval walls in York yesterday was saved when Police Constable Stephen Harris grabbed his coat and dragged him to safety.

No inquest on player

The Sheffield coroner has decided not to hold an inquest into the death of Keith Solomon, aged 19, the reserve goalkeeper at Sheffield United, who collapsed and died last Thursday.

Hotel hostages freed

An armed gang released unharmed two hotel workers they had taken hostage after failing to open the safe of the Killiney Court hotel, 10 miles from Dublin in the Irish Republic yesterday.

Farm death toll

Human error is blamed for 95 per cent of accidents on farms, and a quarter of the deaths are among children, according to a new agricultural safety code, published yesterday.

Hunt for TB carrier

The police are searching for a tramp with a bad cough who is the carrier of a highly infectious form of tuberculosis. He discharged himself from hospital in Eastbourne last week.

Punter's £100,000 win

A £100,000 fortune is waiting to be collected at a Manchester betting shop by an anonymous punter, whose £49 stake on a six-horse accumulator bet came up on Saturday.

Britannia inquiries

The number of crewmen from the royal yacht Britannia being questioned about alleged homosexual acts has risen to eight.

Flexible working at Talbot despite union opposition

The 1,700 workers at the Talbot car plant near Coventry, will go over to Continental-style flexible working when they resume a four-day week on Tuesday.

For the past six months the plant has worked a one-day week, and 525 men left recently under a £2m redundancy scheme.

Mr Peter Griffiths, the managing director, says the new efficiency move is a "brave new start". It is copied from the system in the French factories of the Peugeot SA parent company.

The unions have not agreed to the scheme, which will allow the loss-making firm to produce more cars with fewer people.

Mr Griffiths said: "It can mean the difference between achieving 100 per cent of our schedules rather than 90 per cent and that is absolutely vital".

The new formula will enable Talbot to remeasure and perhaps cut the time allowed for some jobs and speed up the assembly line

The company is to spend more than £10m on preparing Ryton to build the Horizon model, at present imported from France.

From the grass roots: Reversing the trend to machines

Farmer proposes voluntary land army on a regional basis for seasonal jobs

By Ian Bradley

A Yorkshire farmer believes that Britain's present high level of unemployment could be reduced, and the needs of farmers met, by reviving the idea of a land army.

Mr Ivor Holmes, who raises beef cattle and grows fruit and vegetables at Birstwith, near Harrogate, says that like many farmers and market gardeners he needs seasonal casual labour.

"In the summer I will need fruit pickers. In October I will need about a dozen people to tie up raspberries. I could also do with people to plant vegetables at various times.

"At the moment I have to call individually on housewives, students and retired people. It would be much better if I could ring someone up and book a gang of workers".

What Mr Holmes proposes is that mobile gangs, recruited from the unemployed, should be established in regions throughout the country. Farmers would be able to hire the gangs on contract, paying a lump sum for a particular job to be done. Earnings could be directly related to the speed of the work, which would be supervised by a gang leader.

He emphasizes that recruitment to the gangs should be voluntary rather than compulsory. "There is no point in using people who do not want to do that kind of work."

He thinks that the only period during which it would be difficult to find work for the gangs would be between mid-December and mid-February.

Mr Holmes feels that the availability of labour gangs would help to reverse the trend whereby many farmers are introducing expensive machinery or even moving out of crops that are labour intensive because they cannot find casual workers.

"People are pulling out of growing raspberries, tomatoes, asparagus and other vegetables because of the shortage of labour", he says. "Every year farmers who previously used people to harvest potatoes are buying foreign-made machines costing over £30,000 to do the job".

He has used unemployed youngsters as fruit pickers himself. Last year he offered to take a jobless school-leaver on to his farm under the Government's Youth Opportunities Scheme, but found no enthusiasm for the idea among local officials of the Department of Employment and Manpower Services Commission.

He would like to see some unemployed executive with administrative experience take up his idea and start a gang in one area as a pilot scheme. Humberside, the North Fylde coast, East Anglia and Kent are market gardening regions which, he thinks, would have a particularly strong demand for casual labour.

He also sees no reason why the scheme should be confined to working on the land. "The gang could also be used for jobs like painting factories which require a large labour force and come round only once in a while", he says.

Britain has a smaller proportion of its workforce (2.6 per cent) employed in agriculture and horticulture than any other country in the European Economic Community. Mr Holmes hopes that, by giving unemployed people a taste of farm work and reversing the tide of mechanization, his idea might prove the first step towards creating far more permanent jobs on the land.

In the longer term he would like to see smallholdings and allotments made more readily and cheaply available to those among the unemployed who want to set up on the land. He deplores the fact that county councils are selling off their smallholdings and that the extension of tenants' rights under the Agriculture Act, 1976, discourages landowners from letting land.

Mr Holmes believes that, if they were freed from the present law on tenants' rights, many landowners would be prepared to let parcels of about 10 acres of land on 25-year leases at a rent of between £60 and £70 a year. He says that smallholdings and market gardens of that size should yield an adequate income for one man and his family.

Century-old passion is aroused again over politics behind Gaelic football

From David Nicholson-Lord
Belfast

To anyone unversed in the intricacies of Ulster politics, Gaelic football may seem an innocent, if inscrutable pastime. The fact that many people think very differently is a potent factor in the continuing debate about devolution in the province.

While the apparent inscrutability can be put down to ignorance of rules which are rather less intrinsically confusing than cricket, the emotions aroused by the game took root about a century ago. Last week those emotions surfaced again in the Rev Ian Paisley's Protestant heartland of Ballymena, co Antrim.

Ostensibly, the issue centred on the decision by the province's Department of the Environment to grant planning permission to the All Saints Gaelic Club for new pitches and changing facilities. In reality it concerned the antagonism of "loyalists" towards the Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA), the body responsible for Gaelic football and companion sports like hurling and handball.

In Ballymena, Mr David Mitchell, the recently appointed Northern Ireland Minister for the Environment, was greeted by a crowd of demonstrators on arriving for a council meeting on the day the decision was announced. The council, controlled by Mr Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party, then effectively voted to expel him from its meeting on the ground that he had capitulated to an "anti-Protestant, anti-British and pro-republican organization".

The GAA, which celebrates its centenary in three years, was founded during the Gaelic revival as an avowedly nationalist body. Its headquarters are in Dublin, and perhaps a seventh of its nearly 3,000 clubs are in Ulster, each devoted to promotion of Irish language and culture as well as sport.

What particularly annoys "loyalists," apart from the GAA's official espousal of a united 32-county Ireland, is the rule dating from the turn of the century which declares that no British "soldiers, Navy men and police" shall be eligible for membership. Anger has also been roused by the GAA's sympathy for H block protesters as well as the breech of Sunday observance by Gaelic matches where republican flags are frequently flown.

To many within the GAA, the rule banning British security forces is something of an anachronism.

Among the consequences of that ruling was the reverberation of accusations of sectarianism and Gaelic clubs often got short shrift from unionist councils. According to Mr Michael Feeney, the GAA's Ulster secretary, many clubs remain short of facilities and pitches. Those included Ballymena.

Mr Mitchell's reply to his detractors was that the decision was based on planning grounds alone. But he went on to surmise publicly that the council would not have objected if the body involved had been the Protestant Protest Association.

TUC tells trades councils to shun H-block meeting

By Our Labour Staff

The TUC has warned the country's 440 trades councils not to take part in a conference next month seeking support for H block hunger strikers in Northern Ireland.

The conference, in Coventry on March 14, is expected to attract republican and extreme left-wing delegates and is believed to have the support of a few trades councils.

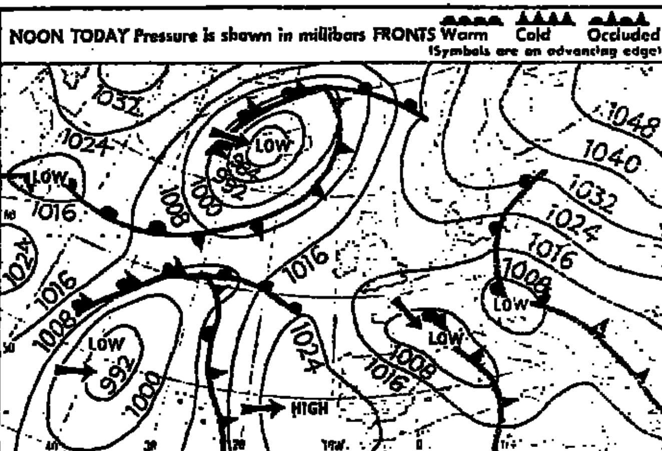
A TUC circular carries an implicit warning that any council attending may forfeit official registration because the aims of the conference are incompatible with TUC policy on Ulster.

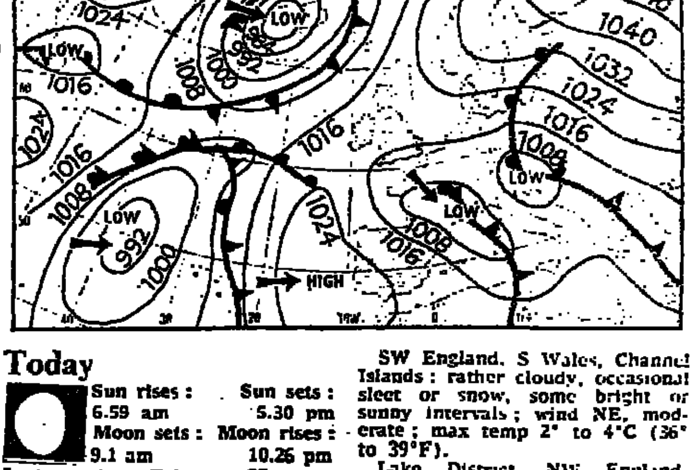
The TUC supports the Northern Ireland Committee of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions.

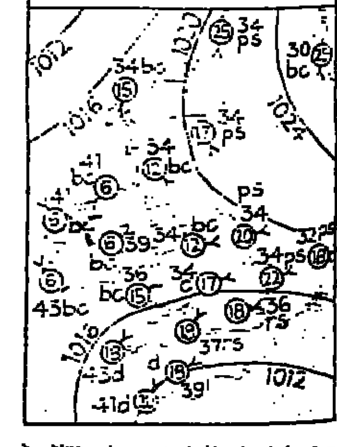
The TUC believes that the conference, organized by the Smash the Prevention of Terrorism Campaign, directly conflicts with congress policy, which does not for example favour withdrawal of troops from Northern Ireland.

One of the trades councils understood to be supporting the conference, Tameside, Manchester, was "de-registered" by the TUC last year when it tried to organize a similar conference under the slogan "Bring the war to Britain".

Weather forecast and recordings







Today

Sun rises: 6.59 am Sun sets: 5.30 pm
Moon sets: 9.1 am Moon rises: 10.26 pm
Last quarter: February 27
Lighting up, 6.0 pm to 6.27 am.
High water: London Bridge 4.24 am, 7.0m; 4.47 pm, 7.0m. Avonmouth 9.50 am, 12.8m; 10.6 pm, 12.5m. Dover 1.26 am, 6.5m; 1.41 pm, 6.2m. Hull 8.56 am, 7.0m; 9.4 pm, 7.3m. Liverpool 1.43 am, 8.7m; 1.52 pm, 8.8m.
1 ft=0.3048m 1m=3.2808 ft

Pressure will be low over France with a very cold E airstream across Britain.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, Midlands, SE and central S England: rather cloudy, sleet or snow at times, a few bright intervals; wind E, moderate; max temp 1° to 2°C (34° to 36°F).

Borders, NE, E, central N England, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, central Highlands: rather cloudy, snow showers, a few bright intervals; wind E to SE, moderate or fresh, decreasing light; max temp 1° to 3°C (34° to 37°F).

SW England, S Wales, Channel Islands: rather cloudy, occasional sleet or snow, some bright or sunny intervals; wind NE, moderate; max temp 2° to 4°C (36° to 39°F).

Lake District, NW England, N Wales, Glasgow, Argyll, SW and NW Scotland, N Ireland, Isle of Man: mainly dry, bright or sunny intervals, isolated snow showers; wind E, moderate, becoming variable light: max temp 3° to 4°C (37° to 39°F).

Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: bright intervals, occasional snow showers; wind SE veering S, moderate or fresh: max temp 2° to 4°F (36° to 39°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: cold with sunny intervals and scattered snow showers mainly near E coasts.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: wind, E, moderate or fresh, wintry showers; sea slight or moderate.

English Channel (E): wind E to NE, moderate or fresh, occasional sleet; sea slight or moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: wind NE, moderate or fresh, becoming variable light, mainly fair; sea moderate.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 3°C (37°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, −1°C (30°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 75 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 3.9hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,016.1 millibars, falling.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 4°C (39°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 0°C (32°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 93 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, 0.01in. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,008.2 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	17	63	Cologne	f	−1	30	L Palmas	c	17	63	New York	c	8	46
Amsterdm	s	1	34	Copnhgn	sn	1	30	Lisbon	c	15	59	Nice	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	s	16	61	Dublin	f	[illegible]	[illegible]	Locarno	s	9	48	Oslo	s	−7	[illegible]
Barcelona	f	11	52	Edinburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	London	sl	2	36	Paris	sn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	s	17	63	Florence	s	11	52	Luxembrg	f	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rome	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belfast	sn	2	36	Funchal	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madrid	f	11	52	Reykjavk	sn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda	[illegible]	18	64	Geneva	f	0	32	Majorca	f	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stockholm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	sn	−1	30	Gibraltar	f	[illegible]	61	Malaga	s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tel Aviv	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	c	8	46	Guernsey	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Malta	c	10	[illegible]	Vancouver	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol	c	1	34	Helsinki	r	[illegible]	27	[illegible]	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Venice	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	s	0	32	Innsbruck	s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Montreal	c	14	[illegible]	Vienna	sn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	sn	1	34	Istanbul	s	14	57	Moscow	c	[illegible]	18	Warsaw	s	−1	30
Cardiff	c	1	34	Jersey	c	6	43	Naples	c	10	50	Zurich	f	−2	28

Overseas selling prices

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Government told of security risk at Brixton

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Brixton prison has been forced to hold more than 50 top security prisoners, the second highest number in any prison in England and Wales, although it lacks adequate defences against escape.

The Home Office was told by prison department chiefs about Brixton's security shortcomings two years before the escape of three category A prisoners. Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, ordered an inquiry into that escape.

It was conducted by Mr Gordon Fowler, deputy Director-General of the Prison Service, but Mr Whitelaw said that Sir Michael Havers, QC, Attorney General, had advised him it would not be right for the report of an inquiry to be published at present because of criminal proceedings relating to the escape. Nor did Mr Whitelaw go into details of how the escape took place.

Though the Home Office is refusing to say "for security reasons" how many category A prisoners are in Brixton, it is obvious to anyone in contact with them. Their presence has constituted a security risk to London that the Home Office has not talked about.

Category A prisoners are those whose escape would be very dangerous to the public or the police, or to the security of the state. The classification of prisoners into various categories was recommended by Lord Mountbatten of Burma, after the escape of George Blake, the Soviet spy.

Lord Mountbatten recommended that a new maximum security prison, Vectis, planned for the Isle of Wight, should be built there as soon as possible to hold not more than 120 category A prisoners. Instead of concentrating such prisoners, the Home Office decided that they should be dispersed among other prisoners in establishments which had to be specially strengthened.

Brixton was not properly strengthened, although it has been forced to contain almost half as many top security prisoners as Vectis would have done. Brixton lacks an adequately floodlit inner fence equipped with cameras and listening devices. As the recent escapes showed, the walls are surmountable.

At the time of the escape, there was scaffolding on the neighbouring C block.

Backing likely for £2m lightweight train programme

The Government is ready to spend £2m on a scheme involving the use of lightweight trains on Britain's loss-making branch lines.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, is keen to see the scheme work.

So when British Rail produces a blueprint for the East Suffolk line, which runs between Ipswich and Lowestoft, to show what can be done, Mr Fowler is likely to pay the £2m bill.

Obsolete signalling equipment would be dismantled and replaced by radio telephone links between the driver and a central controller. Manned level crossings would become continental-type automatic barriers.

And a new two-car railbus, now ready to go into experimental service, would replace the outdated expensive diesel units.

The railbuses, which are Leyland single-deck bus bodies and engines mounted on railway chassis, will cost half as much to build and run as existing trains.

Meanwhile Mr Fowler is studying a joint British Rail-Department of Transport report, which last week firmly backed a £775m electrification programme for the 11,500-mile network.

Up to 80 per cent of all passenger traffic, and more than half the freight, could run on electrified lines by the turn of the century.

Home Office figures confirm police harassment, MP says

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Figures provided by the Home Office support the widely held view that police harassment occurs in inner city working-class areas, Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham West, says in a letter to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

The figures, which were given in a letter to Mr Meacher from Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, show the number of people and vehicles stopped in each district within the Metropolitan Police area.

For the area as a whole, stops in 1979 as a proportion of the population amounted to 7.7 per cent. In Waltham Forest, Redbridge and parts of Essex the figure was 3.6 per cent. But in Westminster it was 32.1 per cent and in Southwark 15.7 per cent.

"The fact that the poor, working-class inner London districts almost all have a stop rate more than 11 per cent does seem to give conviction to the view that people in these areas are subject to a disproportionate amount of police harassment", Mr Meacher says.

It might be said that the enormous variations of that kind in the stop rate are justified by the fact that it is in the inner London areas which have the highest crime rates, he argues. But more often than not, it is the inner London boroughs with the highest stop rates which have the below-average rate of resultant arrests.

Mr Meacher calls in his letter for a review of the policy in those areas to ensure that no more people are stopped than is absolutely necessary for the prosecution of crime, and that there should be no discrimination.

He points out that even if a "sus" law (section 4 of the Vagrancy Act, 1824) is repealed in favour of a Criminal Attempts Bill, the police will still have such powers as section 66 of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1839 to stop, search and detain people "on a considerable scale".

Mr Meacher quotes figures from Mr Mayhew as showing that the number of persons and vehicles stopped in 1979 (562,940) is high, roughly one in 14 of the population of Greater London, but the number of arrests which resulted is extremely low.

In no less than 90 per cent of cases, there were no arrests, and the persons concerned were not proceeded against, by being charged, referred to juvenile bureaux, cautioned, or in any other way.

Mr Meacher comments: "One of the issues which has caused great concern to the House over the last year, and which generated considerable bipartisan pressure to repeal the "sus" law, was disquiet over the high level of stops used by police which do not lead to arrests."

Medical view of 'Rastas' is challenged

By Lucy Hodges

Complaints that a disproportionate number of black people are being placed in psychiatric and maximum security hospitals have been referred to the Department of Health and Security by Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office.

Mr Raison agreed to take the matter up with the health department after black representatives complained to him at a Home Office workshop on race relations in Birmingham last month. They were also concerned that some doctors regarded Rastafarianism as a sign of personality disorder.

Mr Paul Boateng, a black solicitor, said that he knew of a hospital in south London where a doctor refused to treat black people with psychotherapy and would instead give them drugs and electro-convulsive treatment.

The health department has not yet replied to Mr Raison's letter. It is believed that the number of non-whites in psychiatric hospitals would be a difficult figure to collect, although the number in special hospitals could be established without much difficulty.

Discontent in the black community has concerned the case of Steven Thompson, aged 26, a Rastafarian who was moved to Rampton top security hospital five days before his expected release from Gartree prison, Liverpool. A demonstration was held outside the hospital, and it looks as though Mr Thompson will shortly be transferred to a local psychiatric hospital.

Mr Denis Howell, Labour MP for Birmingham, Small Heath, who took up the case with the Home Secretary, said the doctors agreed that Mr Thompson needed some form of treatment, but that it would be better if that was administered by a Birmingham consultant. Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, agreed with that, he said.

Dr Ian Pickering, the medical officer responsible for the case at Rampton, said that Mr Thompson did not need to be in a maximum security hospital. He had been transferred to Rampton two months ago by the Home Office on the ground that he would be dangerous if released, Dr Pickering said.

Report alleges unjust delays being imposed on Asians

By a Staff Reporter

The Home Office is deliberately delaying the entry to Britain of former East African Asians in India, according to a report published today by the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants.

The waiting period for those citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies has grown to more than five and a half years, despite the fact that only a third of the special quota was used up last year, the report says.

The authors of the report, Mr Ian Martin, the council's general secretary, and Mr Harshad Savjani, an immigration worker from Leicester, say that delay is unjust and unnecessary. They investigated the operation of the special voucher scheme on a visit to India last month and concluded that it resulted in hardship and the splitting up of families.

About 5,000 former East African Asians and their families have applied to come to Britain on the voucher scheme out of the 20,000 to 40,000 who went to India. The report says that the Home Office refuses to allow any of the quotas for other countries to be used to absorb those people, contrary to a recommendation three years ago by the select committee on race relations and immigration.

Quota figures for individual countries are not published but it is known that the allocation in 1978 was 3,500 for East Africa, 500 for India and a pool administered from London of 1,000. However, the East Africa allocation is no longer taken up because all the Asians there who wanted to come to Britain have now done so.

"The present waiting period in India is thus entirely of the Home Office's deliberate creation: the queue could already have been cleared with no increase in the total rate of entry of British citizens," the report says.

The waiting list is, to an extent, self-perpetuating because many applications are being made by young peaple who would have been admitted as dependants if the head of household had been issued with a voucher more promptly.

An example is given of a widow who applied for a voucher in 1975 when her four daughters were aged 21, 19 17 and eight and her son aged 13. If she had been given a voucher promptly all five children would have qualified for entry certificates as her dependants on one voucher. Now the older children will have to apply individually. *British Citizens Overseas. A report on the special voucher scheme in India* (JCWI, 44 Theobalds Road, London WC1, £1 including postage and packing).



Photograph by Charles Milligan

Record flight: Captain Giles Kershaw (left) and Sergeant Gerry Nicholson, his flight engineer, at Luton airport yesterday with their de Havilland Chubb Twin Otter in which they completed the first flight around the world via the South Pole. They began the 61,000-mile trip in October to link up with members of the Transglobe Expedition before its record-making crossing of Antarctica. The expedition, led by Sir Ranulph Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, reached the pole on December 15, and overcame a big hurdle in the attempt to become the first expedition to circumnavigate the globe via both poles. Captain Kershaw was responsible for ensuring that the three-man team had a constant supply of food and fuel during the crossing.

Mersey docks company to announce survival blueprint

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Company will give details of a blueprint for survival for the port of Liverpool at a press conference on Wednesday. Mr Michael Anderson, the company's finance director, will give details of the programme which aims to make the port, which is Britain's main export outlet, profitable.

Last week Mr Norman Fowler, the Minister of Transport, said that the Government will provide funds for voluntary redundancy payments for two months in an effort to reduce the number of registered dockers in Liverpool and London. The government aid will bring the maximum redundancy pay for dockers up to £16,000.

In the past four years voluntary redundancy for Mersey dockers has cost £16.5m and there has been no government help.

As many as 1,000 dockers are being sent home each day on fall-back pay as there is no work, mainly because of the recession. The docks company is seeking another 1,500 voluntary redundancies among its dock labour force, clerical and administrative staffs.

Fishermen protest in vote on leaders

Scottish fishermen return to sea today after a three-week protest over cheap fish imports.

More than 300 fishermen who attended a meeting in Peterhead on Saturday gave an overwhelming vote of no confidence in their representatives the Scottish Fishermen's Federation. The federation had boycotted the meeting when the decision was taken to return to work.

Mr Andrew Strachan, one of the skippers who attended, said yesterday: "We have decided to go back to work because our action has not got the leadership to change their views so far. We are all facing bankruptcy so we have to go back."

But he added: "It will only be a matter of time before we are forced to stop again."

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, agreed last week to set up a committee of inquiry into the dumping of cheap foreign fish.

Some fishermen had already decided to return, but the 300 who voted on Saturday ignored pleas by the federation to end the protest.

Mr Strachan said: "We have no confidence in our federation because votes have been carried there contrary to the views of our members."

Bagpipe blaze

Fire swept through a factory at Forfar, Angus, at the weekend destroying more than 300 sets of electronic bagpipes,

HOME NEWS

Court ruling opens way to recovery of a sea-bed treasure trove

Student wrests right to salvage Dutch wreck

By Ronald Faux

Work is to resume on the salvage of one of the richest shipwrecks off the British Isles. The Court of Session, in Edinburgh, has given Mr Richard Price, a student and marine archaeologist, exclusive rights to salvage the De Liefde, a Dutch East Indiaman which sank in 1711 on the Out Skerries, Shetland.

The court lifted its own injunction, issued on behalf of a company which claimed to have a title granted to it by the Dutch Government. The decision is significant because it makes any title issued by a foreign government on a wreck in British waters open to challenge.

Mr Price, who has led five diving expeditions to the wreck, has recovered more than a hundredweight of silver coins and a handful of gold ducats.

He is studying medicine at Dundee University, and paid for his marine archaeology by working as a commercial diver in the North Sea oil industry. He plans another expedition to the De Liefde this summer.

The De Liefde, named after a leading Dutch maritime family, was 166ft overall and had a 500-ton cargo capacity. The ship was heading, in a small convoy, round the north of Scotland in November, 1711, with a crew of 200, a company of 100 soldiers and many passengers bound for the East Indies. She had previously made two voyages between Holland and the Far East.

She struck the westerly tip of the Skerries in wild weather. The only survivor was a look-out at the masthead who was thrown on to the cliff top by the impact. The ship quickly broke up and vanished; legend has it that in subsequent storms people standing on the cliff top were bombarded with gold and silver coins carried in the spindrift.

No detailed inventory was ever found. The convoy was carrying 227,000 guilders, but there was secrecy about which vessel held the money. A salvage ship made a drag search over the wreck in the eighteenth century and later a diver, enclosed in a wooden barrel with a glass porthole and leather bound armholes, searched the site.

He was reported to have recovered 2,000 ducatoons and 160 gold ducats, but that might have been a conservative estimate. Another Shetland "wreck fisher" of the early eighteenth century had some success. The De Liefde then lay undisturbed until 1964, when a Royal Navy diving party discovered silver coins and an iron cannon in 60 ft of water a few hundred yards from shore.

Other expeditions followed between 1965 and 1968, led by Commander Alan Bax, now director of Fort Bovisand underwater training centre, Plymouth.

Scientific Survey and Location, a small electronics company with an interest in underwater search technology, commissioned and financed the expeditions, the first in Britain in which archaeological methods of survey, excavation and recording were used on an underwater wreck site. That company contested Mr Price's right to search the wreck.

Working among the kelp and boulders at the wreck site the divers recovered a damaged ship's bell and four bronze breech blocks. No clues to her heavier cargo were found but an insight was gained into life on a ship of the great eighteenth century Dutch fleet.

Among the items recovered were horn, ivory and ebony-handled knives; square-bottomed green glass bottles with screwed pewter tops, pewter spoons, shallow pewter dishes of quality; thimbles, buttons, pins, buckles, beads, nails, furniture fittings and padlocks; clay pipes, salt-glazed stoneware and fine white and blue delft china.

The minutiae of a great ship caught at the moment of disaster was lifted to the surface; artefacts of greater interest to archaeologists than the discovery of 4,000 silver ducatoons, many newly-minted and still in their original chest.

Mr Price said: "It is hard to say what remains to be found of the ship or the cargo. We have touched on only one small part. There are the 30-odd cannon, tons of lead ballast and a shipload of other material still down there".

There were also signs that part of the cliff which the De Liefde struck has fallen since on to the wreck site. It was also possible that part of the ship had slid into deeper water.

The museum in Lerwick has a fine collection of material from the De Liefde and from a neighbouring Dutch East Indiaman, the Kennemerland, which sank in 1664. Mr Price said: "All material lifted has to be declared to the Receiver of Wreck, but the legal status of these sites is a very curious one.

"The British Government acknowledges that the wreck belongs to the Dutch, even though it lies in British waters, and in spite of the fact that the Dutch Government does not acknowledge British ownership of British wrecks in Dutch waters; HMS Lutine is a case in point."

The Dutch ministry of finance, he said, had apparently little interest in the historical value of the wreck site, and granted contracts on wrecks to virtually anyone who asked for them. They even granted one on the Concordia in Shetland, which in fact was a Danish West Indiaman, not even one of theirs."

Mr Price admitted that finding treasure was a useful way of financing other diving expeditions, providing there was a market for the coins that were found and that a reasonable valuation could be set on them.

Of two valuations on some of the De Liefde finds, two professional valuers came to different conclusions. One said they were worth £18,000, the second £6,700.

Private member's Bill aims to put quangos under scrutiny of MPs

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Philip Holland, Conservative MP for Carlton, the leading Westminster campaigner against the proliferation of secondary bureaucracy, is drafting a private member's Bill designed to extend parliamentary control over non-departmental public bodies, popularly known as "quangos".

Mr Holland, whose efforts enjoy the warm support of the Prime Minister, will publish his Bill to coincide with the Conservative Party conference in the autumn. It will be appended to a book on quangos that will appear under the imprint of the Adam Smith Institute, a small Anglo-American "think tank" dedicated to the propagation of anti-bureaucratic, free market ideas.

Should Mr Holland win a high place in the ballot for private member's Bills in November, he will introduce it himself. If not, he will offer it to a sympathetic MP who is so favoured or to the Government itself, which he would like to see adopt the measure as its own.

At present individual quangos are immune from questions put down by MPs. Mr Holland's Bill, if passed, would open them up to parliamentary scrutiny by obliging ministers to compile and publish an annual register of those non-departmental public bodies for which they are responsible.

Included in the annual reports to Parliament would be the name of the body, the authority by which it was established, the names of chairman and members, the date and period of those appointments, whether the posts are full-time or part-time, paid or unpaid, and the remuneration and expenses paid over the previous year.

Mr Philip Holland: assured of Prime Minister's support.

Ministers would also be required to furnish details of a quango's main items of expenditure, its principal activities, and the nature of the advice it had given its sponsoring department. Mr Holland said last week that through the device of an annual report he hoped to put pressure on ministers to reduce numbers still further and to bring the "immovables", as he called the survivors, into the orbit of full parliamentary scrutiny.

Since taking office in May, 1979, the Government has culled 430 of the 2,117 quangos it inherited, a cut of a fifth which should save an estimated £23m by 1983-84, the financial year in which the rundown of those already earmarked for destruction will be complete. The doomed institutions break down to 372 advisory and 58 executive bodies and six tribunals.

In the lifetime of the Thatcher Administration 20 new quangos have been created, five of which the Government was obliged to establish under the terms of legislation passed by its Labour predecessor. The total cost of quangos to the exchequer was £6,800m in the 1979-80 financial year.

The framework for the quango cull was drawn up by Sir Leo Pliatzky, former Permanent Secretary to the Department of Trade, who reported to the Prime Minister in January, last year, producing an initial death list of 246 bodies at a saving of £11.6m. Since then, the work has been continued by Mr Edward Osmotherly and Mr David Howells, of the Civil Service Department's machinery of government division, under the supervision of Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, and the watchful eye of the Prime Minister.

Downing Street has encouraged the search for further economies. The department will publish next month an updated version of the catalogue first published in Sir Leo's report listing all operational quangos plus their cost to their sponsoring departments.

Clergy given pledge on nuclear aims

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Mr John Nott, the recently appointed Secretary of State for Defence, has assured church leaders that the West has no policy of delivering a so-called preemptive nuclear strike, nor does it plan to acquire the means to do so.

That is one of a number of points he made in a personal letter to Mr Michael Latham, Conservative MP for Melton and a member of the assembly of the British Council of Churches, who had passed to him a number of recent statements and reports by church bodies and leaders. Mr Latham has issued Mr Nott's letter for publication.

Mr Nott states that he has great sympathy with those who have expressed the moral difficulties of Christian support for nuclear weapons. He notes that the Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales had been unable to reach a clear conclusion, and quotes with approval a remark by Mr Sydney Bailey, the Quaker leader, that there was no policy about the threat or the use of nuclear weapons "which does not pose appalling moral and practical dilemmas".

He adds that his own thinking came out at about the same point as the Archbishop of Canterbury's; rejecting unilateral disarmament as right or responsible. Like the archbishop, he favours arms control, but says that this will not be gained by giving the Russians what they want before negotiations start.

He agrees with Dr Runcie and with Dr Kenneth Greet, President of the Methodist Conference, in deploring the amount spent on arms.

"Perhaps I could pick up one other point from Dr Greet's speech", Mr Nott concludes. "He talks of a 'defence policy that envisages a preemptive first strike with nuclear weapons'. If by this he meant a policy that would attempt to disarm any adversary by destroying is nuclear capability, then I can assure Dr Greet that the West has no such policy; nor does it possess a plan to acquire the sort of capability that could make disarming strikes a real option."

Earlier he refers to the "Christian" moral duty to uphold the essential dignity of individuals against the contempt of human rights demonstrated by the Russian leadership.

Education bodies accused of breaking the law

Economy cuts are forcing many local education authorities to break the law, the Advisory Centre for Education alleges.

It has written to Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, asking him to name authorities which are failing to meet their statutory duties under the Education Act, 1944.

It says that a recent draft report by Mr Carlisle's own team of independent inspectors confirms that many authorities are in breach of the law.

The department said yesterday: "We are not aware of any authority which is in breach of the 1944 Act."

Rejecting the second allegation, an official said: "The HM Inspectors' report did not say or indicate that any local education authority was breaking the law."

The advisory centre said recently that Oxfordshire and at least 11 other local education authorities were in breach of their statutory duties.

Confusion on mobility test as autistic boy gets grant

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Paul Campbell, an autistic boy, has won his right to mobility allowance after the rejection of an appeal by the Secretary of State for Social Services. That decision has thrown the position of other handicapped children into confusion.

In effect, the decision appears to contradict the intention of regulations introduced in 1979 to ensure that children suffering from Down's Syndrome would qualify if they met the other conditions for mobility allowance.

The Department of Health and Social Security is concerned about the settlement, and is watching the outcome of three other appeals before deciding whether to amend the regulations.

Mr Alfed Morris, Labour MP for Manchester, Wythenshawe, and the minister responsible for drawing up the regulations in the last Labour government, will be tabling a priority question in the Commons today seeking a statement on the position.

Mr Morris said yesterday that if the decision was allowed to stand, hundreds of other cases where handicapped children had been refused mobility allowance would have to be reviewed.

Mr R. S. Lazarus, the Social Security commissioner responsible for the decision, found that the boy qualified for the allowance under regulations in force in 1978 when his mother first claimed for him. But he found that he would not have qualified if the 1979 regulations had applied in his case.

The basic test of eligibility for mobility allowance is a physical disability that makes a person unable, or virtually unable, to walk. The 1979 regulations defined "virtually unable to walk" for the first time as meaning where progress could not be made on foot without causing "severe discomfort".

That phrase must receive a wide interpretation, Mr Lazarus said in his decision. But he did not think it could be taken to include the screaming attacks of an autistic child.

Christening for 19

Nineteen babies of fairground families will be christened today in one service at St Mary's Church, Strood, Kent. Three clergymen will officiate, and two extra fonts will be in use.

Cambridge laboratory gets £350,000 to aid research

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

An English businessman working from Toronto has established a fund worth £350,000 over seven years for the Medical Research Council's laboratory of molecular biology, in Cambridge.

A foundation in honour of one of the Nobel prizewinners who have worked at the laboratory has also been created; it will be called the Max Perutz Fellowship.

Dr Perutz said yesterday: "The offer came out of the blue from the industrialist, Mr Thomas Usher, who has a company called Dextran which makes blood substitutes and other specialized medical products. In his original letter; he explained that he had followed the work of the laboratory and would like to support the sort of research done in Cambridge."

The first research fellowship of two years was awarded last week to Dr Gary Struhl, aged 26, to investigate one of the great riddles of genetics: what is the nature of the biochemistry which tells individual cells developing from the fertilized egg that they are destined to belong to part of the nervous system, to blue eyes, or to a muscle to cite some examples.

That type of research is carried out in department of cell biology, directed by Dr John Gurdon. Dr Gurdon and Dr Perutz are trustees of the fellowship together with Dr Frederick Sanger, who won his second Nobel laureate last year, Dr Sidney Brenner, the laboratory director, Dr Hugh Huxley and Dr Aaron Klug, all members of the Medical Research Council.

In common with other research groups using advanced scientific instruments, the laboratory's costs are rising at a rate of about 27 per cent a year.

WEST EUROPE



Technicians sifting through the debris of what was left of their shattered maintenance room yesterday.

Eight hurt by blast at Radio Free Europe

From Richard Davy
Munich, Feb 22

Eight people were injured by the bomb which exploded last night outside the offices of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the American-financed stations which broadcast to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Four of the injured were working inside the building and one is seriously hurt. The rest were Germans within range of the blast which blew out windows in buildings 200 yards away.

Police say the bomb was a large one, about 22lb, with a timing device and must have been placed by experts. However, although the governments of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union complain frequently about the stations, senior staff were being careful not to jump to the conclusion that East European agents were responsible.

The bomb exploded just before 10pm when the stations are lightly manned. It did not put them off the air.

It caused extensive damage to the editorial offices of the Czech section, where the injured employees were working. Although the switchboard was knocked out the bomb did not delay news broadcasts.

Last September a bomb killed 13 people at Munich's October festival. It was thought to have been detonated by a young man with right-wing connexions who was killed by the explosion.

The radio stations have not been subjected to serious bomb attacks before, though there were some minor incidents at the height of the cold war in the 1950s and individual members of the staff have sometimes been threatened.

Mr Georgi Markov, a Bulgarian defector who was killed in London by poisoned pellet, was a contributor. So was another Bulgarian defector who survived a similar attack in Paris. Earlier this month three Romanian emigrés, one in Paris and two in West Germany, received parcel bombs.

The great Italian tomato scandal

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Feb 22

Tomatoes are a symbol of achievement in Italian life and at the same time a ready means of expressing a reaction to failure which is why Signor Arnaldo Forlani's Government must feel unhappy at having to face a totato scandal just when it had managed to solve immediate quarrels among the coalition parties at a summit meeting on Friday.

As Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, pronounced today: "One cannot live simply from summits." He was looking beyond the latest scandal, though the problem of tomatoes ought, if Friday's agreement among the four parties of the coalition means anything, it gives a hard-pressed Government a problem of high priority to face.

The accusations in this scandal have so far brought 85 arrests with another 40 people being sought by the police. The charges are two-fold: the European Community has been called on to pay subsidies beyond the real level of production of tomatoes while southern Italian workers have been denied proper pay and rights for working the tomato market.

In a word, vested interests, the *Camorra* or whoever eventually is blamed, are accused of defrauding the south and, at the same time, the Community, both of which should be sacrosanct if the Government's protestations are anything to go by.

The three-month old Government faces a remarkable range of issues, as Signor Craxi suggested. The meeting of the secretaries of the four parties on Friday has mainly been seen as a result of the disastrous evening in Parliament on Thursday when the coalition, despite its large majority on paper, was outvoted six times on the budget estimates, of all questions, and given a respite only because the Communists agreed to postponing further discussions on the bill.

But the real difficulties were submerged and left as such. Great embarrassment had been caused to the Government last week by discussion of the plans for a future form of rule, much less political and factious, put forward by Signor Bruno Visentini. He is a respected industrialist, a former Minister of Finance, a pioneer of the moves to save Venice from floods and, more to the point, a convinced exponent of the view that governments should be free of the dominance of parties and look to Parliament for individual majorities on individual measures, instead of having negotiated majorities.

The more fervent anti-Communists were perturbed because his scheme clearly looked to Communist participation in the *ad hoc* majorities which he envisaged while professional politicians, who have made their careers within the structure of the parties, could not stand a challenge to the methods for which they have worked.

Strict parliamentarians, as opposed to the faction-mentality, reluctantly had to admit that parliament is a splendid institution as Signor Visentini feels, but it scarcely works any more.

The blast of anger against Signor Visentini is symptomatic of the feeling among the politicians that change is best avoided.

Signor Craxi openly regards himself as a factor of change in the sense that he feels he could become Prime Minister and so break a Christian Democratic monopoly of three decades.

Exactly what the new thinking in Italian affairs means is unclear. One newspaper today devotes its analysis to the question of whether the new fresh stimulus is coming from right or left. Certainly it is there and, as Signor Craxi says, summits will not make it go away.

US blunder arouses Greek anger

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Feb 22

Greece has formally protested to the United States about the unauthorized training exercise carried out on Friday by a United States Army detail in the northern city of Drama.

An official statement said that the incident had resulted from a violation by a junior officer of regulations prohibiting manoeuvres by American troops in Greece outside their encampment, without specific permission.

The Greek protest was made yesterday by Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the Foreign Minister, to Mr Robert McCloskey, the United States Ambassador, who was summoned to the Foreign Ministry.

Although the Americans had already offered full explanations and apologies to the Greek authorities, the American ambassador reiterated his Government's regret and assured the minister that existing agreements and rules would be strictly adhered to in future.

The episode will certainly strengthen the Greek hand in the negotiations with the United States on defence co-operation, at least in their demand for effective control of American military installations by Greek commanders. This had been one of the moot points.

The incident has revealed the presence of American servicemen outside the four main United States bases, and that is bound to cause some embarrassment to the Greek Government, especially as it is generally assumed that the United States Army detail was guarding nuclear warhead depots.

The men belong to the 558 United States Army Artillery Group which is believed to have responsibility for guarding, under a double-key arrangement, the tactical nuclear warheads for the Honest John artillery missiles with which the United States has equipped the Greek Army.

Press photographers have already spotted concrete hangars at the base near Drama, as well as the warnings to trespassers that they can be shot on sight.

The Athens press has also suggested that the 20-man detail that sallied through the main streets of Drama, wearing gas masks and protective clothing, was actually engaged in an anti-nuclear drill, not, as the Americans stated, one related to chemical warfare.

The opposition parties in Greece have denounced the incident as an American provocation.

Lisbon party wants to limit Eanes power

Lisbon, Feb 22.—Portugal's Social Democratic Party (PSD) today committed itself to limiting the powers of President Eanes in a long-term strategy document approved on the last day of its congress.

The party also declared its loyalty to the governing Democratic Alliance coalition formed with the Christian Democrats and the tiny monarchist party.

Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemao, the Prime Minister, still faces a test of strength in an election for the party's national council. He had demanded a public endorsement of his policies from the congress, but candidates backed by him are opposed by a rival list.

The attitude the PSD should take towards the President has been at the heart of the controversy splitting the three-day congress. The party agreed to oppose any attempt by General Eanes to interfere in government or in the forthcoming revision of the constitution.

Politicians said the debate on the party's long-term strategy showed the disagreements within the PSD were bigger than the differences between the party and its partners in the ruling alliance.

Mr Walker to fight threat to British farm incomes

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 22

Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, is to make clear his strong opposition to the 5 per cent revaluation of Britain's "green pound" proposed by the European Commission as part of this year's EEC farm price settlement. The effect of the "green pound" adjustment would be to reduce the average rise in EEC farm prices of just under 8 per cent recommended by the Commission to no more than about 3 per cent in the case of British farmers.

Mr Walker, who meets his EEC counterparts tomorrow and Tuesday in Brussels for a first discussion of the proposals, regards such a modest increase as totally unacceptable given a 24 per cent drop in real income suffered by British farmers last year.

Because of its remarkable rise in value in recent months, the pound's exchange rate is now about 18 per cent higher than the outdated "green rate" used to translate EEC farm prices (fixed in units of account) into sterling.

To bridge the gap between these two rates an 18 per cent tax is imposed on the bulk of British food imports and a corresponding subsidy on food exports. These taxes and subsidies could be eliminated by revaluing the "green pound" to bring it into line with sterling's actual value.

Mr Walker has consistently opposed revaluation, however, despite an outcry from consumer interests in Britain who would like to see the pound's strength reflected in cheaper food. No one disputes that food would cost less without the 18 per cent levy.

The trouble is that any revaluation of the "green pound" automatically cuts the minimum prices guaranteed to British farmers by the same amount, and Mr Walker takes the view that the need of farmers at present is greater than that of consumers.

Mr Walker's dilemma is that a price rise acceptable to British farmers could be coupled only with a "green pound" revaluation by his agreeing to an overall EEC farm price increase of 15 to 20 per cent.

An increase of that order would, however, make a mockery of Britain's traditional stance in favour of keeping farm prices as low as possible.

Basque doctors condemn consuls' kidnappers

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Feb 22

The Basque Medical Association has told the kidnappers holding three honorary consuls that they have no right to complain about police torture of suspected terrorists while they themselves are depriving people "of the most basic human right—liberty".

As the police and the Civil Guard in the Basque country continued the search for the consuls of Austria, El Salvador and Uruguay, reports from Bilbao spoke of other consuls leaving their homes there and taking refuge in quieter parts of Spain.

The Basque doctors, one of whose colleagues, Dr Antonio Alfaro, is among the three seized, made their views known in a public statement. At the same time the politico-military wing of the separatist organization, ETA, continued to exploit the impact of the recent death of José Arregui during interrogation by the Madrid police. The kidnappers are apparently making no direct contacts with the families of their victims.

It was through the local newspapers that the "poli-milis", as the ETA's politico-military wing is known, threatened to go on "making the most appropriate use of arms" to achieve Basque autonomy, including further possible kidnappings of consuls to attract international attention. The organization also called for the dismissal of Señor Juan Rosón, the Interior Minister in the caretaker government, and for reforms in the Spanish police.

In San Sebastián the Basque left-wing party, which is close to the "poli-milis" and has one seat in the Cortes, held a press conference yesterday to show colour photographs of the alleged badly battered body of José Arregui.

[Eighteen colour photographs of the burnt, beaten corpse of José Arregui were published by the independent newspaper *El País*. They showed Arregui laid on a bloody sheet on the autopsy table, black with bruises on his shoulders, back, legs, face and buttocks and with raw burn marks on the soles of his feet (UPI reports from Madrid).

The photographs had been sent anonymously to the Euskadiko Eskerra (Basque left) Party.]

Families of other suspected Basque terrorists in detention complained that a special parliamentary committee on human rights has not met since the anti-terrorist law was passed by an overwhelming majority, including both Socialists and Communists, on October 29 last.

The anti-terrorist law includes a promise that "at least every three months" a report on the law's use will be made to Parliament by the Interior Minister. This is evidently to keep a check on possible abuse of the additional seven days the police are permitted under the law, in the case of suspected terrorists, for preliminary interrogation. No such report has yet been made to parliament.

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OVERSEAS

West's resolve to keep defences strong undermined by false view of détente, Nato chief says

By Our Foreign Staff

A false view of détente is undermining Western solidarity, Dr Joseph Luns, the Nato Secretary-General, told a Munich conference of Western defence experts at the weekend.

Practice had shown that strong Western defences were a fundamental element of détente, he said, but the Western public had lost sight of the fact, and this was weakening the resolve of the Western alliance to maintain effective defences.

"I might even say that this was one of Moscow's goals when it helped to initiate détente more than 10 years ago", Dr Luns told his audience of 140 from nine nations.

It was ironic, he said, that détente—originally seen in the West as a way of stabilizing relations with the Soviet Union—was now exerting "a negative influence on the internal cohesion and solidarity of the alliance partners".

One of the worst aspects of the situation was that too little had been done to destroy the public's illusion that détente was irreversible, he said. The West had clung to this illusion in spite of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and recent threats against Poland.

The West had to "swallow the bitter medicine and accept sacrifices for a secure Western defence", Dr Luns said.

"We must reckon that a future generation of Soviet leaders, who in contrast to the present ones will have no personal experience of the horror of war, may be far more inclined to concentrate on the military achievements of the Soviet system to compensate for the many-faceted shortcomings of the Soviet system in other areas", he predicted. It was a vain hope that the Soviet system would improve.

Earlier, Herr Hans Apel, the West German Defence Minister, defended his Government's record on defence spending in the face of American criticism that European expenditures are too low. West Germany, like most Nato members, has failed to implement Nato's decision that national defence budgets should increase by 3 per cent over 1980-1981.

Herr Apel told the conference that German defence budgets had increased by 21 per cent in real terms in the past decade. But he admitted that the Soviet SS20 nuclear missile, which poses the most serious threat for West Germany, would be completely deployed well before Nato's first Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles were in position.

The Soviet Union was deploying the SS20 at an unexpectedly fast rate, he said.

The left wing in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party is opposing Bonn's support for a Nato decision to deploy 572 Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles in Western Europe. However, Herr Apel told the conference that his Government would carry its share of any defence increases agreed by the Western alliance.

He said he saw four main factors as dominating world defence issues at present: the danger of regional conflicts developing into East-West war, the Soviet build-up of conventional weapons, Soviet expansion in the Third World and the need to keep secure Western oil supplies from the Gulf.

The trap: Mr Geoffrey Pattie, the British Undersecretary of State for Defence (RAF) said in a text prepared for the conference that Western countries must avoid falling into the trap, which the Russians have fallen into, of reviving imperialist attitudes and practices in relations towards the developing world.

It would not square with our principles of freedom and democracy, he said, for the Western nations to involve themselves in militaristic intervention in support of regimes and movements operating against the will of the majority of a nation.

What, he asked, were the specifications for a Western strategy designed to protect vital interests worldwide?

It must take account of the possible use of Soviet military power for intervention or blackmail but also of other forces which may, with or without Soviet help, destabilize the conditions necessary not only for Western economic prosperity but also for the economic, social and political development of the Third World.

Ecuador and Peru move closer to war

Lima, Feb 22.—Peru and Ecuador today seemed closer to war after a Peruvian warning of revenge attacks if Ecuador made new incursions across the disputed border. Military sources said the Peruvian armed forces were on full alert.

At the same time, Ecuador's Ministry of Commerce announced that all imports of Peruvian goods had been suspended. The Peruvian ultimatum was included in a communiqué from the presidential palace which claimed the caupture of three Ecuadorean emplacements inside Peruvian territory.

"The Peruvian armed forces have precise instructions from the supreme Government to eliminate any infiltration detected on the Peruvian side of the Condor mountains", the communiqué said. Any further incursion would be considered an act of war.

The communiqué made no mention of casualties in the operation against the three positions, but it said a Peruvian reconnaissance helicopter was shot down on Friday.

The fighting shattered the ceasefire agreed on February 2 which was achieved through the mediation of the United States, Chile, Argentina and Brazil. Guarantor nations of a 1942 treaty defining the border.

Representatives of the four nations were briefed in Lima last night by Señor Javier Arias Stella, the Foreign Minister, diplomatic sources said.—Reuter.



Envoy's affair: There was no official comment from the Foreign Office on the disclosure yesterday that Sir Geoffrey Harrison, a former British Ambassador in Moscow, had been recalled to London after he had reported having an affair with a Russian chambermaid employed in the embassy (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

The episode dates back to 1968, shortly before the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia but is echoed today by the return of a senior American diplomat to Washington from Moscow last month after being caught in a compromising situation.

Britain urged to fund Zimbabwe land plan for black farmers

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Feb 22

A three-member parliamentary subcommittee on overseas development, which has just completed a 10-day visit to Zimbabwe, is to recommend that Britain should become "the major contributor" to a programme of land acquisition under which black peasant farmers can be resettled on land owned by white farmers.

Mr Kevin McNamara, the group's Labour leader, said in an interview shortly before leaving for London that the question of land was of the utmost importance to the Government of Mr Robert Mugabe. "The success or failure of his Government will ultimately be measured by the way it deals with the question of land settlement."

The Zimbabwe Government is carrying out its land acquisition programme on a willing seller, willing buyer basis. The Prime Minister has made it clear that his Government does not want to force white farmers to sell land. Nor does he want the transfer process to reduce the productivity of the (white) commercial farming sector.

"If the resettlement programme is seen to succeed it will help guarantee the stability of this very impressive Government," Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, the Conservative member of the parliamentary team, said. He added that Zimbabwe had the agricultural, mining and industrial potential to become the most powerful country in Africa south of the Sahara. It was therefore in Britain's interests to help it realize this potential.

During their stay the British group, the first parliamentary delegation to visit Zimbabwe since independence last April, had talks with Mr Mugabe and leading ministers and visited many parts of the country. They were in Bulawayo shortly after the recent factional violence there and praised the "rapid, firm, fair and effective" way in which the Government dealt with the unrest.

The group's report on Britain's aid to Zimbabwe will not be ready until April but the three members intend to make their views known about what is required before next month's aid donors conference in Salisbury. Zimbabwe is attempting to raise more than $750m in foreign aid towards a £2,400m development and reconstruction programme.

At present Britain is providing Zimbabwe with £75m to cover the first three years after independence. Although this is the largest British aid programme in Africa, Zimbabwe has expressed disappointment with the size of Britain's contribution, particularly towards the cost of land settlement.

Pakistan ban on Bhutto widow after student riot

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, Feb 22

The Pakistan Government today banned Begum Nusrat Bhutto, president of the defunct People's Party and widow of the executed Prime Minister, from entering the North West Frontier Province. Serious clashes took place between police and students there yesterday resulting in injuries on both sides.

The ban was imposed after Begum Bhutto was reported to have left Karachi for Peshawar. Similar restrictions have been placed on Miss Benazir Bhutto, the daughter of the late Prime Minister, although according to Karachi reports, she has not left for Peshawar.

President Zia ul-Haq held a special Cabinet meeting attended by provincial governors and the Army corps commanders, to discuss among other topics the recent wave of student resentment and violence in different parts of the country. As a first step almost all universities and colleges in the Punjab and the North West Frontier province have been closed indefinitely.

The worst of the recent student demonstrations took place in Peshawar yesterday. According to the Government, students used .303 rifles looted from the university security staff armoury, in addition to revolvers and pistols against the police force deployed to prevent students marching towards the city.

Pricing system blamed for shortages

Polish farm failure at root of crisis

By Timothy Garton Ash

A root cause of Poland's crisis is the catastrophic state of its agriculture. Food price rises sparked off the first wave of strikes last July, as they did previous political upheavals in December, 1970, and June, 1976.

Food shortages continue to anger workers belonging to the independent trade union movement, Solidarity. Moreover, about $5,500m (£2,390m) of borrowed Western money, nearly a quarter of the huge foreign debt, has gone to pay for imports of food and fodder.

"We have eaten that much", Professor Zdzislaw Grochowski, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, said. His Government is asking the European Community for a further 50,000 tons of meat and 30,000 tons of butter.

Yet this rich and fertile country has traditionally been a big exporter of food. In the 1950s it was selling about 35,000 tons of pork a year to Britain alone. Only since 1972 has it become a net importer. What went wrong?

Inordinate consumption and inadequate production is Professor Grochowski's short answer. He believes that Poland has a level of consumption comparable with that of France in 1970, and a gross national product nearer France's 1960 level.

Meat consumption increased between 1970 and 1975 by the same amount as in 1950 to 1970. According to official statistics Poles eat about 160lb of meat a head a year (compared with 57.32lb in Britain).

Personal observation suggests that the statistics do not lie. Despite the three-hour queues in the snow and the empty butchers' shelves most Poles still seem, somehow, by paths often private and mysterious, to obtain the ingredient which traditional Polish cooking uses so generously.

Domestic meat production, however, is down an estimated 18 per cent in January 1981 compared to January 1980. Last year's potato harvest was half what was expected—blighted by disastrous weather. The Minister lays great emphasis on the weather, for which, of course, no government could be held responsible.

But, being new in office, he also acknowledges frankly that the state food price system is much to blame. For several years it has simply not been worth while for the private farmer to send his pigs to the official market.

Furthermore, the low productivity of other sectors of agriculture results from a chronic shortage of fertilizers and machinery. That in turn can be traced back to the long-term "anti-agricultural" character of Poland's industrialization since the Second World War.

Even East Germany has more people employed in the production of agricultural machinery for only a third as much land under cultivation. East Germany's agriculture is the most efficient in East Europe. It is also highly collectivized.

Poland's is not—75 per cent of land is in private hands. The rest is divided between state and cooperative farms, which are notoriously inefficient. On average, private farms are 25 per cent more productive.

Yet over the past decade the regime of Mr Edward Gierek, the former party leader, continued to pour money into the state sector, and to expand it by requisitioning private fields. That impeded the improvement of supplies from the private sector. Private farmers were disadvantaged in many respects—over the supply of building materials, the granting of modernization loans and the prices they got at market.

It also resulted in a further fragmentation of the pattern of landholding. The characteristic patchwork quilt of smallholdings (the average size of a farm is five hectares) is ironically enough a product of the communist authorities' policies in the 1940s, when they distributed land to win the allegiance of a solidly conservative Roman Catholic peasantry.

The lack of success of the attempt is obvious.

Private farmers all over Poland are organizing independently under the banner of Rural Solidarity. Representatives of this movement already claim a membership of over half a million out of a total of about 3,500,000 private farmers.

The communist regime sowed the wind; it is reaping the whirlwind.

Next: Agricultural reform.

Police kill four as mobs go on rampage in Gujarat

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, Feb 22

Four demonstrators were shot dead by police in Ahmedabad today as trouble rooted in caste conflict spread in the Indian state of Gujarat.

There were also reports that five people, including a doctor, had been stabbed. In two districts of the city rioters turned out to stone police and burn buses, despite a curfew order.

More than 150 people were injured, and a hundred arrested, as police in several towns used tear gas, gunfire and baton charges to break up mobs and restore order.

The trouble, which started with demonstrations by medical students, has become increasingly violent. Today's shootings brought to 19 the number of people killed since rioting broke out three weeks ago. Troops have been called in to help police deal with rioters who have burnt buses and shops and who have ransacked offices for furniture to build barricades.

The state government yesterday invoked the new preventive detention law, which provides for detention without trial, to arrest two leaders of the agitation.

Medical students have been protesting at the practice, common throughout India, of reserving places in colleges for people belonging to the Harijan (Untouchable) caste.

The earmarking of jobs for Harijans and tribal people, and the reserving of places in colleges and other institutions, is the most important way in which India tries to create a framework of equality within a society traditionally ordered on caste lines.

Although the intention is admirable, and some Harijans and tribal people have been brought into the economic and social mainstream, the effect of the policy is to lead to resentment. Caste prejudice and rivalry still run deep.

The Gujarat state government's policy of reserving a quarter of places in the postgraduate medical school for Harijans and tribal people led to students forming an anti-reservation committee, going on strike and demanding the abolition of reserved places.

Fighting broke out. Harijans were beaten up, and some of their homes were set on fire. In retaliation Harijans began demonstrations against the students. They have also stayed away from work at textile mills in the past three days.

OVERSEAS

Moscow party congress will opt for orthodoxy at a time when Russians feel threatened

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Feb 22

The twenty-sixth congress of the Soviet Communist Party, which opens here tomorrow, is being held at a time when the Russians feel their ideology, the bedrock on which the regime bases its legitimacy, is facing a greater challenge than it has for many years.

For the next 10 days the vast propaganda machine of the Soviet state will spare no effort to rally the party faithful, revitalize the tired slogans, extract pledges of support from foreign delegations and present the world Communist movement as a unified, dynamic and purposeful force still marching towards its ultimate triumph over capitalism.

The congress comes at a time of exceptional difficulty for the Soviet Union. At home the economic situation is serious, with falling growth rates, stagnating productivity, unproductive agriculture, an unmotivated workforce. Abroad the outlook is also gloomy, with renewed challenges to the Soviet Union from the United States, unrelenting hostility from China, a guerrilla war in Afghanistan and a crisis within the Soviet Union's own camp in Poland.

Never since the war have the Russians felt so embattled, never has such an elderly leadership had to cope with so many complex problems.

In Moscow's view it is therefore a time for the Soviet Union's friends and allies to stand up and be counted. It is a time when the Russians want, above all, unity and support, loyalty and cohesion. This congress looks like being exceptionally rigid in its dogma, a congress when the Russians will defiantly assert the primacy and correctness of their ideology in the teeth of recent challenges.

These challenges take many forms, but all are serious. At home there is of course no open opposition, but a much more insidious danger: apathy. The average Soviet citizen has begun to be openly cynical about the ability of the regime to provide the better life he has been promised. Too much has been promised too often before.

No one is now openly recalling Nikita Khrushchev's famous boast 20 years ago that by 1981 the Soviet Union would have overtaken the West in its standard of living and provision of consumer goods. But recent Soviet commentaries have pointedly spoken of the necessity to postpone earlier targets because the country's defences had to be strengthened in the face of new threats from the West.

Significantly this week a foreign affairs journal, for almost the first time, publicly voiced what millions of Russians are saying: the country has also to pay vast sums to support Vietnam, Cuba, Ethiopia and other allies.

The Russians have hotly denied that communism is losing its appeal to Soviet or foreign youth. But they have been frank in admitting that its propaganda is weak and cliché-ridden, ineffective and unable to compete with the radio broadcasts and other attractions of the West. And strengthening the ideology at home will certainly be a main topic of the congress.

Abroad the challenges come from fraternal parties that are increasingly self-assertive and independent of Moscow. Some, such as the Chinese, are openly hostile, yet the Russians have been unable to pronounce a formal anathema on them in the name of all the other parties. They have repeatedly tried, and it is quite likely that the recent visit here of Mr Stefan Andrei, the Foreign Minister of maverick Romania, was to see how far the Romanians would go along with any new condemnation of the Chinese.

However, other parties have also been causing problems, especially the so-called Eurocommunists. The Russians have never accepted the definition or the heresies of these parties. This weekend Tass pointedly printed the assertion by an Argentinian Communist that there was no such thing as Eurocommunism, just as there was no Latin American or Asian communism.

But Moscow now appears to have given up attempts to whip the Eurocommunists into line. Indeed, this congress is striking for the very low-level representation of the West Europeans.

At a time when the Russians want support over Poland, unity in the struggle against Nato's deployment of American missiles in Western Europe, they cannot afford a public and damaging quarrel with the large Italian party over such issues, and so if Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian party leader, is not coming to Moscow, so much the better.

On the other hand the Russians have been paying exaggerated attention to their new friends and allies—Third World parties and national liberation movements. This congress is significant for the degree to which Soviet ideologists now regard movements earlier considered only stages towards orthodox communism as quite acceptable vehicles.

The Soviet media have given prominence to such bodies as the Palestine Liberation Organization, the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo), the revolutionary movement in Ethiopia headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Frelimo movement in Mozambique, the Sandinista movement in Nicaragua and other such groups.

Their leaders are being received here with honours previously reserved for heads of fully-fledged Communist parties. The Soviet party fully identifies itself with the aims and ideology of these movements, and has already begun to set up regular inter-party links with them, thus strengthening Russian influence and support in large parts of the Third World.

The importance of these movements at the coming congress also explains the fury with which the Russians reacted to President Reagan's charges that they were terrorist organizations relying on Soviet arms.

The Soviet Communist Party is an ideological party, and its congresses deal largely with ideology. Observers will be watching closely over the next 10 days to see how the Russians counterattack the challenges which their ideology is now facing.



School friends of Jeffrey Mathis, the sixteenth victim of the Atlanta child-killer, carry his coffin to the graveside.

Washington acts as child-killer toll reaches 20

Atlanta, Feb 22.—The White House has set up a Federal task force to help to find the killer of black children in Atlanta, Georgia.

Vice-President George Bush, who made the announcement in Washington yesterday, said President Reagan had been informed that the number of children dead or missing had grown to 20 with the addition of two more names on Friday.

"The President expressed his deep concern about the continuing wave of deaths and disappearances", a press secretary said in Santa Barbara, California, where Mr Reagan was spending the weekend. "He reiterated his desire that the Administration be as helpful as possible".

Meanwhile, police, FBI agents and volunteers aided by tracking dogs fanned out in two wide-ranging searches yesterday looking for clues in the case.

One group searched near a public housing project where Cultis Walker, aged 13, disappeared two days ago. Of the 20 victims, the bodies of only 18 have been found. Each group of searchers carried a list and a description of the articles of clothing last worn by Curtis Walker and the other missing child, Darron Glass, aged 10.

While the searchers were under way, funeral services were held for Jeffrey Mathis, aged 10, who vanished last March. The boy's remains were found on February 13 in south-west Atlanta.

All of the victims have been black children between the ages of seven and 15. Most have come from broken homes in poor sections of the city.—UPI.

Kampuchea relief fund £44m short

Bangkok, Feb 22.—The United Nations needs a further $100m (£44m) for its 1981 relief programme in Kampuchea to enable the country to become self-sufficient in food by the end of the year.

Mr James Grant, executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef), today described the biggest international aid operation since the Second World War as "a reasonably successful effort".

The disaster stage was over, Mr Grant said on his return from Kampuchea, though relief was still needed to get village life back to normal.

The international relief effort was mounted in 1979, just after the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime, which in three years had brought the Kampuchean people near to extinction.

Last year $600m (£265m) went on Kampuchean relief, most of it supplied by Western nations, and the target for this year submitted to a meeting of the donor countries last December was scaled down to about $200m.

So far, however, only $97.5m of that sum has been raised, exclusive of the Japanese and Australian contributions.

Mr Grant said that a recent mission to Kampuchea by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) had confirmed that the rice yield after the rainy season, which is just over, amounted to 700,000 tons.

International relief organizations suggest that the 1981 contribution by the Soviet Union and East Europe to Kampuchea should be 100,000 tons of rice.

The international minimum programme for Kampuchean relief also includes 20,000 tons of fertilizers, 10,000 tons of pesticides, and between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of rice seed.—Agence France-Presse.

$1m reward is offered to trace diplomat

Washington, Feb 22.—Groups in the United States and Sweden have offered a reward of $1m (£443,000) for information that would help them to trace Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who rescued Jews from the Nazis during the Second World War and was arrested by Soviet forces.

Moscow has said Mr Wallenberg is dead; but there have been several reports that he is in a Soviet labour camp.—Reuter.

Chad overshadows summit

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Feb 22

Widespread opposition to the proposed merger of Libya and Chad, and proposals for an African peace-keeping force to supervise elections in Chad, are expected to dominate the meeting of the Organization of African Unity's ministerial council which opens in Addis Ababa tomorrow.

President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, this year's chairman of the OAU, recently sent Mr Abdulahi Conteh, his Foreign Minister, to Libya to see Colonel Gadafi. The Libyan leader showed no readiness to accept an OAU decision condemning the proposed merger and calling for the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad.

Both Chad and Libya are members of the OAU, but neither is expected to accept its proposals, and this could lead to a serious clash.

The ministers meeting in Addis Ababa can be expected to press again for implementation of the United Nations plan for a ceasefire in Namibia and for elections supervised by the United Nations.

Bloodless end to takeover of Havana embassy

Havana, Feb 22.—Security forces using tear gas entered the Ecuador Embassy here yesterday and arrested the 29 Cubans who had seized the building eight days previously. A Government statement said that no-one was injured and the takeover ended without a shot being fired.

The Cubans, demanding political asylum and safe conduct out of the country, took hostage the Ecuador Ambassador, two diplomats and a Cuban secretary.

They released one diplomat two days later. Two days ago they freed the remaining hostages.

The Government statement said the arrest of the group "confirms that Cuba will not give in to blackmail".—Reuter and UPI.

Papal attack on 'Filipino slavery' caused by low pay on farms

Legaspi, Feb 22.—The Pope, in a harsh but indirect attack on the Marcos regime, called yesterday for higher pay for Filipino farm workers, saying their low incomes meant virtual slavery.

He was speaking to farmers and their workers before celebrating Mass in the city of Legaspi when he arrived on the fifth day of his six-day tour of the Philippines.

He has repeatedly appealed for better conditions for the poor during his tour and yesterday said strong efforts should be made to provide full employment and social security for rural workers.

The Pope told the workers: "It is not only employment that justice requires. For to be so poorly paid that you can hardly support yourselves and your families, that you become slaves rather than free and responsible workers—this, too, is not just".

The national minimum wage is just under £1 a day and earlier in the sugar cane producing areas of the south the Pope made a similar call for wages to be increased.—Reuter.

Refugee tragedy: At the end of his triumphant tour of the Philippines the Pope described the plight of the Indo-Chinese refugees in Asia as the world's greatest human tragedy, (Peter Hazelhurst writes from Manila).

After pushing his way through thousands of Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean refugees in a camp near the town of Morong in Bataan province yesterday, the Pope said: "This is the greatest of all human tragedies".

Order broke down for the first time during his visit when his bodyguards and his chief security officer were forced to fight off a crowd of cheering refugees who threatened to mob the pontiff and Mrs Imelda Marcos, the president's wife, who has escorted the papal party throughout an exhaustive tour.

Later he flew across Bataan province in a helicopter, to bless a 30ft high cross, put up on Mount Samt as a monument to allied troops who lost their lives during the famous death march of Bataan during the Second World War.

The Pope was nearly jostled again today by an enthusiastic crowd of officials and dignitaries who flocked to Manila airport before he boarded a chartered Alitalia DC10 airliner to fly to Guam. The Pope will arrive in Japan tomorrow to begin the second part of his visit to Asia.

The Pope appeared to look nonplussed as his aides fought to clear a path through the crowd to the steps at the aircraft door.

In a brief farewell message, he told President Marcos and the crowd that he would carry forever memories of the "vitality of the church in the Philippines", Asia's only predominantly Roman Catholic nation.

During his visit he beatified 16 Christian martyrs who were tortured and executed in Japan during the seventeenth century and expressed a desire to visit China to reunite five million Chinese Roman Catholics with Rome.

According to reports from Peking, Bishop Michael Fu, the leader of China's official Roman Catholic Church, has spurned the Pope's call for reconciliation.

Guam greetings: The Pope, who arrived in this tiny American island in the Pacific tonight, was cheered by thousands when he spoke a few pharses in Chamorro, the local language made up of Malay, Spanish and Tagalog (Reuter reports from Agana).

Almost all of Guam's population of 130,000 and many people from the surrounding Marianas archipelago, which is predominantly Roman Catholic, turned up to welcome the Pope when he arrived from the Philippines.

He was welcomed by former Senator Mike Mansfield, now United States Ambassador to Japan, on behalf of President Reagan and by Mr Paul Calvo, Guam's governor.

In the cathedral, the Pope addressed local priests and hailed the work of missionaries in the Marianas islands, discovered by the Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan in 1521 and colonized by Spain until 1898 when they were ceded to the United States at the end of the Spanish-American War.

Many of the people in the welcoming crowd were American servicemen and their families from the United States air and naval bases on Guam.

Prisoners of conscience

S Africa: Oscar Mpetha

By Caroline Moorehead

Two trade unionists, who were also widely respected black community leaders in the Western Cape, were arrested last August during unrest prompted by the boycott of buses near the Crossroads squatter camp.

One of them, Leon Mqhakay, was released after two weeks. The other, Oscar Mpetha, the 71-year-old founder member of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, and national organizer of the African Food and Canning Workers Union (AFCWU), is still in detention.

Mr Mpetha was held in solitary confinement for five months under Section 6 of the South African Terrorism Act. On December 5 the Wynberg Magistrates Court, sitting inside Pollsmoor Prison, charged him with six terrorist offences, which include assault and injury, the barricading of public streets, damaging motor vehicles, and the murder of two white men.

Seventeen other detainees—all in their twenties—have been charged with him.

Some observers believe there is no evidence that he was involved in the murders and that the authorities are using them simply as a means of getting rid of a troublesome campaigner. They also fear for his health in prison: besides being elderly, Mr Mpetha is a diabetic.

The trial is due to be held on March 3 at Cape Town Supreme Court.

Piranhas vital to Amazon ecology

By Tony Samstag

A remarkable interdependence of fish and plant species, including vegetarian piranha fish, has been discovered in the floodplain of the Amazon basin. The findings, the result of a two-year survey by Brazilian scientists, have important implications for commercial fisheries in the region, a 40,000-square-mile area between Manaus and Belém that is flooded between June and November each year. They will also apply to the whole of the Amazon river system.

In a report last month, Dr Michael Goulding of the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazonia (INPA) wrote of "at least 100 fish species that are adapted to go into the flooded forests during the annual inundations and feed heavily on plant and animal material derived from the floodplain tree communities".

Among those species are the *tambaqui*, described by Dr Goulding as "the single most important commercial species in the western Amazon"; its near relative the pacu, a vegetarian piranha also highly valued as a food source, and a number of important catfish species.

Many of the fish studied by INPA have developed molars to enable them to eat seeds, nuts and fruits; in some, the stomachs have become unusually bloated for storing nourishment during the relatively lean months when the rivers are not in flood. Many of the seeds, of course, are excreted—and so dispersed—by the fish.

Dr Goulding described his observations on some types of rubber trees with "pods that explode in the hot sun and shoot the seeds out. In rapid succession you'd hear a 'pop' when they exploded, then a 'plop' when a seed hit the water and finally a 'gulp' as the fish swallowed the seed".

The phenomenon of vegetarian fish, even piranhas, is not unknown; the carnivorous piranhas, in fact, are thought to have evolved from the plant-eaters. What is startling about the INPA study is the degree of interdependence it has found among so many species. Scientists are therefore concerned "to identify areas which could be turned into reserves to protect the fish/forest cycle before it is permanently broken by the deforestation now proceeding apace in the floodplain".

As the city of Manaus, for example, depends on fish for most of its protein requirements, the consequences of breaking that cycle would obviously be severe.

Dr Goulding's report was made to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), sponsors of the survey with the World Wildlife Fund.

Sudan expels PLO envoy

Khartum, Feb 22.—Sudan today ordered the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization and three of his aides to leave the country within 48 hours, the Sudanese news agency reported.

It said he had criticized the Government and behaved badly in public. The agency said the decision did not imply that Khartum was severing relations with the PLO.—Agence France-Presse.

Bomb explosion in Tehran kills two people

Tehran, Feb 22.—Two people were killed and another injured when a bomb—the second in two days—exploded here last night near an Islamic meeting hall.

Two people in a shop nearby were killed instantly and a passer-by was injured the newspaper *Ettelaat* said.

On Friday a bomb went off under a vehicle at Azadi Place, injuring 15 people, five of them seriously, police confirmed today. The square is used as a terminal for buses bound for the provinces.

No one has claimed responsibility for the explosions.—Agence France-Presse.

Voters confirm Fraser dominance

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, Feb 22

The Liberal Party retained its seats in three by-elections at the weekend, thus firmly maintaining the Fraser Government's public approval rating.

The most important of the three was the seat of McPherson on Queensland's Gold Coast. The by-election was caused by the death last month of Mr Eric Robinson, the former Liberal Finance Minister.

It was an interesting campaign because of the bitterness between the coalition parties, the Liberals and the National Party. This had sprung mainly from the acrimony between Mr Robinson and the Queensland National Party which is led by Mr Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, the Queensland State Premier.

Because of this friction, the National Party fielded a candidate against the Liberals. The main election issue was taxation reform with the National Party strongly advocating the introduction of a flat rate of income tax by the Federal Government.

Mr Peter White, the Liberal candidate, never the less easily disposed of the National Party's Mr Glen Shiel, a former senator.

Mr White, who is in his late thirties, is a former Army officer and won the Military Cross in Vietnam. After his victory Mr White conceded that although flat tax was not a possibility, the Government should revise the present taxation system.

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, took the opportunity to attack the Queensland National Party.

Overall, the Queensland National Party and Mr Bjelke-Petersen appear to have blundered badly over the McPherson by-election.

The Liberals also won in the South Australian seat of Boothby, where Senator Steele Hall, a former South Australian Premier, had an easy victory, and in the Western Australian seat of Curtin, where Mr Allan Rocher had a comfortable win.

The three results combine to create a bleak outlook for the Labour Party, which cannot claim to have done well in any of them. Mr William Hayden, the Labour leader, chose to explain the defeats by huge spending by the Liberals

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SPORT

Rugby Union

England advance with their backs to the front

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

England 23 Scotland 17

It may not have been a classic encounter at Twickenham, but six tries and a climax in which Scottish hopes on this ground were frustrated yet again produced memorable entertainment on a perfect afternoon for the open game to which both sides were committed. No country can win the triple crown, but England know that victories in their remaining two matches, in Ireland and at home to France would guarantee them at least a share in the title. If Wales draw with France in Paris on Saturday week, the champions could do better still.

Nine minutes remained on Saturday when the lead changed hands for a fourth time as Calder, the flanker, drove over the English line to put Scotland a point ahead, 17-16. Four minutes remained when England snatched the lead for the last time, their stand-off half, Huw Davies, ending a movement of high daring with a try run in from afar.

Another penalty by Hare, which brought his contribution in two internationals to 30 points, pushed England further ahead and, in spite of a desperate Scottish rally, England retained the Calcutta Cup by a goal, three penalty goals and two tries to a goal, a penalty goal and two tries.

That last English try was conceived in unpromising circumstances as Slemen, on the left, checked his stride to clutch a difficult pass from Woodward. Rejecting an initial instinct to kick, Slemen had the wit to see the glint of an overlap on the other flank and, having first run backwards, floated a long pass infield to Carleton in front of the England 22. With gathering strength and impetus the right wing completed a run to the Scottish ten metres line by drawing in the last two defenders to perfection and clearing Davies for his finishing sprint.

That was not the only effort by the England backs that Andy Irvine afterwards admitted impressed him, and confirmed Bill Beaumont's belief that, with four lions at his disposal, he must have potentially the best three-quarter line in the championship. Earlier in the second half, when Slemen had been stopped by Irvine's tackle on the left, Cooke arrived to keep things going. England switched direction from a ruck and Slemen somehow re-emerged from another powerful thrust by Carleton to defeat yet one more tackle from Irvine at the opposite corner.

Slemen can never have had a more effective game for England, nor Carleton a better one. In the first period, a bulldozing surge by Carleton was stopped by Beattie's tackle. But the highlight was supplied, shortly before the interval, by Woodward, with a superb effort evoking memories of the great try by Peter Jackson against the Wallabies in 1958—and in the same place, too.

Scissoring with Davies behind a lineout won by Beaumont (who had an immense game, though recalling little or nothing of the last stages after receiving a crack on the head), Woodward rushed into two defenders, dummied inside another, went right again with glorious acceleration that swept him past clutching hands and, finally, stabbed inside and over the line past Hay. Hare, having just committed a defensive gaffe that let in Munro for a Scottish try, had the nerve to kick a goal from an awkward angle and England were ahead 9—7 for the first time.

It was heartening from an England standpoint, to see Davies playing with poise and confidence from the outset, priming his line with passes or kicking accurately —with either foot—and having Irvine in some bother. It was a performance of the highest promise, though not impeccable. During some fierce Scottish pressure at the start of the second period, it was his narrow failure to find touch that sparked a howitzer from Hay in reply, the engulfing of Smith and a second try for Munro. Rutherford's overhead pass was a telling factor and Irvine gave the scoring pass.

It was also Davies's inadequate little switch drop out (nice idea, poor execution) that conceded the scrummage behind which Laidlaw's darting run and grub kick was capitalized upon by Irvine and Munro, who set up the Calder drive. Laidlaw, quick in service, quick to harass his opposite number, had an excellent game. So did his partner Rutherford, whose line kicking was huge and all but faultless.

Munro's first try, pursuing a kick by Renwick on the half hour, owed a lot to the bounce, which was horrid for England's full back and a failure by Hare to fall on the ball, as he ought to have, when danger loomed.

It took England's forwards a long time to impose their will at the scrummage against gritty but much lighter opponents, among whom the aggressive Beattie was constantly conspicuous in the loose. Scott, in another fine game, did much to tidy affairs when the English scrummage was slewed, but to what extent this was caused by the early departure of Jeavons with an eye injury must be a matter for selectorial inquiry. The replacement, Hesford, did well but it appears that Jeavons is not seriously inhibited and the Moseley flanker ought, therefore, to be named this morning in England's side for Dublin.

Colclough, waxing stronger by the finish, has looked somewhat muted this season, and uncharacteristically has produced some indifferent lineout ball. If the English forward platform is not what it was, it is encouraging to see the side committed to using its talents elsewhere.

In a frantic opening, Irvine kicked a penalty when Cooke blatantly obstructed at a lineout, and later Hare got three simple points back when Scotland collapsed a scrummage. Hare missed three long shots but landed another goal in the second half after Scotland, who gave away too many penalties, had fallen offside.

ENGLAND: W. H. Hare (Leicester); J. Carleton (Orrell), C. R. Woodward (Leicester), P. W. Dodge (Leicester), M. Slemen (Liverpool); G. H. Davies (Cambridge University), S. J. Smith (Sale); F. E. Smart (Newport), P. J. Wheeler (Leicester), P. J. Blakeway (Gloucester), W. B. Beaumont (Fylde, capt), M. J. Colclough (Angoulême), N. C. Jeavons (Moseley, rep. M. Hesford, Bristol), J. P. Scott (Cardiff), D. Cooke (Harlequins).

SCOTLAND: A. R. Irvine (Heriot's FP, capt); S. Munro (Ayr), J. M. Renwick (Hawick), K. W. Robertson (Melrose), B. H. Hay (Boroughmuir); J. Y. Rutherford (Selkirk), R. J. Laidlaw (Jedforest); J. Aitken (Gala), C. T. Deans (Hawick), N. A. Rowan (Boroughmuir), A. J. Tomes (Hawick), W. Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock), J. H. Calder (Stewart's-Melville F.P.), J. H. Beattie (Heriot's F.P.), D. G. Leslie (Gala).

Referee: D. I. H. Burnett (Ireland).

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
France	2	2	0	35	22	4
Wales	3	2	1	36	42	4
England	2	1	1	42	38	2
Scotland	3	1	2	41	43	2
Ireland	2	0	2	21	28	0

To play: March 7—France v Wales, Ireland v England. March 21—England v France, Scotland v Ireland.



Twickenham sidestep: Rowan (left) does a Scottish reel as Woodward waltzes through the defence to score the first of England's three tries.

Welsh machine may need further adjustment to find right blend

By Richard Streeton

Wales 9 Ireland 8

Wales duly preserved their unbeaten home record in Cardiff on Saturday—it now stretches to a remarkable 26 matches—but it would be premature to assume that their freshly designed team are about to launch a new era of Welsh supremacy. Victory finally came with a dropped goal 10 minutes from the end and this, together with two earlier penalty goals, was enough to beat Ireland, who scored two tries.

Relief that a win had come after gambling on nine changes was probably responsible for the euphoria which marked the press conference held by Welsh officials straight after the match. Thanks to a splendid late effort by the Welsh forwards the right side unquestionably gained the spoils. There were brief moments of improved running among the Welsh backs, but overall it was hardly a convincing win. There could be some further tinkering with the components when the team to play France in Paris on March 7 is announced next Thursday.

Ireland, after two matches in this season's championship in which they have done enough to win each time but have finished as losers, have made one change for the match against England in a fortnight. Brendan Foley, from the Shannon club in Limerick, replaces the injured Spring in the second row to win his seventh cap. The back division look good and Saturday's game confirmed once and for all that Ward and Campbell can be included in the same side. There was, though, a disappointing lack of corporate effort from the pack in the closing stages.

For Squire, the Welsh captain, and restored to the No 8 position, the game was an immense triumph. Both by example and by exhortations clearly visible, he held the reins in a tight grasp and throughout had a significant match. Burgess, the blind-side flanker, also deserves special mention among a pack who frequently had to atone for shortcomings elsewhere.

Williams was terrier-like at scrum half in persistence and involvement; he harried Robbie mercilessly, kicked with good sense, and his lengthy, rapid pass helped Pearce through some uncertain moments. Pearce redeemed himself with the instinctive left-footed dropped goal that clinched the match.

Evans, the full back, was inevitably the other Welshman on trial before a jury of millions at home and in the stadium. Sometimes his positioning could be faulted, but certainly he dealt satisfactorily with the high kicks with which he was tested and, on a beastly day of swirling winds for place-kickers, did as well as could be expected.

For Ireland there was irony attached to Ward having his best international as a runner because he also had a poor day by his standards as a place-kicker. MacNeill had another good match, and both centres ran and passed soundly and tackled hard. Campbell became a little less effective after bravely continuing with a head injury early in the second half that left him bandaged like an Egyptian mummy.

Ireland were the first to be faulted for this during a storming Welsh start, and Evans kicked a penalty in the third minute. Ireland's first try came after 24 minutes, when Ward, with a break to the right past three men, flung a high pass that Slattery caught one-handed to score. The second try came in injury time. Ireland were again baulked on the left; Ward—from arguably an offside position—picked up and ran back and the ball was moved along the line. Irwin seemed to have turned inside fatally, but McLennan somehow continued the move and MacNeill was up to score.

Soon after the interval Evans kicked a good penalty from near touch on the right, and slowly the Welsh forwards became more and more assertive.

WALES: G. Evans (Maesteg); D. S. Richards (Swansea), R. W. R. Gravell (Llanelli), P. J. Morgan (Llanelli, rep. A. J. Donovan, Swansea), D. L. Nicholas (Llanelli); G. P. Pearce (Bridgend), G. Williams (Bridgend); I. Stephens (Bridgend), A. J. Phillips (Cardiff), G. Price (Pontypool), G. A. D. Wheel (Swansea), A. J. Martin (Aberavon), J. R. Lewis (Cardiff), J. Squire (Pontypool, captain), R. C. Burgess (Ebbw Vale).

IRELAND: H. P. MacNeill (Dublin University); F. P. Quinn (Old Belvedere), D. G. Irwin (Queen's University), S. O. Campbell (Old Belvedere), A. C. McLennan (Wanderers); A. J. P. Ward (Garryowen), J. C. Robbie (Greystones); P. A. Orr (Old Wesley), P. C. Whelan (Garryowen), M. P. Fitzpatrick (Wanderers), M. I. Keane (Lansdowne), D. E. Spring (Lansdowne, rep. M. E. Gibson, Lansdowne), J. B. O'Driscoll (London Irish), W. P. Duggan (Blackrock), J. F. Slattery (Blackrock, captain).

Referee: F. Palmade (France).

Some joy for selectors

By Gerald Davies

This season Wales can be grateful that points from the boot remain the dominant influence in the game. With only one try so far—and that, as many may argue, a fortuitous one—there is still concern about the overall ability of the team. On their home ground on Saturday they were unable to outscore the visitors in this area.

On the credit side the selectors can feel satisfied that they have managed to strengthen the Welsh pack, which showed greater urgency and commitment than at Murrayfield a fortnight ago. Martin, as he has often done on his own patch in the past, dominated the middle of the line-out and the re-emergence of Clive Burgess tightened up the back row defence.

The return of Jeff Squire to the No 8 position reaffirmed the opinion of those people who have always felt that this was his rightful position. His control at the back of the set scrum in the latter stages of the second half, when he and Gerald Williams needed to exercise control and deny any latitude to Ireland, was tactically sound. There was little chance that Wales would make headway elsewhere and they seemed unlikely to contrive anything remotely similar to the two tries Ireland scored.

Ireland again helped to bring about their own downfall by giving away three points in the second minute of the match when, with the wind at their backs, they wanted to be several points ahead. Throughout they were beaten in the set pieces, yet they always arrived at the point of breakdown in larger numbers than the Welsh. In difficult circumstances Robbie and Ward did much to ensure that Ireland were always in the hunt; Ward had his best game to date in an Irish jersey

South East boys on the receiving end

By Gordon Allan

South East 4 South West 19

Another affair of an international nature was going on in London on Saturday. It was an England 19-group trial match (18-group might be more accurate, now that the age limit has been lowered by eight months), in which the South and South West schoolboys beat the South East at the National Westminster Bank ground, Beckenham, by two goals, a penalty goal and a try to a try.

This was the second regional trial; the first, between Midlands and North, was played at Nottingham on February 7. The selectors, under the chairmanship of George Bulmer, will announce tomorrow the teams for the final trial at Loughborough on March [illegible]. After that, a party of 21 will be chosen for matches against England Colts, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and France.

The results of trials are usually irrelevant and often misleading. Mr Bulmer himself did not know the score at no-side on Saturday; he was more interested in the players, and he saw nearly 40 of them, including seven replacements sent on at half time when the South and South West led 13—4.

The South East were on the receiving end for most of the game. They began well, scoring first with a try by Leppard, and finished with a small, unrewarded flourish; but otherwise they waned while the South West waxed.

There was more aggression about the South West forwards, more fluency about their backs, and more confidence about the side as a whole. Wiles, a stylish stand-off, looked capable of living up to his name, and scored 11 points—a try, which he converted, an easy penalty, and the conversion of a try by Harston. The other try was scored by Scire.

Wiltshire should have scored for the South East in the last five minutes; instead, he lost the ball as he crossed the line. Still, the best way of looking at matches like this is not to praise or blame too solemnly but to imagine all the boys playing some day for England in the Calcutta Cup, though not, of course, at the same time.

SOUTH EAST: D. Blyth (Emanuel); A. Lennox (Dulwich), J. Hughes (Haydon, Northwood), A. Mason (St. John's, Leatherhead), J. Wiltshire (Bancroft's); M. Jermyn (Lord Wandsworth, Basingstoke), J. Leppard (William Ellis); C. Beresford-Hartwell (Wallington HS), P. Foster (Newport GS, Saffron Walden), M. Harris (St. Joseph's, Blackheath), S. Knight (Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree), P. Vaughan (St. Olave's, Orpington), A. Channer (Ampleforth), I. Whitworth (Reigate GS), K. Whichello (Sevenoaks). Also played: J. O'Sullivan (John Fisher), M. Simmonds (Brighton), D. Pensom (Mill Hill).

SOUTH AND SOUTH WEST: A. Pring (Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Bristol); M. Harston (St. George's, Harpenden), R. Mucklow (Millfield), A. White (Cheltenham GS), D. Lawrence (Christ's Hospital); P. Wiles (Chosen Hill), S. Bates (St. Albans); A. Flanders (Plymouth), A. Evangelou (Queen Elizabeth's, Barnet), P. Richardson (Millfield), J. Morrison (Wellington), W. Stileman (Wellington, Berkshire), C. Scire (Devizes), S. Rodliff (Tretherras, Newquay), I. Smith (North Gloucester College of Technology). Also played: C. Howard (Brockworth), S. Russell (Burford), N. Roach (Cornwall Technical College), A. Underwood (Brighton).

Referee: J. Little (London).

Rugby Union

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: England 23, Scotland 17; Wales 9, Ireland 8.

CLUB MATCHES: Army 31, Howe of Fife 13; Birkenhead Park 3, Broughton Park 19; Birmingham 21, Exeter 27; Boroughmuir 17, Edinburgh Academicals 16; Bradford 9, Hull and East Riding 13; Durham City 24, Newcastle University 17; Edinburgh Wanderers 12, Gordonians 19; Gala 39, Glasgow High 6; Halifax 25, Huddersfield 4; Hawick 9, Sale 23; Headingley 24, Harlequins 3; Jedforest 11, Melrose 13; London Scottish 20, Bedford 6; London Welsh 46, Leicester 10; Loughborough Students 6, Liverpool 6; Manchester 16, Fylde 38; Morley 54, Middlesbrough 0; New Brighton 18, Wakefield 13; Nuneaton 11, Oxford 12; Orrell 28, Northern 10; Rugby 3, Cambridge University 16; Sheffield 11, Walsall 15; Streatham-Croydon 16, Hartlepool Rovers 11; Stewart's-Melville FP 69, Dunfermline 6; Vale of Lune 30, Kelso 3; Wasps 43, Plymouth Albion 6; Waterloo 20, Harrogate 7; West Hartlepool 10, Otley 9; West Park 15, Morpeth 17; Wigan 0, Preston Grasshoppers 12; Wilmslow 10, Gosforth 61. Cancelled: OMT v Oxford University, Selkirk v Watsonians.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: English Colleges 28, Scottish Colleges 27.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Birkenhead 0, Wirral GS 17; Emanuel 8, Campion 3; Ripperholme GS 33, Roundhay 6; King Henry VIII, Coventry 10, Queen Elizabeth, Wakefield 22; Kirkby Kendal 7, St Bees 8; Ruthish 16, Chichester HS 0; Westmon GS, Pontypool 23, Friary Grange 22.

ENGLAND 19-GROUP TRIAL: South East 4, South and South West 19.

COUNTY 16-GROUP MATCH: Surrey 8, Northumberland 11.

Yesterday

CLUB MATCHES: Blackheat 15, Plymouth Albion 6; Rosslyn Park 37, Saracens 11; Old Juddians 3, Dover 14; Old Ruttishians 32, Mackie FP 9; Fiverton 91, Newton Abbot 0.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE CUP: Final: High Wycombe v Marlow postponed.

DORSET AND WILTSHIRE CUP: Final: Bournemouth 14, Wycombe 0.

ESSEX CUP: Final: Thurrock 9, Woodford 7.

HAMPSHIRE CUP: Semi-final round: Havant 9, Trojans 20; US Portsmouth 23, Jersey 7.

MIDDLESEX CUP: Semi-final round: Old Gaytonians 7, Metropolitan Police 19.

SUSSEX CUP: Final: Lewes 31, Hove 9.

SCHOOLS MATCH: St Edmunds, Ware 8, Old Edmundians 12.

Rugby League

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: England 1, France 5.

Yesterday

COLTS INTERNATIONAL MATCH: France 25, Great Britain 13.

FIRST DIVISION: Featherstone Rovers 10, Leeds 16; Salford 17, Castleford 15; Widnes 5, Hull 3; Workington Town 8, Wakefield Trinity 18. Postponed: Barrow v Halifax, Bradford Northern v Warrington, Hull Kingston Rovers v Oldham.

SECOND DIVISION: Batley 17, Swinton 14; Blackpool Borough 8, Huyton 12; Bramley 25, Doncaster 3; Huddersfield 39, Hunslet 6; Wigan 35, Dewsbury 11; York 15, Whitehaven 7. Postponed: Rochdale Hornets v Fulham.

Saracens no match for Rosslyn Park

By Peter Marson

Rosslyn Park 37 Saracens 11

In winding up what had been an energetic weekend, Rosslyn Park won a resounding victory against Saracens at Roehampton yesterday. If there were repercussions following the Park's annual dinner on the previous evening, then they were not at once easily discernible. The late kick-off was said officially to be the result of a clause in the licensing laws, and a suggestion that Saracens had been knocked out on the field of play by fumes was certainly pure mischief.

The one thing about which there could be no doubt was the Park's superiority in all areas, and if we were made to wait until the second half for an apt demonstration and 31 points then it was worth it. Park won by three goals, four tries and a penalty goal to two tries and a penalty goal. This present success, their sixth out of seven in the London merit table, came as a suitable dress rehearsal for Saturday next and their match with Metropolitan Police in the fourth round of the John Player Cup.

Whether the Park take the field under their captain on that occasion is presumably a matter yet to be decided. Already television's European "Superstar" champion, Andy Ripley, was winging his way to Florida yesterday in search of the world title, and with it a prize in the region of $40,000. Neil Mantell stood in for him yesterday and distinguished himself in many ways, not least in open play, where he delivered the crucial pass in tries by Tiddy, whose pace had been altogether too much for Saracens, and Montgomery.

Saracens had done well to restrict Park to a lead of a couple of points at the halfway mark, but their ambitions and effectiveness in attack were limited, and they suffered a severe blow at the end of the first half when Harrower, their captain and a thrusting centre, was obliged to retire.

Nor were Saracens to prosper by way of Anthony's boot. He landed the last of three attempts at penalty goals, but failed to convert tries by Kamara and Dawson, and generally was untidy with his kicking elsewhere. Edmunds, de Lacey, Tiddy (two) Montgomery (two) and Bate scored Park's tries. Greenhalgh converted three of them and landed a penalty goal.

ROSSLYN PARK: P. Bate; R. Sainlar, N. Anderson, M. Greenhalgh, S. Tiddy; J. Ager, J. Peck; P. Curtis, P. Keith-Roach, A. Cutler, P. de Lacey, P. Ackford, G. Edmunds (rep. A. Waller), R. Montgomery, N. Mantell (captain).

SARACENS: C. Fuller; P. Barclion, A. Harrower (captain, rep. T. Nilsson), G. Kerr, P. Kamara; P. Anthony, C. Milford; M. Gentleman, S. Booty, A. Brooke, A. Dawson, A. Jaszczak, C. Coombs-Goodfellow, S. Hegarty, M. Newcome.

Referee: D. Jordan (London).

Waterloo beaten

Waterloo, the Lancashire Cup holders, met surprising defeat, 18—11, at the hands of emergent Vale of Lune, who adapted better to the conditions. Their victory came by a goal, a drop goal and three penalties to two tries and a drop goal.

Rugby League

France score a hollow and tarnished triumph

By Keith Macklin

Guy Cattaneo, of Perpignan, will win no medals in the world of Rugby League after a performance in the England v France match at Headingley on Saturday that was described by the England manager, Colin Hutton, as "the worst exhibition of refereeing I have seen in my life." Mr Hutton's words were echoed around the ground, even among French journalists and officials.

Mr Cattaneo's bizarre handling of the game, in addition to proving an important factor in France's 5—1 win, manacled open play and placed England in such a straitjacket of penalties and infringements that open play was impossible. The match was reduced in the second half to a combination of farce and frustrating tedium.

A visit to the referee's dressing room at half-time by the secretary-general of the Rugby League, David Oxley, did nothing to improve matters, and the game deteriorated even further. Mr Cattaneo awarded 13 penalties to four in favour of France, usually at vital moments and in vital positions, allowed the French to stand so far offside that they were lining up with the England three-quarters, and watched impassively as the French scrum half, Guiraud, fed the ball to the heels of his own loose forward at the scrums.

England at first reacted with anger, but ultimately were reduced to dazed impotence, particularly as the French team tackled like demons on the few occasions England were allowed to run the ball.

France consequently won the European championship, having already beaten Wales, but it is a hollow and tarnished triumph. Indeed, the repercussions could be severe, with the future of the championship, revived in 1975, thrown into the melting pot along with the recent decision to have interchange of referees.

In yesterday's league games, played keenly and attractively despite cold and blizzard-like conditions, Wakefield Trinity went to the top of the first division, taking advantage of the inactivity of other top sides, by beating Workington Town 18—8 in Cumbria. Despite fielding several reserves Wakefield played attractively, particularly in the second half, and scored tries through Thompson, Fletcher and McCurrie, with four goals from Diamond.

Salford and Castleford produced a magnificently exciting game at the Willows, with Salford belying their bottom position and squeezing home in a fluctuating match played for the most part in a snowstorm. O'Neill and Richards scored the Salford tries, Rule kicked five goals and Nash dropped a goal. For Castleford, who pulled back from 14—15 to 16—15, Richardson, Beardmore and Hyde scored tries and Hyde (2) and Finch kicked goals.

In the second division York stay top by beating Whitehaven 15—7, and Crossley's twenty-sixth try equalled the second division seasonal record.

Lacrosse

Clear win for North despite snow

By a Special Correspondent

The weather or the North v South match usually decide the women's territorial championship; but this year both took a hand. North beat South 7-5 after being four goals down on the first day at Harrogate two weeks ago, and snow yesterday blotted out the fourth day at Caversham.

Every territory had one game left to play yesterday, so the Saturday overnight position became final. It showed North clear winners, with all four matches won and 44 goals for and 12 against. South were second, with three victories and 23 goals for and 17 against and Midlands came third.

Saturday's leading match was between Combined Universities and South. The universities team, who lost by 20 goals to South three years ago, were only 2-1 down at half time but eventually lost 7-2. Their goals came from Nicky Bolton and Susan Taylor, but South had more possession in the second half. Their goals were scored by Ann McGinn (3), Penny Garnons-Williams, Julia Whyke, Ann Bushell and Sylvia Langford.

Three Combined Universities have been selected for England trials at Lilleshall next weekend, Lucy Caffyn (Manchester), Sarah Patterson - Browne (Cambridge) and Sue Taylor (Durham). Judy Gorrie (Purley) is the other new triallist.

RESULTS: West 4, Midlands 11; Combined Universities 3, South 7; North 14, East 3; West 5, Combined Universities 3.

Hockey

Slough's speed overcomes Guildford resistance

By Sydney Friskin

Guildford 0 Slough 3

Slough became the first team to reach the semi-final round of the national club hockey championship, sponsored by Rank-Xerox, after their victory over Guildford yesterday. This was the only match played yesterday in the competition, the other three having been called off because of bad weather.

A little over 300 people saw a fine game of hockey in which Slough, the national and European champions, needed all their skills and experience to overcome a spirited challenge from Guildford, slightly weakened by the absence of Pinks, their captain, who was indisposed. But on the evidence of the day's play, Slough, with their quickness on the ball and ability to find each other more readily, clearly deserved to win.

Some hard work by the ground staff made play possible, but the pitch was a little heavy and hand-stopping became difficult as Guildford found to their cost when they squandered an early short corner before Slough scored their first goal in the twelfth minute. It came from a brilliant run on the right by Partington, who picked up a hit from Barber from deep inside his own territory. Wright, who made some good saves in the match, came out with no hope as Partington drove an angled shot.

It might have made all the difference to Guildford if they had converted a penalty stroke early in the second half. Francis cloaked his intentions well enough, but just missed the mark, and Slough soon tightened their grip on the match when Churcher converted a short corner. When Daved scored in the 20th minute with some help from Laly, the result was put beyond doubt.

The umpires were much stricter in the second half, particularly after Booker, one of Guildford's best defenders, received a head injury from a stick. Laly was shown the yellow card and suspended for seven minutes, but his dismissal was not because of the injury, but for talking to the opposition.

The draw for the semi-final round will be made today, even though the other matches have still to be played. It was also announced by the Hockey Association that the semi-final round and final of the County championship would be played at Wardown Park, Luton, on March 21 and 22.

GUILDFORD: R. Wright; I. Carley (captain), M. D. Gallimore, A. Cabns, N. Taylor, C. Cotterell, C. Booker (sub. T. Oddy), A. Jeans, A. Schweitzer, G. N. Francis, B. Peel.

SLOUGH: I. Taylor; P. J. Barber (captain), M. S. Flora, A. Churcher, J. Allen, S. S. Khehar, B. Daved, K. Partington, B. S. Saini, R. Laly, K. Dhak.

Umpires: G. Nash (Northern Counties) and D. Bruce (Eastern Counties).

Carbon copy for England

By Joyce Whitehead

England B 2 Spain 0

Two goals both of which resulted from corners and were scored by players in the left wing position, gave England B victory at Bedford on Saturday. After the departure at half-time of Mary Grimley (Leicestershire), the captain who had followed up a clearance off the goalkeeper to put England B ahead, her substitute Helen Bray (Suffolk) came on to score the second from a similar situation.

England's few promising moves did not come up to expectations. Their wings kept well out in the first half and left room for manoeuvre, but instead of using the spaces they played so much across the field that the busy Spaniards had time to cover. This Spain did well but their narrow spearhead had less chance of success because Maria Ayestaran, who was fast and skilful, had no real support.

Karen Lobb (Leicestershire) justified her selection at centre half, but she did not have an easy task because the Spaniards were forever changing. Mrs Lobb distributed the ball well, and England had enough corners in the second half to have run up a far bigger score.

ENGLAND B: S. Lloyd (Warwicks); J. Shkurka (Sheffield League), V. Dixon (Cambs), M. Allen (Bedford CPE), K. Lobb (Leics), N. Dix (Durham), A. Appleyard (Kent), H. Woodward (Leics), B. Slocombe (Somerset), L. Hobley (Bucks), J. Jurischka (Kent), M. Grimley (capt, Leics). H. Bray (Suffolk).

SPAIN: R. Coll; M. Sanchez, A. Rodriguez, M. Mendia, S. Hernandez, R. Aymerich, M. Ayestaran, T. Molos, P. Marquez, R. Sanz, V. Blarco, M. Tort, M. Sole, D. Perez, A. Urruzmo, G. Peris.

Umpires: M. Harris and P. Blanchard.

Yesterday the weather prevented Spain from gaining extra experience for the European tournament before they returned home. Their game against an All England Women's Hockey Association team at Roehampton was cancelled.

The third day of the National Junior Territorial Championship at Crystal Palace was also abandoned.

LONDON LEAGUE: Bromley 2, Mid-Surrey 0; Dulwich 1, Reading 1; Guildford 5, Hampstead 0; Hounslow 2, Teddington 4; Maidenhead 0, Beckenham 2; Old Kingstonians 1, Cheam 1; St Albans 0, Spencer 0; Slough 2, Richmond 2; Southgate 2, Blackheath 1; Surbiton 4, Wimbledon 0.

EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bedfordshire Eagles 2, Broxbourne 1; Bishop's Stortford 4, Norfolk Wanderers 0; Chelmsford 0, Pelicans 1; Colchester 4, Bluecharts 4; Ipswich 2, Bedford 4; Norwich Grasshoppers 0, Cambridge City 4; Westcliff 1, Southend and Benfleet 1.

SOUTH LEAGUE: Hampshire-Surrey: Bank of England 2, Hamble Old Boys 0; Bournemouth 2, Chichester 2; Camberley 6, Basingstoke 1; Havant 3, Southsea 3; National Westminster Bank 2, Woking 0; Trojans 2, Fareham 0; Walton 0, Metropolitan Police 1. Kent/Sussex: Bognor 3, Anchorians 0; Gravesend 3, East Grinstead 1; Lloyds Bank 1, Marden Russet 1; Old Williamsonians 3, Lewes 1; Tunbridge Wells 5, Brighton 1. Middlesex/Berks, Bucks and Oxon: Courage 3, Amersham 2; Eastcote 3, City of Oxford 3; Indian Gymkhana 2, Goan 1; Lyons 1, Aylesbury 1; Oxford Hawks 3, Windsor 0; Polytechnic 2, OK Martlets 0; Sunbury 0, Sonning 0.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Army 4, Hawks 3; Tulse Hill 3, RAF 3.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH: England B 2, Spain 0.

Swimming

An elfin-faced look about Britain's future

By Athole Still

Susannah Brownsdon, an elfin-featured 15-year-old from Tunbridge Wells, set new British and Commonwealth senior and junior records (1min 09.85sec) for the 100 metres breaststroke, when winning that event yesterday at the Barnet Copthall short course meeting, sponsored by Optrex. Miss Brownsdon has shown exceptional form recently, culminating in a bronze medal in Paris two weeks ago, behind Tracy Caulkins, of the United States and the Olympic champion from East Germany, Ute Geweniger.

Even that performance together with her new Commonwealth records (2:32.13) over 200 metres on Saturday, could not prepare us for this latest astonishing achievement. As soon as Miss Brownsdon left the block, the unusual, high-shouldered, locomotive-like technique drove her into such a commanding lead that the race became virtually a solo over four lengths. The time at halfway (32.83 sec) was even faster than the notoriously explosive (and usually expensive) pacing of the now-retired Margaret Kelly, whose previous record (1:10.13) Miss Brownsdon improved by 0.28 sec.

British swimming now finds itself in a situation which even the most optimistic observer would have found unthinkable a month ago. We have not only successfully replaced Miss Kelly, but have a gold medal contender for the European championships in Split, Yugoslavia, in September.

Miss Brownsdon is now the fourth fastest breaststroker of all time, and leaving aside Miss Caulkins (world record 1:07.47), only the world champion, Russia's Julia Bogdanova (1:09.58), and Olympic champion, Miss Gewiniger (1:09.79), have swum faster.

June Croft (Wigan Wasps) and Adrian Moorhouse (Leeds Central) also confirmed the form which has brought them a cluster of medals at various international meetings over the winter. Miss Croft, aged 17, won the 100 metres free-style (and the 50 and 400) in 56.59 sec, which improved her own two-week-old British record by 0.1 sec. Moorhouse, aged 15, if not quite emulating Miss Brownsdon vis-a-vis his own illustrious precursor, the Olympic champion Duncan Goodhew, nevertheless scored a workmanlike double in both breaststroke events.

Amid a welter of excellent performances Gary Abraham (Southampton) won the 100 metres backstroke with the authority one expects of such a dependable warhorse.

RESULTS: Men: 200m free-style: 1, M. Taylor, 1min 52.11sec (Welsh record). 100m breaststroke: 1, A. Moorhouse, 1:05.82. 200m butterfly: 1, J. Collins, 2:05.89. 100m backstroke: 1, G. Abraham, 59.53. 400m individual medley: 1, Collins, 4:34.2. Women: 100m free-style: 1, J. Croft, 56.59 (British record). 100m breaststroke: 1, S. Brownsdon, 1:09.85 (British and Commonwealth senior and junior records). 200m butterfly: 1, A. Osgerby, 2:17.90. 100m backstroke: 1, H. Jameson, 1:05.38. 400m free-style: 1, J. Croft, 4:20.78.

Athletics

Gonzalez runs a lap too few but still gets the gold

Grenoble (France) Feb 22.—Thierry Vigneron, of France, brought the European indoor championships to a close in style here today by equalling his own world indoor pole vault record.

Vigneron, who shares the best mark of 5.70 metres with Konstantin Volkof, of the Soviet Union, just beat Russian Alexander Krupski and compatriot Jean-Michel Bellot after six hours of competition. Krupski and Bellot both cleared 5.65 but the Russian took the silver on countback.

Vigneron's victory followed a remarkable gold medal-winning performance by compatriot Alex Gonzalez in the 3,000 metres. As the field approached the end of the race the electronic lap recorder inexplicably jumped from three to one and Gonzalez lead the field home unaware that he had run one lap too few.

The jury of appeal at first decided to award medals for the race but said Gonzalez's victory would not count towards the European championship. This did not go down well with the French crowd and their whistling prevented Arthur Gold, President of the European Athletic Association making a speech at the closing ceremony.

However, the French team continued their appeal and an hour after the championships had finished, Gonzalez was given the title by the jury but no times were recorded.

Vigneron's resilience in the pole vault, Italian Sara Simeoni's graceful dominance of the women's high jump and Czechoslovakian Jarmila Kratochvilova's power in the women's 400 metres were the high points of a day on which a number of stars came to grief.

Marita Koch, of East Germany, one of the world's most gifted athletes, managed only a bronze in the 50 metres—for which she holds the world indoor record—and Yuri Chervanev, the world indoor 60 metre hurdles record holder, trailed in fifth in the 50 metres hurdles.

Simeoni, the world outdoor record holder, charmed the crowd with her high jumping. After seeing off all her rivals with a best of 1.97 metres, she strove unsuccessfully to become the first woman to clear two metres indoors.

Kratochvilova scored the most convincing victory. The Czechoslovakian girl, who smashed the world indoor record for the 400 metres last month by clocking 49.64 seconds, romped home by 15 metres in 50.07 seconds.

Thomas Wessinghage retained his 1,500-metre title in 3 mins 42.64 sec, just pipping Uwe Becker, also West Germany.

MEN: 50 metres: 1, M. Woronin (Poland), 5.65 secs; 6, S. Clarke (GB), 5.83. 400 metres: 1, A. Knebel (EG), 46.52 secs. 800 metres: 1, H. Wurstborn (WG), 1 min 47.70 secs. 50 metres hurdles: 1, A. Bryggare (Finland), 6.47 secs. 1,500 metres: 1, T. Wessinghage (WG), 3 min 42.64 secs. Triple jump: 1, S. Abbyasov (USSR), 17.30 metres (indoor world record). High jump: 1, R. Dalhaeuser (Switzerland), 2.28 metres. Long jump: 1, R. Bernhard (Switzerland), 8.01 metres. Shot put: 1, R. Stahlberg (Finland), 19.88 metres. Pole vault: 1, T. Vigneron (France), 5.70 metres (equal world record). 3,000 metres: 1, A. Gonzalez (France).

WOMEN: 50 metres: 1, S. Sopova (Bulgaria), 6.17 secs; 6, W. Hoyte (GB), 6.30. 400 metres: 1, J. Kratochvilova (Czechoslovakia), 50.07 secs; 3, V. Elder (GB), 52.37. 50 metres hurdles: 1, Z. Bielczyk (Poland), 6.74 secs (equals world indoor record). Long jump: 1, K. Hammel (WG), 6.77 metres (world indoor record). 1,500 metres: 1, A. Possamai (Italy), 4 min 07.49 secs; 6, G. Dainty (GB), 4:25.34. High jump: 1, S. Simeoni (Italy), 1.97 metres. Shot put: 1, I. Slupianek (EG), 20.77 metres; 5, V. Head (GB), 17.65. 800 metres: 1, U. Hildebrand (WG), 2mins 00.94secs; 4, K. McDermott (GB), 2:02.88.

World best by Coghlan

San Diego, California, Feb 22.—Eamonn Coghlan, of Ireland, set a new world record for the indoor mile with a time of three minutes 50.6 seconds last night, cutting two seconds off the previous record he set two years ago.

Coghlan made his move with two laps to go in the 11-lap race holding off Steve Scott, who also finished inside the old record in 3:51.8. John Walker, of New Zealand, finished third in 3:52.8, the fourth fastest ever indoors.

"I'm actually disappointed, Coghlan said. I was hoping to break 3:50 but I can't be too upset." Scott, who has been battling against Coghlan on the indoor circuit, said: "I was under the previous record, but you are nothing unless you are number one. I'm sure no one will ever remember my time."

In Fort Worth, Carl Lewis, of the United States, set a world best performance for the men's long jump with 8.50m (27ft 10½in) at an indoor athletics meeting yesterday. Lewis, aged 19, was jumping 90 minutes after winning the 60 yard sprint in the fifth best time ever of 6.06sec. He produced his record breaking jump at his first attempt. The previous best (27ft 6in) was set by a fellow American, Larry Myricks, last year. Myricks had an excellent performance at San Diego with 8.30m.

Filbert Bayi, of Tanzania, won a 3,000 metres race at the San Francisco indoor games track and field meeting last night. Bayi's time of 7min 57.4sec was four-tenths of a second outside the meeting record—set by Coghlan in 1979.

Scott won the mile in 3:55.7, the night after his duel with Coghlan in San Diego.

In Edmonton, Alberta, Francie Larrieu, of the United States, set a world indoor record in the women's 2,000-metres with a time of 5min 55.2sec. She ran on the heels of Debbie Scott (Canada) for the first 1,700 metres but took the lead on the back straight

Kingston's double

Kingston Rowing Club gained a notable double during the national squad training weekend on their home waters. On Saturday they beat a national four and yesterday they beat the national eight designate by five seconds over a long distance course.

Motor rallying

Finn leads from the start to the icy finish

Adverse weather conditions failed to prevent Pentti Airikkala, the Finn, from leading the 1981 Mintex International Rally from start to finish to win for the second time in three years.

In his Rothmans Ford Escort RS1800, Airikkala dominated the first round of the Rothmans RAC Open Rally Championship, in treacherous icy conditions, which, he said, were the worst he had encountered anywhere including Finland.

"The slight snow fell on the roads, turning the course into an ice rink", said Airikkala, who nevertheless, showed little sign of the pressure as he kept Jimmy McRae, the Scot driving an Opel Ascona, at arms reach.

Third place finally went to the Irishman Austin McHale, who also won the standard car category in his Escort RS2000, which was quite an achievement for a relatively underpowered car.

RESULTS: 1, P. Airikkala and P. Short, Ford Escort RS1800, 178 min [illegible]; 2, J. McRae and I. Grindrod, Opel Ascona 400, 184:20; 3, A. McHale and J. McGee, Ford Escort RS2000, 190:59; 4, S. Bannister and [illegible] Robinson, Ford Escort RS1800, 190:44; 5, R. Brookes and M. Broad, Talbot Sunbeam Lotus, 193:07.

Cyclo-cross

A man called Stamsnijder makes a name for himself

From a Special Correspondent
Tolosa, Feb 22

Henk Stamsnijder, of The Netherlands, surprisingly won the world professional cyclo-cross championship today to complete a weekend of unexpected performances in the three title races here.

Stamsnijder, who is 26, is his country's first world champion in this tough winter discipline. He finished 32 seconds ahead of Roland Liboton (Belgium), and Albert Zweifel (Switzerland), who between them had won the world title for the previous six years.

These three had led from the start with only Klaus-Peter Thaler (West Germany) for company for the first two of eight 2.8 kilometre laps. Stamsnijder broke the spirit of the other three with a magnificent attack on the third lap on the circuit's main climb. He was third in last year's professional championship.

In the junior championship Rigobert Matt (West Germany) finished 30 seconds clear of Miroslav Kvasnicka, of Czechoslovakia. It was an encouraging race for Britain, third in the team event through Stephen Douce (eleventh), Christopher Young (thirteenth), and Stephen Barnes (fifteenth).

Yesterday the 20 kilometres amateur championship produced an unexpected sprint finish, won by a 31-year-old Czechoslovak, Milos Fisera, from Grzegorz Jaroszewski (Poland) and Paul de Brauwer (Belgium).

Britain's best performance came from the national champion, Christopher Wreghitt, a Birmingham University student, who came twenty-ninth.

PROFESSIONALS (22.8 kilometres): 1, H. Stamsnijder (Netherlands), 1hr 1min 53sec; 2, R. Liboton (Belgium), 1:2:25; 3, A. Zweifel (Switzerland), 1:2:25; 4, P. Frischknecht (Switzerland), 1:2:27; 5, K. Thaler (W. Germany), 1:3:41; 6, R. Vermeire (Belgium), 1:4:16. British placings: 19, E. Stone, 1:9:14; 27, S. Walter, at one lap.

AMATEURS (20 kilometres): 1, M. Fisera (Czechoslovakia), 53:34; 2, G. Jaroszewski (Poland), 53:34; 3, P. de Brauwer (Belgium), 53:34; 4, R. Dietzen (W. Germany), 53:34; 5, V. Di Tano (Italy), 53:51; 6, A. Makowski (Poland), 54:25. British placing: 29, C. Wreghitt, 57:19.

JUNIORS (13.4 kilometres): 1, R. Matt (W. Germany), 41:20; 2, Z. Kvasnicka (Czechoslovakia), 41:50; 3, K. Mort (Switzerland), 42:14; 4, J. Szajwaj (Poland), 42:49; 5, H. Buochi (Switzerland), 42:54; 6, J. Fiser (Czechoslovakia), 43:16. British placings: 11, S. Douce, 43:45; 13, C. Young, 44:00; 15, S. Barnes, 44:16.

SPORT
Football

The risk England run with Keegan

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

After looking inward to the League while the World Cup qualifying competition has been in hibernation, the time approaches for the international managers to assess their strengths. Scotland go to Israel this week and the Republic of Ireland and Wales warm up with a game in Dublin tomorrow. For Ron Greenwood the next test of an as yet indistinct England team is a "friendly" against Spain at Wembley in a month's time. The break has not solved many of his problems.

In the three months since England last played a World Cup game against Switzerland at Wembley, Liverpool, the team upon whom he founded his first selection in 1977, have been struck by injuries and declined to the point of having difficulty in drawing with Brighton on Saturday. Fortunately in the circumstances, Mr Greenwood has moved away from a Liverpool-based international side, though in what direction it is not easy to say.

While the exciting recovery of Francis offers satisfaction, a regrettable aspect of the mid-winter international break has been the frustrating but not unexpected failure of Keegan to shake off persistent injuries. On Saturday he had to leave the field during Southampton's 2—2 draw with West Bromwich Albion because of chest pains which, according to Lawrie McMenemy, the manager, he had noticed in the previous week's FA Cup matches against Everton.

Keegan has missed 13 games this season and although he is still determined to answer critics who, he says, have tended to make personal rather than professional observations, the risk in relying on his assistance in England's remaining World Cup games is still obvious.

In the same Southampton side Watson is no longer as commanding and his international future is also in doubt. His England partner, Thompson, of Liverpool, has missed a large part of the period since the last international match, and Mr Greenwood may decide that Robson, who inspired Albion at the Dell on Saturday, must remain in the centre of the defence.

Birtles, an occasional England player whose transfer from Nottingham Forest to Manchester United has not yet furthered his career, was also injured on Saturday, damaging a hand during the Manchester derby at Maine Road. More ominously for England, Wilkins revealed in United's 1—0 defeat that original optimistic reports after he had returned from injury, were premature. He was one of England's few successes in the European championship last summer, but has not regained his excellent timing or ability to change the course of the game with a single perceptive pass.

England will be able to tap the abilities of Ipswich Town and West Ham United, first and second division leaders respectively, but not in depth. Ipswich are a cosmopolitan team with a blend that cannot easily be transferred. The attempt at moving Gates into the international side was an example of a player lost in changed surroundings. Similarly, Osman and Butcher receive good cover from midfield and may not be the simple answer to England's central defensive deficiencies.

Mariner and Brooking, who have been in splendid form during the mid-season weeks, give individual cause for hope, but in the weekend's games it was Jock Stein, the Scottish manager, who received the greatest encouragement from Ipswich and West Ham. Wark scored his 29th goal of the season for Ipswich in a 3—1 win over Wolverhampton Wanderers, for whom Gray, another Scot going to Israel this week, scored an opening goal. Ipswich were not moved, neither were Aston Villa, second in the first division, who also overcame difficulties but beat Crystal Palace 2—1, both goals scored by Withe, who is having a satisfying season.

Ipswich's lead of eight points over Liverpol in third place, is the same as West Ham's advantage over Notts County, who are behind them in the second division. West Ham scored their 60th League goal in a 4—2 win over Cambridge United that began scrappily. Eventually Stewart, another of Mr Stein's choices, scored a penalty to give West Ham a 2—1 lead and be went on to score again.

West Ham apart, other leading London clubs suffered embarrassing setbacks and Mr Stein would have had mixed feelings about the performance of Archibald, the Spurs forward who has been so impressive. Although Archibald scored an outstanding goal, Leicester City continued their small revival by winning 2—1 at White Hart Lane and the Scot was unable to upstage the visiting substitute, Byrne, who won the match with his first kick. Melrose, the player Byrne replaced, was rushed to hospital with what appeared to be a serious head injury but was diagnosed as concussion. He was released yesterday, but has been told to rest for two weeks.

Watford's first away win since last April came at Stamford Bridge by 1—0 thanks, in part, to an error of judgment by Borota, the Chelsea goalkeeper, who missed a lob from Ward, allowing Poskett a simple goal. Arsenal floundered at Nottingham Forest where O'Neill, who is expected to join Norwich City this week, scored twice in a 3—1 win. More encouragement for Scotland—Burns scored the third.

Gerry Francis, the former England captain, has agreed terms with Queen's Park Rangers and is expected to join them today in a £50,000 deal. Francis will thus be reunited with Terry Venables, the former Crystal Palace manager, but plans for the Rangers striker, Tommy Langley to move to Palace appear to have fallen through.

The weather wiped out the second week of Sunday football, all three matches being called off during the morning because of snow. Bolton (home to Oldham), Northampton (home to Hereford) and Tranmere (home to Bradford) were all hoping to guage the crowd potential of Sunday league matches after the decision a fortnight ago to allow up to six matches per week to be played on Sunday. Now they must decide whether to try again next month.



The day United stood still and braced themselves for the worst: Mackenzie (9) is suddenly the City centre of attraction.

Sparks fly but the most vital spark is gone

By Tom German
Manchester C 1 Manchester U 0

Judgment day in Manchester revealed nothing that was not already apparent. If what is left of a transformed season should prove to hold no tangible reward for them, City at least confirmed that just now they are the better of the two Manchester sides: no doubt, though, they would have preferred a more distinguished match in which to underline it.

City shy away from no one, having made dramatic progress after a miserable introduction to the season. They are treading on United's heels halfway up the table, only two points behind them with a match in hand, though that is as much a measure of United's faltering as of the dimensions of City's recovery.

The Old Trafford men barely flinch, outwardly, at the words of reproach directed at them by some who were weaned on better times. Injuries have influenced their effectiveness—McQueen and Jordan were both missing on Saturday—but, wounds or not, the old spark of enterprise, which was once United's means of identification, is proving difficult to rekindle.

Still, there was no lack of commitment from both sides here at Maine Road, even if much of it led into a cul-de-sac. A sharp wind and a pitch which often caused a fickle bounce were added problems to those of haste and apprehension inherent in a match between neighbours.

Wilkins, with accurate first-time passes early on, suggested that he might be able to regulate the pace, but he faded and United rarely raised a threat to Corrigan. The most promising came early as Duxbury got away but then pulled his shot across goal. Thereafter Booth and his fellow defenders spread their net wide. The only other tense moment came shortly after Mackenzie had scored for City when Wilkins twice found his effort blocked as he tried to get in a shot.

By then City should have been beyond challenge. Had they been able to take their chances, it would have been a more comfortable win. Reeves could not get the ball to run smoothly when Hutchison's delightful chip put him clear of three pursuing red shirts; another chance slipped away as Reeves and Power hindered each other jumping to reach another pass from Hutchison; and Bennett seemed to have done the trick when he met a centre firmly with his head, Bailey reaching quickly to his right and turning the ball aside one-handed.

The match was won with the most carefully fashioned move of the afternoon. The ball was worked skilfully on the left flank, from where Power's accurate pass reached Mackenzie, who gleefully whipped it in.

MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; A. Henry, R. McDonald, N. Reid, P. Power, T. Booth, D. Bennett, G. Gow, S. Mackenzie, T. Hutchison, K. Reeves.
MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey; J. Nicholl, A. Albiston, M. Duxbury, K. Moran, M. Buchan, S. Coppell, R. Wilkins (sub. S. McGarvey), G. Birtles, L. Macari, S. McIlroy.
Referee: T. Mills (Barnsley).

Today's fixtures

7.30 unless stated

SCOTTISH FA CUP: Fourth round second replay: Clydebank v Kilmarnock (at St Mirren).
FA TROPHY: Third round replay: Northwich Victoria v Aylesbury United.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup: Semi-final, second leg: Bedford v Gloucester. Midland division: Kidderminster v Bridgend.
RUGBY UNION: Newport v Cross Keys (7.15); Tredegar v Abertillery (7.15).

Stay-at-home Ipswich not yet in the home straight

By Stuart Jones
Ipswich T 3 Wolverhampton W 1

The handicapper erred badly. For the thoroughbred, carrying the blue silks of Ipswich Town, to shed three internationals and play another out of place was not nearly enough. The carthorse, arrayed in the gold of Wolverhampton Wanderers, was given a lengthy start and still finished second by a distance.

Ipswich, by their haughty standards, barely raised more than a gallop and nor, by their modest admission, have they during their prolonged stay on their home course. In those six outings, though, they have collected six victories. The real races, three of them, are to come.

Mick Mills remembers their mad March two years age when the European Cup Winners' and FA Cups, as well as the League title, faded from view within days. Now they face St Etienne in the Uefa Cup, Nottingham Forest, who stand in their path to Wembley, and Aston Villa, their lone challenger in the championship stakes, in eight days.

Such is Ipswich's present strength in depth that they did not miss the absentees, although full back is not the happiest of positions for Butcher, moved over in place of the injured Burley. McCall may lack the subtle touch of Thijssen, on World Cup duty, and O'Callaghan may not threaten with the same danger as Brazil, also injured, but both proved able substitutes.

With Muhren and Mariner out of touch, it was as well that Wark responded to the call to the Scotland colours and Osman not only controlled Gray but everyone else within range. With his youthful zest, no one was out of it, not even Bradshaw. He was superb. So were all four goals.

Gray's lone free header, from Parkin's cross, put Wolves ahead within three minutes. A flick from Gates produced the equalizer for Wark and a header from Wark created the second for Gates as Wolves wilted like a bed of trampled marigolds. The introduction of Bell produced a goal as usual, but on this occasion it was Ipswich's third—a summit meeting of heads as Muhren's delicate chip arrived. No one, not even Butcher, could deny Beattie his say.

It was all wrapped in a cold air of inevitability. Even when Richards, with the score at 2—1, picked himself up after being tripped by Beattie and, against orders from the bench, took the penalty himself, it seemed natural that Cooper should save it and equally predictable that Richards should put the rebound almost over the stand roof. As if he were expecting a freezing second half with nothing to do, Cooper donned his tracksuit bottoms during the interval. He was not a bad judge of form.

IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper; M. Mills, T. Butcher, S. McCall, R. Osman, K. Beattie, J. Wark, A. Muhren, P. Mariner, K. O'Callaghan, E. Gates.
WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS: P. Bradshaw; G. Palmer, D. Parkin, P. Daniel (sub. N. Bell), J. McAlle, G. Berry, K. Hibbitt, H. Atkinson, A. Gray, J. Richards, M. Eves.
Referee: D. Hodges (Oxford).

Contenders fail to ease the confusion

By Martin Tyler
Sheffield Wednesday 2 Swansea City 0

This frenetic but untidy match taught one all and nothing about this year's unusual second division promotion race; nothing as to whether either side will be playing in the top company next season, but everything about a division so level in standards that any one of 10 clubs could sneak into that third promotion place with as little as 50 points.

That Sheffield Wednesday eased above their visitors in this jockeying for positions hung largely on a goal as early as the eleventh minute. King marked his first league game for three months with a sharp-angled pass that caught Rushbury, a former Wednesday defender, pushing out too slowly from the back. The error was compounded by Stewart committing himself unnecessarily and the 19-year-old Sterland rolled the ball into an empty net.

Without a league win since Boxing Day, Swansea buckled at the blow. John Toshack immediately arrived at bench level to alter a formation which had started with Phillips as a sweeper, but the switch to a more orthodox line-up led only to a further lack of flow. The talents of nine full internationals meandered through the match like characters in search of an author, typified by Leighton James, who retreated into his shell, shaken by a late tackle that properly produced a caution for Blackhall.

Throughout, Wednesday held less pretensions, and offered a constant reminder that aggression and competitiveness are just as important as balance and touch. McCulloch, who carried a heavy load as their one recognized striker, epitomized their approach. His hardest battle, however, came after the final whistle, convincing his dressing room that the goal which sealed the victory in the seventy-first minute belonged to him.

Floored on the edge of the area, McCulloch broke off from appealing for a free kick when Wednesday benefited from Mr Hough's sense of the advantage. King worked the ball back from the left. McCulloch soared for the classic far post header, and Stewart could not repair the damage. Taylor, who had earlier hit the bar, slid in to make sure that the ball had crossed the line, but the 20-year old's claim to have scored yielded to McCulloch's seniority.

In the ever-changing climate of the present second division neither manager would talk of predictions. Jack Charlton spoke of the two away matches in the next 10 days as a more realistic pointer to his side's fortunes. Mr Toshack departed for South Wales with a reminder that his team still needed three points to be safe from relegation!

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY: R. Bolder; R. Blackhall, D. Grant (sub. J. Pearson), M. Smith, P. Shirtliff, M. Sterland, A. Mirocevic, K. Taylor, D. Lowry [illegible], A. McCulloch, J. King.
SWANSEA CITY: D. Stewart; N. Robinson, D. Hadziabdic, D. Rushbury, J. Charles, L. Phillips, D. Giles (sub. N. Stevenson), R. James, A. Curtis, L. James, J. Mahoney.
Referee: J. D. Hough (Macclesfield).

Saints brought down to a green-and-yellow earth

By Clive White
Southampton 2 West Bromwich 2

The hopes and despair of Southampton's season were encapsulated in this engaging encounter at the Dell. Their aggressive opening gave way to a stunning goal after 12 minutes; but by half-time they had lost Keegan (this time with a rib injury) and by the end were fortunate to keep hold of a point.

When Keegan chose Southampton last summer as his final port of call the modest Hampshire club were suddenly elevated to the position of title contenders. Six sobering months later it is evident that nature has caught up with the little man who kept on running and that Southampton are two or three players short of championship material, anyway. If Keegan misses the match at Brighton tomorrow it will be the fifth time this season that he has been kept out by injuries that have ranged from his head to his toes.

Southampton thought that the experience of their central defenders, Watson and Nicholl, would stand firm at least for this season. But Watford exploded that view in September—seven times. They are out of the same giant mould with little to complement each other. When they lunged and missed with their first bites they were left like a pair of beached whales. Holmes, too, was like a fish out of water at left back and Golac never looked happy facing the fleet-footed Barnes alone. West Bromwich really ought to have skinned them.

Southampton started with a rush as though the icy wind would blow away those hangovers from Goodison Park. A breathtaking 30-yard half-volley by Golac went down like a dose of salts. But the blurred green and yellow of Albion turned their stomachs again when Robson cooly feinted his way to an equaliser. What with Southampton in their vivid red and black strip, it was like a convention of electricians, past and present.

Sparks flew anywhere near the two No 3s, Statham and Holmes, who were having a private duel to see who could be sent off first. Both were booked by half-time, but Statham could be said to be having a good game to boot. Albion continued with the left-sided theme through the understanding of Owen and Barnes, but it was an effortless solo run by Regis which gave them the lead after the big man had deceived Watson and Nicholl by sleight of foot.

Then a piece of ill-placed punching by Godden, the Albion goalkeeper, let the sharp Moran in for a finely taken goal, but it was not enough to maintain Southampton's run of seven successive league wins at the Dell. It keeps them in the running for Europe, though—and their title challenge in perspective.

SOUTHAMPTON: P. Wells; I. Golac, N. Holmes, S. Williams, D. Watson, C. Nicholl, K. Keegan (sub T. Hebberd), M. Channon, C. George, S. Moran, G. Baker.
WEST BROMWICH ALBION: A. Godden; B. Batson, D. Statham, R. Moses, J. Wile, M. Bennett, B. Robson, J. Deehan, C. Regis, G. Owen, P. Barnes.
Referee: K. Salmon (Barnet).

Netherlands fail to impress against Cyprus

Groningen, Feb 22.—The Netherlands today gained the first success in their effort to reach the World Cup finals in 1982, but a 3—0 win over lowly Cyprus gave them little cause to rejoice. The Dutch, World Cup runners-up in 1974 and 1978, forced a total of 18 corners, but at half time in this European qualifying group two games, led only 1—0 through Hovenkamp.

Rob Baan, the caretaker coach, who has probably gone down in sports history as the only Dutch trainer never to lose a match, saw his team booed off the field by the 16,000 spectators at the interval. However, he made a significant half time switch, bringing on the tall striker, Nanninga, in place of a midfield player Arntz.

Nanninga, who scored for The Netherlands in their 1978 World Cup final defeat by Argentina, quickly laid on a goal for international newcomer Schapendonk, and then headed a third himself 10 minutes later. Mr Baan, who was in sole charge of the side for only this tie, gambled on fielding seven players from the runaway Dutch league leaders, AZ '67 Alkmaar.

The gamble did not pay off, partly because the Dutch persisted in floating high balls into the Cyprus penalty area where they had only two slightly-built strikers, Schapendonk and Tol.

Group two

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Ireland	5	3	1	1	12	6	7
Belgium	4	3	1	0	7	3	7
France	2	2	0	0	9	0	4
Netherlands	3	1	0	2	4	3	2
Cyprus	6	0	0	6	4	24	0

Kennedy restores order to Liverpool's uneasy ranks

By Vince Wright
Brighton 2 Liverpool 2

There is no crisis at Liverpool. The patient is just slightly off colour. In a thoroughly entertaining game at the Goldstone Ground on Saturday, Liverpool showed typical determination in the face of adversity to take a point from Brighton and Hove Albion. This is more of an achievement than it sounds, for Brighton, despite the threat of relegation and the absence of Ritchie, Horton and McNab, played well enough to have beaten most first division teams.

Liverpool, now virtually out of contention for their third successive league title, have gone six matches without a victory, and in the first half it was easy to see why. The defence, badly missing Thompson and Hansen and unnerved by two Brighton goals in the first nine minutes, made a number of uncharacteristic mistakes which could have put the game beyond their reach by half-time. O'Sullivan bungled a heaven-sent opportunity presented to him by Robinson, and Stille, who otherwise had an impressive first appearance for Brighton, and Smith (twice) let Clemence off the hook with soft shots from close in.

During this period of Brighton excellence, Liverpool desperately needed a calming influence. It was provided by the captain, Ray Kennedy.

After almost falling 3—0 behind when Clark drove narrowly wide, Liverpool pulled a goal back in the 29th minute. From their first dangerous sortie, McDermott, momentarily neglected by Brighton, struck the crossbar with a measured left-foot shot and Johnson headed in the rebound.

Play went more according to expectations in the second half. Although Brighton still showed total commitment, they had lost their earlier sparkle and were finding Liverpool in a more positive and less generous frame of mind. The equalizer, after 65 minutes, was vintage Liverpool. With Brighton's fullback Gregory lying injured, Neal and Dalglish exploited the extra space on the left flank. Dalglish curled his centre behind Brighton's defence for McDermott to supply the perfect finish.

Kennedy's important contribution nearly included a winning goal less than five minutes from the end, but it was denied by Digweed's reaction save at the foot of a post. Defeat, though, would have been unfair on Brighton. Their opening salvo was irresistible.

Case's bad pass and Foster's upfield punt left Robinson clear to sweep the ball home after three minutes. If the first goal was due to a collective error by Liverpool, the second was caused by an individual blunder. The culprit was Irwin. He was dispossessed by Smith, who ran on and cheekily drove through Clemence's legs.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ALBION: P. Digweed; J. Gregory, G. Stevens, [illegible] Lawrenson, [illegible] Robinson, G. Smith [illegible]
LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; [illegible] A. Cohen, C. [illegible] Case, K. Dalglish, [illegible] T. McDermott, [illegible]
Referee: A. Glasson (Salisbury).

England call up Duxbury

Mike Duxbury, the Manchester United midfield player, has been called into the England under-21 party for Wednesday's match against the Republic of Ireland at Anfield after the withdrawal through injury of Aston Villa's Gary Williams.

Gary Shaw, another Villa player, was missing because of illness when the players reported to their Liverpool headquarters last night. He is suffering from a heavy cold, possibly influenza, and a club doctor will decide today whether he is fit to join the party.

Duxzury has been included in the under-21 party already this season and his form has been one of the few consolations recently for Dave Sexton, the Manchester United and under-21 team manager.

Justin Fashanu, the Norwich striker who is currently the subject of much transfer speculation, is expected to lead the England attack and to attract a gallery of interested managers. They will have a good chance to see whether he is worth the £1,500,000 Norwich are reported to want for him and also to compare him with two other in-form young strikers, Paul Goddard of West Hame and David Hodgson of Middlesbrough.

Fashanu is awaiting the outcome of talks between Ken Brown, the Norwich manager, and Martin O'Neill, Nottingham Forest's Irish international midfield player. The talks could end with O'Neill joining Norwich for a fee of around £300,000, which would open the way for Forest to make a serious bid for Fashanu.

Jimmy Holmes, who last played for the Republic of Ireland in 1979, is included in the 14-man party for tomorrow's international against Wales in Dublin.

IRISH SQUAD: Peyton (Fulham), McDonagh (Everton), Langan (Birmingham City), C. Hughton (Tottenham), Holmes (Tottenham), Moran (Manchester United), Daly (Coventry City), Grealish (Luton), Heighway (Liverpool), Grimes (Manchester United), Nolan (Limerick), Givens (Birmingham City), O'Keefe (Everton), O'Callaghan (Stoke).

European leagues

AUSTRIAN: GAK 0, Sturm Graz 0; Rapid 2, Wiener Sportclub 0; SC Eisenstadt 3, Lask 0; Admira Wacker 2, Austria Wien 1; Voeest Linz 0, Austria Salzburg 2.

BELGIAN CUP: Quarter final round: Beveren 2, Lokeren 2; Antwerp 1, Standard Liege 3; Hasselt 2, Waterschei 2; RWDM 1, Liege 0.

PORTUGUESE: Benfica 4, Amora 1; Varzim 1, Porto 2; Belenenses 1, Sporting 1; Aspinho 0, Maritimo Do Funchal 0; Penafiel 3, Portimonense 0; Setubal 3, Guimaraes 2; Braga 1, Academico de Coimbra 0; Boavista 1, Academico De Viseu 0.

SPANISH: Atletico De Madrid 1, Hercules 0; Betis 1, Barcelona 1; Real Sociedad 1, Salamanca 0; Las Palmas 1, Zaragoza 0; Osasuna 1, Real Madrid 2; Valencia 2, Valladolid 2; Gijon 3, Almeria 2; Espanol 1, Athletic De Bilbao 0; Murcia 0, Sevilla 0.

WEST GERMAN: Bayern Munich 5, Arminia Bielefeld 1; Bayer Uerdingen 3, Bayer Leverkusen 0; Fortuna Dusseldorf 1, Karlsruhe 2; Borussia Dortmund 2, Schalke 04 2; Cologne 4, 1860 Munich 1; Nuremberg 1, MSV Duisburg 0; Eintracht Frankfurt 3, Hamburg 1.

Weekend results and tables

FIRST DIVISION: Aston Villa 2, Crystal Palace 1; Brighton 2, Liverpool 2; Everton 3, Coventry City 0; Ipswich Town 3, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1; Leeds United 1, Sunderland 0; Manchester City 1, Manchester United 0; Middlesbrough 3, Stoke City 1; Nottingham Forest 3, Arsenal 1; Southampton 2, West Bromwich Albion 2; Tottenham Hotspur 1, Leicester City 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Ipswich T	30	18	10	2	58	25	46
Aston Villa	30	19	6	5	52	26	44
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Bromwich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Notts Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tottenham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arsenal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man Utd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middlesbrough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Everton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Birmingham C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stoke City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeds Utd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coventry City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunderland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wolverhampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brighton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leicester City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norwich City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crystal Palace	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND DIVISION: Blackburn Rovers 1, Wrexham 1; Bristol City 0, Queen's Park Rangers 1; Chelsea 0, Watford 1; Derby County 1, Orient 1; Luton Town 0, Grimsby Town 2; Newcastle United 0, Bristol Rovers 0; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Swansea City 0; Shrewsbury Town 3, Preston North End 0; West Ham United 4, Cambridge United 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
West Ham Utd	31	20	7	4	60	25	47
Notts County	30	13	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chelsea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grimsby T	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blackburn R	30	12	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Derby County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: [illegible] Netherfield 0, Oswestry 1; Witton Albion 0, Matlock 2; Workington 0, Burton 0.

IRISH CUP: Second round: Ards 1, Glentoran 2; Cliftonville 1, Ballymena 4; Glenavon 2, Carrick Rangers 1; Linfield 4, Newry Town 1.

ESSEX SENIOR CUP: Semi-final round: Dagenham 4, Billericay 1.

SUSSEX SENIOR CUP: Third round (replay): Southwick 0, Steyning 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bridport 2, Liskeard Athletic 1; Keynsham Town 1, Clevedon Town 2; Mangotsfield United 0, Falmouth Town 2; Melksham 0, Barnstaple 1; Saltash United 1, Paulton Rovers 1 (abandoned at half-time—rain); Weston-super-Mare 0, Frome Town 2.

THIRD DIVISION: Barnsley 2, Reading 3; Blackpool 1, Walsall 0; Charlton Athletic 1, Exeter City 0; Chester 0, Colchester United 0; Chesterfield 1, Carlisle United 0; Fulham 3, Portsmouth 0; Huddersfield Town 0, Swindon Town 2; Hull City 0, Brentford 0; Millwall 2, Burnley 2; Oxford United 1, Gillingham 1; Plymouth Argyle 3, Newport County 2; Rotherham United 2, Sheffield United 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Charlton Ath	32	21	5	6	49	27	47
Rotherham U	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huddersfield T	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barnsley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portsmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesterfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burnley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brentford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exeter City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walsall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colchester U	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Millwall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheffield Utd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newport Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swindon T	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oxford Utd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carlisle Utd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blackpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hull City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOURTH DIVISION: Aldershot 2, Darlington 1; Crewe Alexandra 2, Stockport County 0; Hartlepool 1, Southend United 3; Peterborough United 1, Torquay United 1; Port Vale 1, Bury 3; Rochdale 0, Bournemouth 0; Scunthorpe United 2, Lincoln City 2; Wigan Athletic 2, Mansfield Town 0; Wimbledon 3, Halifax Town 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Southend Utd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield T	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doncaster Rov	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartlepool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aldershot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peterborough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bournemouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wimbledon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wigan Ath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochdale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Torquay Utd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Darlington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northampton T	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bradford City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crewe Alex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scunthorpe U	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tranmere Rov	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockport Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
York City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Vale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halifax T	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hereford Utd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

KENT SENIOR TROPHY: Third round: Corinthians 0, Fisher Athletic 1; Deal 1, Beckenham Town 0.

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Airdrieonians 0, Aberdeen 0; Rangers 1, Dundee United [illegible]; Morton 0, Partick Thistle [illegible]; St Mirren 2, Hearts [illegible].

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rangers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dundee Utd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Mirren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Partick Th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Airdrie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hearts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kilmarnock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: [illegible] United 4, Clydebank [illegible]; Berwick Rangers [illegible]; Falkirk 1, [illegible]; Academicals 0, [illegible]; St Johnstone [illegible]; Athletic 1, Stirling [illegible]; Rovers 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hibernian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raith Rovers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ayr United	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Johnstone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dundee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motherwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton Acad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dumbarton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falkirk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clydebank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Stirling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunfermline Ath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stirling Alb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berwick R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Alloa Athletic 1, [illegible] Stranraer 0 [illegible]; Rovers 1, Cowdenbeath [illegible]; muir 2, [illegible].

WORLD CUP: South American Group One: Brazil 2, Bolivia [illegible].

Yesterday
Scottish second division
Clyde [illegible]
Brough [illegible]

SECOND DIVISION: [illegible] Oldham [illegible]
THIRD DIVISION: [illegible] Town [illegible] Hereford [illegible] Tranmere [illegible] Rovers [illegible]
NORTHERN [illegible] Lancaster City [illegible]

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Sevey's Bruton 1, Wadham [illegible]; Crewkerne [illegible] Sutton Manor 0, Archbishop Tenison's 1.

Tennis

McEnroe earns consolation victory over Borg

Melbourne, Feb 22.—John McEnroe restored a little of his lost prestige when he beat Bjorn Borg 6—4, 1—6, 7—6, 6—4 in their third and final challenge match last night. Borg, who won the series 2—1, received a gold racket, said to be worth more than $30,000, and a reputed $500,000 in prize money. McEnroe is believed to have collected $300,000. Borg won the first two matches, played over the best of three sets, 6—0, 6—4 and 6—2, 6—4.

Yesterday McEnroe broke Borg's service for only the second time in the series to lead 2—1 and raised his fist in celebration as he went on to take the opening set in 50 minutes. Borg bounced back in the second set, breaking McEnroe almost at will and needing just 25 minutes to level the match.

After McEnroe had taken the third set on a tie-break, heavy rain forced a two and a half hour interruption. But the break did not upset the American and he raced through the fourth set in 26 minutes—just in time for a few quick words before a waiting helicopter flew him to the airport for a flight home.

McEnroe said he thought he had played well and indicated that he would play in the Australian Open. He also paid tribute to his warm reception from the crowd, saying: "Australians are the only people who cheer me." Borg said the series had been good for his confidence as he only meets McEnroe about five times a year.—Reuter.

PALM SPRINGS: Quarter-final round (US unless stated): J. Connors beat P. Dupre, 6—1, 6—1; I. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat R. Tanner, 7—6, 6—1; E. Teltscher beat T. Smid (Czechoslovakia), 7—6, 7—6; H. Solomon beat B. Gottfried, 3—6, 6—4, 7—[illegible]. Semi-final round: Connors beat Teltscher, 6—3, 6—7, 6—4; Lendl beat Solomon, 6—1, 6—2.

HOUSTON: Quarter-final round: H. Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) beat K. Latham (US), 6—3, 6—4; B. Bunge (WG) beat P. Teeguarden (US), 4—6, 6—3, 6—1. Semi-final round: Miss Bunge beat K. Jordan (US), 6—1, 6—3; Miss Mandlikova beat M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia), 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

NASHVILLE: Quarter-final round (US unless stated): G. Coles (GB) beat C. Tanvier (France), 6—4, 7—6; K. Sands beat T. Lewis, 6—3, 6—1; S. Leo (Australia) beat Dr R. Richards, 6—3, 7—6; B. Herr beat Y. Vermaak (SA), 6—0, 4—6, 6—2. Semi-final round: Miss Leo beat Miss Herr, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Sands beat Miss Coles, 7—6, 6—3.

For the record

Badminton

WIMBLEDON: Surrey Open: Finals: Men's Singles: M. Elliot beat P. Tyron (Canada), 15—[illegible], 10—15, 17—15; Doubles: R. Ridgway and N. Sargent (Essex) beat I. Tresdale and P. Renwick (Hampshire), 15—[illegible], 10—15, 15—9. Women's Singles: Miss S. Daly (Australia) beat Miss P. Hamilton (Scotland), 2—11, 11—5, 11—[illegible]; Doubles: Miss K. Bridge and Mrs S. Martin beat Miss P. Hamilton and Mrs J. Fulton (Scotland), 15—8, 5—15, 15—12.

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY: B.U.S.F. championships: Women's singles: E. Adam (Dundee) beat J. Erskine (Edinburgh), 11—0, 11—5. Men's singles: R. Green (Leeds) beat K. [illegible] Lim (Essex), 10—15, 15—[illegible], 15—[illegible]. Women's doubles: Adam & T. Mackie (Dundee) beat Erskine & C. Summers (Edinburgh), 8—11, 15—3, 15—14. Men's doubles: Green & T. Allen (Leeds) beat K. Moughan & C. Tiller (Notts), [illegible]—15, 15—10, 18—15. Mixed doubles: N. Sharif & I. Beatty (Loughborough) beat R. Llewelyn & H. B[illegible] (Brunel), 9—15, 15—4, 15—[illegible].

Speed skating

GRENOBLE: World championships: Winners: Men's combination: [illegible] Roenning (Norway), 155.700pts (two 500m 37.26 + 38.10 and two 1000m 1:17.25 + 1:17.61). Women's combination: [illegible] Karin Enke (EG), 168.640pts (two 500m 42.08 + 42.10 and two 1000m 1:21.84 + 1:24.08).

Squash rackets

DUBLIN: Irish Open: Final: H. Jahan (Pakistan) beat B. Brownlee (NZ), 9—2, 9—5, 2—9, 9—7.

Lacrosse

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Halcroft 11, Purley 7; Lee 3, Hampstead 15.
WOMEN'S MATCH: Hatch End 4, Blackheath 4.

Rowing

EVESHAM: Head of the River: Winners: Fours: Elite: Worcester, 16min [illegible]; Senior A: St Edward's, Oxford, 17:21. Double sculls: Evesham, Bewdley, 18.50. Pairs: Elite coxed, St Edward's, Oxford, 18:56. Sculls: Elite: Bewdley, 18:26.

HENLEY: Fours Head of the River: 1, Abingdon, 10min 55sec (senior B coxless winners); 2, Weybridge, 11:1[illegible]; 3, Tiffin N.C.S. (Wimbledon), 11:[illegible] (senior A coxless winners).

Table tennis

PRAGUE: Czechoslovak Open: Finals: Men's singles: D. Surbek (Yugoslavia) beat J. Secretin (France), 17—21, 19—21, 21—17, 21—[illegible], 21—[illegible]. Men's doubles: A. Grubba and L. Kucharski (Poland) beat S. Bengtsson and V. Carlsson (Sweden), 21—19, 21—17. Mixed doubles: M. Orlowski and I. Uhlikova beat J. Panski and M. Hrachova, 21—[illegible], 21—17, 21—15.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Edmonton Oilers 3, Winnipeg Jets 1; Montreal Canadiens 4, Detroit Red Wings 1; Calgary Flames 7, Boston Bruins 2; Buffalo Sabres 6, Pittsburgh Penguins 1; St Louis Blues 4, Colorado Rockies 1; Philadelphia Flyers 3, Los Angeles Kings 1; New York Rangers 5, Washington Capitals 1; New York Islanders 6, Chicago Black Hawks 1; Toronto Maple Leafs 3, Minnesota North Stars 3.

Cricket

BRIDGETOWN: Shell Shield: Combined Islands, 157; Barbados 149 for 1.

BRISBANE: Limited-over cup: Final: Queensland, 188 for 9 (K. Wessels 111); Western Australia, 116. Queensland won by 72 runs. Third place play-off (Adelaide): South Australia, 201 (R. Darling 55); Victoria, 17[illegible] for [illegible]. South Australia won by 33 runs.

LAHORE: Under-19 international match: Australia 207 and 144 for 9; Pakistan 308.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Courmayeur	35	220	Fair	Varied	Open	Fine	-5
Lower slopes icy							
Isola 2000	15	45	Fair	Varied	Poor	Snow	-2
Soft snow on icy base							
La Plagne	160	340	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	-3
Worn patches on lower slopes							
Mürren	130	330	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	-4
Good skiing everywhere							
Tignes	180	280	Fair	Heavy	Good	Cloud	-5
Worn patches on upper slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.

Golf

EZULWINI (Swaziland): Open championship (SA unless stated): 278: I. Mosey (GB), 70, 68, 71, 69 (won play-off); A. Henning, [illegible]. 279: N. Burch (GB), 70, [illegible]; G. Levenson, 67, 71, 73, 68. 280: M. McNulty, 71, 71, 70, [illegible]; V. Baker, 70, 71, 68, 71. 282: J. Fourie, 71, [illegible], 72, 70; D. Hayes, [illegible]. Other British scores: [illegible] N. Job, 66, 74, 69, [illegible]; W. Humphreys, [illegible]; A. Murray, [illegible]; S. Bennett, [illegible]; R. Shorley, [illegible].

SARASOTA: Bent Tree tournament, third round (US unless stated): 208: J. Carner, 68, 71, 69. 209: A. Alcott, 71, 67, 71. 211: S. Post (Canada), 68, 70, 73; J. Wesham, 70, 71, 70. 212: A. Okamoto (Japan), 67, 71, 74. 214: B. Solomon, 73, 70, [illegible]; M. Enjeri-Stolton, 71, 73, 70; B. Barrow, 71, 74, 71; D. Germain, 69, 74, 77; B. Daniel, 70, [illegible], 71; N. Rubin, 73, 72, 71; H. Stacy, 71, 69, 74. British score: 218: J. Lee Smith, 71, 72, 75.

LAGOS: Nigerian open championship (British unless stated): [illegible] P. Torling, 65, 66, 62, 64. [illegible] W. Longmuir, 62, 69, 68, 62. [illegible] M. Miller, 66, 65, 69, 61; D. Jagger, 68, 67, 63, 65; [illegible] Murray, [illegible]; G. Brand, [illegible]; M. Steadman, 65, 67, [illegible]; [illegible] Hall, [illegible]; [illegible] Wesman, 61, 69, 66, 71; [illegible] Tyson, 65, 68, 68, 68; M. Poxon, 66, 67, 67, 69. 270: M. Cresson, 70, [illegible]; N. Hunt, 67, 69, 66, 68. 271: J. Morgan, 67, 65, 71, 68. 272: S. Brown, 66, 70, 69, 67; I. Higgins, 70, [illegible], 64, 67. 273: G. McVay, 71, 67, 63, 67; D. Ingram, 67, 71, 6[illegible], 67; [illegible] Thomas, 71, 65, 66, 71; [illegible] Cowan, 69, 73, 62, 70; T. Horton, 69, 66, 67, 61.

Cycling

MILAN: Six-day race: Final placings: 1, F. Moser (Italy) and P. Sercu (Belgium), 540 pts; 2, R. Pijnen (Netherlands) and A. Fritz (W Germany), 501; 3, D. Clark and D. Allan (Australia), 346 pts, one lap behind.

Badminton

England's win highlighted by Jolly's fine showing

By Richard Streeton

India gave England their hardest struggle in the fifth and final international of the series at Gloucester yesterday. The tie was level 3—3 before Michael Tredgett and Nora Perry, England's European champions, won the mixed doubles event. This completed a 5—0 win for England in the series which was sponsored by Crest Hotels.

India's three wins all came in succession at the start, with Ami Ghia beating Jane Webster for the second time in the series; Prakash Padukone, the All-England champion, winning against Kevin Jolly after 55 minutes fluctuating play; and then Sanjay Sharma defeating Stephen Baddeley. Sharma's success was unexpected. He played singles only when Syed Modi withdrew because of toothache, but his strong smashing and backhand spin service brought him many points. Baddeley looked tired and lethargic and was well below his best and went down 15—9, 15—7.

Jolly was beaten 13—15, 15—9, 15—12 by Prakash, but again showed how his stroke-play and temperament have matured in recent weeks. Jolly has rarely shown such consistent control as he has done in this series. He stirred some [illegible] rallies that were entertainment and picked up a full share of points [illegible] with his strong hitting. Prakash [illegible] building up slowly in the England event [illegible] his sharpest, but had to draw on all his wiles and deception to subdue Jolly. Prakash strained a knee muscle near the end and later withdrew from the doubles to rest the injury.

Miss Webster was beaten 11—9, 3—11, 11—5 by Miss Ghia, who won their only previous meeting in the first international at Crawley last week.

Miss Webster made a full contribution when she and Mrs Perry ended England's losing sequence by winning the women's doubles, but, remembering the forthcoming Uber Cup tie, Miss Webster's present form is disturbing.

RESULTS: [illegible]

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SPORT

Golf

Improving Faldo four shots off lead

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Feb 22

Nick Faldo, playing his best round so far, scored a four-under-par 67 here yesterday to put himself within four shots of the lead going into today's final round of the Glen Campbell Los Angeles Open. Faldo, from Welwyn Garden City, has been improving steadily during the past three days and has a total of 206, seven-under-par for the three rounds. The joint leaders are Ed Sneed and Johnny Miller, who both finished the third round on 202, 11 under par.

Faldo is tied with Bob Gilder, who scored a 69, and an amateur player, Ron Commans, who had a 68. On the front nine Faldo had two birdies for a 33, and he followed that with three birdies on the back nine for a 34. However, another Briton, Tony Jacklin, failed to make the cut.

The usually difficult Riviera Country Club course, a perfect, picturebook setting, once again produced a spate of low scores from the leaders of the pack. Sneed equalled the tournament record with a 64, seven under par, in a very warm, windless day (more of the same is forecast for today), and it earned him a tie for the lead with Miller, who hit a 67, including a sizzling 31 on the front nine. Ben Crenshaw holed a 45-foot putt that broke "at least five feet" on the eighteenth hole. It gave him a 66 and a share of third place on 203 with the first round leader, Gill Morgan, the 1978 champion, who scored a 69.

Miller Barber, the leader at the halfway stage, scored a 71, which left him two shots behind the new leaders on 204. On the same total is Tom Weiskopf, who had a 68. A further stroke behind are two Californian golfers, Craig Stadler and Ed Fiori, who both had 66s, and Bruce Lietzke.

Sneed came within inches of setting an 18-hole record of 63 when his final birdie effort slid past the hole. On the seventeenth hole another birdie putt from about 10 feet was slightly short. The Riviera 72-hole record of 272, set by Hale Irwin in 1976, is in danger of being bettered by a dozen or more players. It is 12 under par, and the two leaders are only one shot away from that figure with 18 holes to play. Most of the leaders said they felt the winner would score 67 or better today. The course is playing surprisingly easily. Thirty players had scores of less than 70 yesterday and a total of 85 rounds have been below that mark in three days of play.

LEADING SCORES: Third round: 202: E. Sneed, 71, 67, 64; J. Miller, 69, 67. 203: B. Crenshaw, 70, 67, 66; G. Morgan, 65, 69, 69. 204: T. Weiskopf, 71, 65, 68; M. Barber, 66, 67, 71. 205: B. Lietzke, 66, 70, 69; C. Stadler, 69, 70, 66; E. Fiori, 68, 71, 66. 206: N. Faldo (GB), 69, 70, 67; R. Gilder, 70, 67, 69; R. Commans, 67, 71, 68. 207: N. Takasu (Japan), 66, 72, 69; K. Fergus, 66, 72, 69; A. Cerda, 71, 65, 71. Other Irish score: 211: M. King, 68, 72, 71.

MANILA: Philippine open: Leading final totals: 287: T. Sieckman (US), 70, 72, 75, 70. 291: L. Hsi-Chuen (Taiwan), 71, 73, 73, 74. 292: B. Arda (Philippines), 75, 71, 75, 71. 293: G. Marsh (Australia), 73, 69, 76, 75; B. Barnes (GB), 74, 69, 72, 78. Other British scores: 296: P. Townsend, 75, 71, 74, 74; S. Martin, 76, 72, 75.

UNIVERSITY MATCH: London 8½, Royal Mid-Surrey 6½ (at Richmond).

ADELAIDE: South Australian open: Leading final totals: 282: L. Stephens, 67, 70, 73. 285: R. Davis, 72, 70, 74. 286: S. Long (US), 71, 70, 75. 288: M. Cahill, 70, 74, 71.

Cricket

Miller takes over as tour vice-captain

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Georgetown, Feb 22

Bob Willis's successor as vice-captain of the England team in the West Indies will be Geoff Miller. The announcement was made this morning after consultation with the England selectors at home, whose appointment technically it was. The players, meanwhile, have spent the last two days not meeting Guyana, as they had hoped, but sheltering from the rain.

After 48 hours of intermittent but heavy storms the Bourda Oval is waterlogged and the chances of play tomorrow are thought to be remote. With the weather as it is, it is not much use even making contingency plans, although Wednesday, which was to have been a free day, will now be used if possible for a match of some sort. The team are due to fly the 70 miles to Berbice on Thursday for the second of the two one-day internationals.

The only exercise anyone has been able to get here other than jogging has been a set or two of tennis on the fleeting occasions when the hard courts have dried out, some squash on the one available court, and various indoor games in the National Sports Hall under the aegis of the Minister of Sport and former Test cricketer, Roy Fredericks. Needless to say it is claimed that the seasons are changing, though when England were here last, seven years ago, the Test match in late March was much inteferred with, and in April 1976 the third Test match between West Indies and India was switched from Georgetown to Port of Spain because of rain.

The party is bursting with frustration. Already disheartened when they flew in from Trinidad on Friday after the disasters of the first Test match, some of them have had almost no cricket for a month. Gatting and Butcher last went to the wicket on February 4, and Gatting is pencilled in to bat at No 3 in place of Rose in next Saturday's Test match. Bairstow has also not played for nearly three weeks and except for nine overs last Monday morning, shared by Botham, Dilley and Emburey, no one has bowled for eight days. Stevenson has not yet made a first-class run on the tour.

Miller, one of three county captains out here (Rose and Old are the others) was known to be Botham's choice. The fact that it was he who took the field when Botham had to leave it for a short time in the recent Test match was significant. My own selection would have been Boycott. For one thing, Miller is not assured of a Test place, any more than Rose and Old are; but, more important than that, Boycott's dedication and outstanding record have the respect of the players, whether or not they would choose to accompany him to a desert island.

It is held against him that when he took over from Brearley on the 1977-78 tour of Pakistan and New Zealand (Brearley had an arm broken in Karachi, leaving Boycott in sole charge in New Zealand) things were not happy. He also, of course, lost the captaincy of his beloved Yorkshire, due partly to divisions in the dressing room.

If making Boycott vice-captain had led to his leading England against Australia this summer, the selectors, whoever they may then be, would have been under no obligation to make him captain in India next winter. As it is, Miller, I am sure, will do a steady job, while Boycott continues to keep a low profile, watching from a distance his captain's excesses, the rain falling and the boat beginning to roll. He took to his bed this morning—with a sore throat.

Howarth leads from front

Wellington, Feb 22.—Geoff Howarth, the New Zealand captain, and Lance Cairns, the all-rounder, gave their team the initiative on the second day of the first Test match against India. Howarth scored an unbeaten 137, the backbone of a useful first innings total of 375, and, when wickets were needed in the afternoon to keep the pressure on, Cairns took three for 15 in 11 overs to leave India 242 runs behind with four wickets down at the close.

Howarth, 77 not out when New Zealand resumed at 241 for four, reached his sixth Test century in 256 minutes off 173 balls. Although his partners fell regularly at the other end, he went on to equal his previous best Test match score of 137.

It was the opening bowler, Kapil Dev, still finding some life in the pitch, who did the main destructive job for India. After toiling without reward the previous day he took three wickets for 41 runs in 12 overs today to ensure that Howarth had no lasting assistance

Chauhan opened brightly for India, playing his strokes fluently and forcefully, but a change of ends by Troup brought his downfall, caught behind for 17 with the total 32. Then Cairns, called up after Hadlee had bowled 11 wayward overs, took over. He swung a ball back to bowl Gavaskar for 23 and three balls later produced a similar one to dismiss Viswanath for a duck. In his eighth over he earned a leg-before decision against Vengsarkar, who had made 39

Thirty-eight people have been arrested and two policemen injured so far at the match. A senior police officer said today crowd behaviour was much worse than usual because of an excessive amount of alcohol taken into the ground. "At one stage, a man in the crowd stood up and said he felt like hitting a policeman—and did so."

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings

J. G. Wright, c Binny, b Singh	32
B. A. Edgar, c Kirmani, b Patil	39
J. F. Reid, c Kirmani, b Patil	46
*G. P. Howarth, not out	137
J. V. Coney, c and b Shastri	4
G. N. Edwards, c Kirmani, b Kapil Dev	23
†I. D. S. Smith, c Vengsarkar b Kapil Dev	20
R. J. Hadlee, c Kirmani, b Kapil Dev	20
B. L. Cairns, c Gavaskar, b Shastri	13
M. C. Snedden, b Shastri	2
G. B. Troup, c Gavaskar, b Shastri	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 18, w 1, n-b 16)	39
Total	375

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-60, 2-101, 3-200, 4-215, 5-245, 6-292, 7-331, 8-364, 9-375, 10-375.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 38-9-112-3; Singh, 15-3-63-1; Binny, 22-4-67-0; Shastri, 28-9-54-4; Patil, 16-4-40-2.

INDIA: First Innings

*S. M. Gavaskar, b Cairns	23
C. P. S. Chauhan, c Coney, b Troup	17
D. B. Vengsarkar, l-b-w b Cairns	39
G. R. Viswanath, b Cairns	0
S. M. Patil, not out	30
K. Azad, not out	6
Extras (b 9, l-b 6, n-b 3)	18
Total (4 wkts)	133

Kapil Dev, S. M. H. Kirmani, R. Binny, Y. Singh and R. Shastri to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-32, 2-70, 3-70, 4-116.

BOWLING (to date): Hadlee, 11-3-42-0; Troup, 8-3-16-1; Snedden, 14-6-42-0; Cairns, 11-5-15-3.—Reuter.

Squash rackets

Two young Guernsey women face top seeds

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

As the seedings predicted, four Australians and four British players will contest today's quarter-final round of the British women's open championship, sponsored by Pretty Polly, at the Coral Squash and Badminton Club, Hove. One of the Australians, however, will be Margaret Zachariah (Melbourne) rather than Susanne King (Sydney), the 1978 champion, who is no longer the dedicated competitor she used to be.

Yesterday Miss Zachariah beat her 9—7, 4—9, 9—4, 9—3, to confound the seedings for the second consecutive year. Miss Zachariah was slightly but clearly the better player in a match marred by so many lets and subsequest pauses that the referee asked the players to quicken up between points and later warned them that they would be penalized unless they stopped wasting time. The less mobile Mrs King was the main culprit and inevitably suffered most from the firm decisions of an admirable referee.

Today's pairings are Vickie Hoffmann, the champion, v. Martine le Moignan (the only British player in the top half) Rhonda Thorne v Rae Anderson, Miss Zachariah v Angela Smith, and Lisa Opie v Susan Cogswell, three times runner-up. Miss le Moignan and Miss Opie are Guernsey teenagers, who have moved to Nottingham in the past 18 months because a mainland base was essential to their further progress.

Miss le Moignan was runner-up to Miss Cogswell for the British national championship two months ago. Miss Opie, only 17, is less familiar at this level of competition but, on yesterday's evidence, could soon be a serious contender for any championship.

Yesterday Miss le Moignan won a tough match with a "domestic" rival Jayne Ashton. Miss Opie had more to spare in beating the leading South African, Renée Aucamp, by 9—6, 8—10, 9—1, 9—3. In the first game Miss Opie led 8—2 but needed four game balls and in the second she led 8—3, had two game balls, but lost the game. The rest of the match contained no similar hints that she was better at winning points than games.

Though lacking his experience and present eminence, she already invites comparison with Jahangir Khan, who is the same age. Miss Opie is a versatile shotmaker, with a profitably good touch on backhand drops, and she commands both extremes of pace. All this, together with a natural court sense, make her a facile and formidable competitor.

Miss Cogswell was given a hard match by another of Britain's rising generation, Ruth Strauss. A fourth British youngster, Alison Cumings, gave Miss Anderson plenty to think about for three games.

Miss le Moignan may suffer for the fact that Miss Hoffmann will be all the sharper after a desperately close match with Felicity Hargreaves.

RESULTS: third round: V. Hoffmann (Australia) beat F. Hargreaves 9—0, 9—3, 3—9, 3—9, 9—4; M. Zachariah (Australia) beat S. King (Australia) 9—7, 4—9, 9—4, 9—3; R. Thorne (Australia) beat R. Blackwood (NZ) 9—5, 9—2, 9—0; A. Smith beat B. Diggens 9—0, 9—2, 9—6; L. Opie beat R. Aucamp (SA) 9—6, 8—10, 9—1, 9—3; S. Cogswell beat R. Strauss 9—4, 3—9, 9—7, 9—7; M. le Moignan beat J. Ashton, 9—1, 7—9, 9—7, 10—8; R. Anderson (Australia) beat A. Cumings, 9—3, 5—9, 9—7, 9—1.

Racing

Waggoner's Walk beats the drum for a one-girl band

By Michael Seely

Youth and women's lib had their fling at Newcastle on Saturday. Caroline Mason, aged 24, won the Eider Steeplechase with Waggoner's Walk. Last March Miss Mason had taken her father's home-bred gelding to Cheltenham to capture the National Hunt Steeplechase.

Half-an-hour later at Newcastle her sister, Mrs Colin Russell, gave another illustration of the family skills by saddling Honourable Man to beat the odds-on favourite, Cheekio Ora, in the Corbridge Hunters Steeplechase. This must be the first time the two sisters have landed a double on the same course on the same afternoon.

Miss Mason is something of a one-girl band. She not only drove Waggoner's Walk to the course—"We've got a horsebox now, we had to take him to Cheltenham in a trailer"—she also saddled the horse, led him round the paddock beforehand and back in triumph to the unsaddling enclosure afterwards; and all the time looking as pretty as a picture. "I can't believe its all happened. When I woke up this morning there was two inches of snow and the ground was frozen solid.

"After his win at Haydock Waggoner's Walk pulled himself together completely. He started eating up and really did himself well. Robert Earnshaw told me that when he started to move up the horse was full of resolution. He meant business; he knew he wanted to win; it was his day. And when he nipped through to take the gap on the inside rails, Robert said it was the horse's own quickness and decision and nothing to do with the jockey."

Miss Mason is realistic. "He can quicken a bit when he first makes his move and then he just stays on. That's why I'm taking him back to Cheltenham for the Kim Muir even though its only three miles. If the ground is heavy Waggoner's Walk will love that uphill finish again."

Anyone who thinks that all this is a bit of a fluke had better consider Miss Mason's record. Last season she won 10 races with four horses. This time she has already won the same amount with only three of them. Master Brutus has been successful in three handicaps, one in October, one in December and another one last week.

This is where steeplechasing differs from the flat. It is still a sport. Tales like that of Caroline Mason and Waggoner's Walk are part of the romance of the game.

Reverting to the big names of the sport, Fred Winter was by no means dissatisfied with the running of Midnight Court, who finished third behind Straight Jocelyn in the Jerry M. Handicap at Lingfield. "Don't forget that it was only Midnight Court's second proper race in 14 months and that he was giving a lot of weight to some useful horses. I wouldn't run him in the Gold Cup if that was his best form. But he is bound to improve and I look forward to running Midnight Court in the Geoffrey Gilbey Memorial Chase at Newbury on March 7."

Midnight Court's price for the Gold Cup remains unchanged at 14-1 with William Hill.

This afternoon's Wolverhampton Champion Hurdle Trial was lost to the weather when the meeting was abandoned yesterday. However, this will add frrther spice to Fontwell Park's National Spirit Challenge Trophy Pattern Hurdle. Bird's Nest, a prolific winner and at the age of 11 still one of the best hurdlers in the land, is sure to start favourite. But he has to concede 12 lb to Applalto and News King.

Applalto was ante-post favourite for the abandoned Schweppes Gold Trophy and it might be worth taking a chance with Roddy Armytage's seven-year-old at these weights. Mount Harvard and Jugador, two other strongly-fancied candidates for the big race at Newbury, have more to do on this occasion.

Meetings threatened: there will be inspections at Huntingdon (3.0 pm) and Sedgefield (4.0) today to decide on tomorrow's scheduled meetings, which are endangered by frost.

STATE OF GOING (official): Wolverhampton (abandoned). Fontwell Park: good. Tomorrow: Huntingdon: good to soft (inspection 3.0). Sedgefield: good (inspection 4.0).

Fontwell Park programme

1.45 WITTERING HURDLE (£607: 2¼m)

[illegible]

2.15 WISBOROUGH GREEN CHASE (Handicap: £2,544: 3m 2½f)



[illegible]

5-2 Royal Exile, 3-1 Colonel Christy, 4-1 Physicist, 11-2 Monty Python, 8-1 Drumwynk, 12-1 Abo, 16-1 Glissando, 20-1 others.

2.45 NATIONAL SPIRIT PATTERN HURDLE (£4,049: 2m 2f)

	13-d122	Birds Nest (C), R. Turnell, 11-12-0	A. Turnell
	0-01143	Connaught Ranger, F. Rimell, 7-11-11	J. Burke
	4-30IC2	Random Leg, J. Gifford, 6-11-11	R. Champion
	d00-241	Mount Harvard (CD), N. Henderson, 5-11-10	S. Smith Eccles
	1141-01	Jugador, D. Kent, 6-11-7	P. Haynes
	110/1-44	Applalto, R. Armytage, 7-11-2	H. Davies
	04-1111	News King, F. Winter, 7-11-2	J. Francome

5-2 Birds Nest, 3-1 Connaught Ranger, 4-1 News King, 6-1 Applalto, 10-1 Jugador, 12-1 Mount Harvard, 14-1 Random Leg.

3.15 ITCHENOR HURDLE (Handicap: amateurs: £1,427: 2¼m)

	102301	Upton Bishop (CD), Mrs N. Smith, 7-12-2	Mrs N. Smith 7
	2323270	The Club, Lady Herries, 8-11-10	B. Kirby 7
	00	Quayside Battle, T. M. Jones, 4-11-10	Miss S. Waugh 7
	200300	Chirp, M. Tate, 7-11-0	Mr J. Stacey 7
	3C-p0C0	Jock Scobie, D. Nugent, 12-10-11	C. Nugent 7
	c00ffu	Sleepless Knave, F. Walwyn, 6-10-11	M. Bradstock 7
	p-00020	Knocknagin, D. Mills, 4-10-9	Mrs D. Grissell 7
	003001	Speed of Light, G. Balding, 6-10-7	S. Bush 7
	240000	Ellenstad, Rex Carter, 6-10-2	S. Richardson 7
	ppfp	Phyl's Pet, M. Bolton, 10-10-0	Miss F. Hosie 7
	012040	Hidden Talent, Mrs S. Oliver, 9-10-0	Miss S. Oliver 7

4-1 Upton Bishop, 5-1 Speed of Light, 7-1 Chirp, 8-1 Knocknagin and Hidden Talent, 12-1 Sleepless Knave, 14-1 Rengo Rigi, 16-1 The Club.

3.45 STORRINGTON CHASE (Novices: £1,287: 2m 2½f)

[illegible]

4.15 MIDHURST HURDLE (Novices: £552: 2¼m)

602	41	New Harbour (CD), A. Pitt, 7-11-7	I. Cox 4
603	00-0401	Eddie, J. Gifford, 5-11-6	R. Champion
604	000041	Radnorcliffe, A. Moore, 5-11-6	G. Moore 4
605	p00f	Bookmarker, Mrs N. Smith, 6-11-2	H. Davies
605	p-0	Brandy's Mischief, T. Gosling, 7-11-2	C. Furlong 7
608		Camo Sir, Lady Herries, 6-11-2	P. Haynes
611		Newham, Lady Herries, 6-11-2	C. Gwilliam 4
612	0-	Rarely Equalled, W. Charles, 6-11-2	M. Charles 4
614	pu	Chegworth Wonder, Mrs D. Oughton, 5-11-1	C. Maher 7
616	00	Crackmore Lad, R. Dimond, 5-11-1	Mr C. Tizzard 4
617		Kalash, J. O'Donoghue, 5-11-1	R. Atkins
618		Lowestoo, J. O'Donoghue, 5-11-1	S. Knlis 7
619	p0	Our Version, R. Howe, 5-11-1	G. Enright
620	pf	Primeland, J. Jenkins, 5-11-1	A. Alderman 7
621	40	Ragstar, K. Bailey, 5-11-1	A. Webber
622	—	Rebeldo, D. Mills, 5-11-1	R. Rowell
623	32012	Cilium (CD), F. Winter, 4-10-5	J. Francome
626	4133	Falcon's Revenge, J. Jenkins, 4-10-5	B. Reilly
628	f00400	Tamerco (CD), K. C.-Brown, 4-10-5	C. Mann 7
634		*Lover's Zest, M. Bolton, 4-10-0	—

6-4 Cilium, 11-4 New Harbour, 4-1 Eddie, 8-1 Falcon's Revenge, 12-1 Radnorcliffe, 16-1 Ragstar, 20-1 others.

*Doubtful runner

Fontwell Park selections

By Michael Seely
1.45 Silent Prayer. 2.15 Colonel Christy. 2.45 Applalto. 3.15 Chirp. 3.45 Glenhawk. 4.15 Eddie.

Chepstow

1.0: 1. Palaestrina (16-1); 2. Celtic Venture (33-1); 3. Two Coppers (5-1 fav). 21 ran. NR: Arctic John.

1.30: 1. Prince Rock Mr A. J. Wilson (11-4); 2. So (25-1); 3. Midday Welcome (16-1). Beggars End, 7-4 fav. 11 ran.

2.5: 1. Shell Burst (2-1 fav); 2. Rushall (5-1); 3. Brickwall Hotel (20-1). 21 ran.

2.35: 1. Persian Scimitar (5-2); 2. Heir (10-1); 3. Other Way (7-4 fav). 15 ran.

3.5: 1. Double Negative (10-1); 2. Misty News (2-1 fav); 3. Royal Rusac (12-1). 14 ran.

3.35: 1. The Wrestler (4-1); 2. Captain Clover (9-2); 3. Burrator (20-1). Wisbeck Lad, 11-4 fav. 13 ran. NR: Kay's Dream.

4.5: 1. Royal Admiral (4-6 fav); 2. Queen of the Bogs (15-2); 3. Count Up (25-1). 10 ran.

4.35: 1. July The Fourth (13-8 fav); 2. Harlodean (9-1); 3. Bellino (50-1). 16 ran.

Nottingham

1.30: 1. PALACE OAK (3-1 fav); Stacatto (5-1); Milliondollarman (5-1). 7 ran.

2.0: 1. JACK MADNESS (6-1); 2. Duc de Bolebec (3-1 jt fav); 3. Jer (12-1). 6 ran.

2.35: 1. BADSWORTH BOY (11-10 fav); 2. Bamp (5-1); 3. Prince of Bermuda (14-1). 8 ran.

3.5: 1. QUARTO (12-1); 2. Going for Gold (6-1); 3. Mendelita (10-1). Kirkstone Pass 7-2 fav. 26 ran.

3.35: 1. MOOR CLOSE (8-1); 2. The Corinthian (7-2 fav); 3. Churchill Peak (8-1). 13 ran. NR: Regal Tudor.

4.5: 1. THE TSAREVICH (10-11 fav); 2. Pretty Hopeful (10-1); 3. Hill Green (4-1). 13 ran. NR: Aldro.

Lingfield Park

1.45: 1. Shannon Bridge (11-8); 2. Dancing Brig (10-1); 3. Roadhead (6-5 fav). 12 ran. NR: Claddagh Gold, Coolishall, Hello Luna and Scorching Wind.

2.15: 1. Irish Rifle (9-1); 2. Lir (7-1); 3. Homeson (8-13 fav). 20 ran. NR: Another Venture.

2.45: 1. Straight Jocelyn (5-1); 2. Beacon Light (2-1 fav); 3. Midnight Court (7-2). 7 ran. NR: Mac Vidi.

3.20: 1. Flagstaff (6-1); 2. Laurence Rambler (4-1); 3. Moonlight Express (7-1). Corbiere 7-4 fav. 10 ran.

3.55: 1. Tea-Pot (4-1); 2. Meistersinger (5-1); 3. Veramento (7-4 fav). 13 ran. NR: Mourndyke and Priestcroft Star.

4.25: 1. Princeton (9-2); 2. Road to Mandalay (14-1); 3. City Link Express (20-1). Quiet Cannon 9-4 fav. 21 ran.

Newcastle

1.45: 1. PATH OF PEACE (8-11 fav); 2. Leading Lady (9-4); 3. His Reverence (12-1). 7 ran. NRs: Latest Craze, Tirps and Beau Blondel.

2.20: 1. BREGAWN (2-1 fav); 2. Little Bay (7-2); 3. Fortinas Express (9-4). 5 ran. NR: Chingolo.

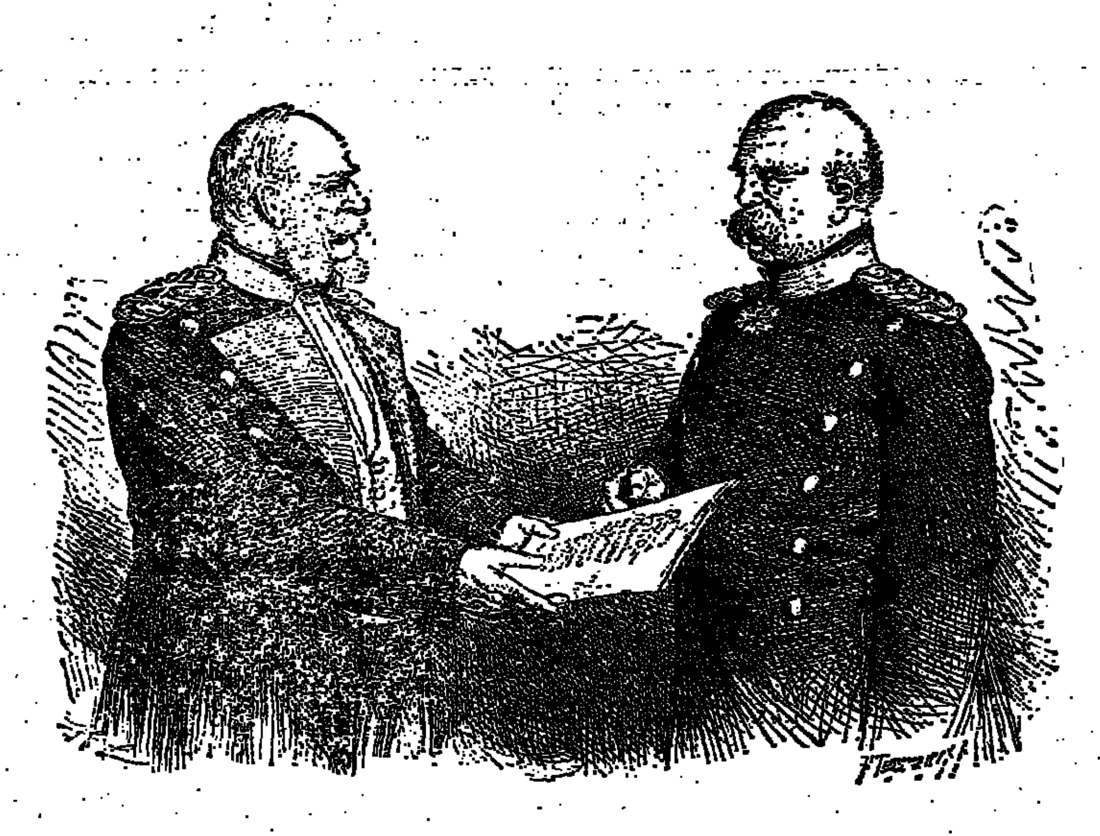
2.55: 1. WAGGONERS WALK (6-1); 2. Pongee Boy (11-1); 3. Prince Tokra (66-1). Clever General (4-1 fav). 13 ran. NRs: Rubstic and The Vintner.

3.30: 1. HONOURABLE MAN (2-1); 2. Cheekio Ora (4-5 fav); 3. Willow Burn (14-1). 9 ran.

4.0: 1. MY TIMMY (11-10 fav); 2. Snow Blessed (20-1); 3. Home Ground (100-30). 10 ran.

4.30: 1. HIGH HILLS (3-1); 2. Final Argument (7-2); 3. Silver Way (33-1). Torreon (9-4 fav). 13 ran. NR: Two Sovereigns.

Bismarck was right about the welfare state



What has gone wrong with the idea of a welfare state? One hundred years after the Germans invented a safety net to care for the old and infirm, state spending on the public good is under attack. Anthony King suggests some reasons for the disenchantment.

Although hardly anyone has noticed it, the welfare state has just celebrated its hundredth anniversary. It was on February 15, 1881, that Kaiser Wilhelm I of Germany proposed to the Reichstag that social insurance be introduced to protect industrial workers against loss of income resulting from accidents and old age.

Later that year, health insurance was added to the list of proposed reforms, and by 1889 the complete structure of Bismarckian social insurance was in place. Where Germany led in the 1880s, every other industrial country has since followed.

The welfare state's hundredth birthday, however, is not proving a very happy occasion. Everywhere its institutions and practices are under attack. They are blamed for inflation and the creation of sprawling state bureaucracies; they are said to create vast problems of human dependency.

As Mr Peter Drucker put it in The Public Interest some years ago: "The welfare state turns out at best to be just another big insurance company, as exciting, as creative and as inspiring as insurance companies tend to be.... The best we get from government in the welfare state is competent mediocrity. More often we do not get even that."

In Britain, the welfare state is widely blamed for the country's economic ills. What has gone wrong? Much of the answer lies in escalating costs and the enormous extension of welfare rights; but a good deal of it lies in confusion about what the welfare state is.

In recent years, "welfare state" has developed into a catch-all phrase, used vaguely to denote almost every activity undertaken by governments in the modern world. In fact, state activity since the time of Bismarck has expanded along five separate lines: (1) state ownership, the expansion of the public sector; (2) economic management at the macro level; (3) more detailed control of economic activity; (4) use of the state to bring about desired changes in the structure of society, such as racial or sexual equality ("social engineering"); (5) the guaranteeing of certain minimal standards of material well-being.

That these lines are indeed separate is partly a matter of logic; one can easily imagine a government being involved in any one of them without being involved in the others. But, more important, it is a matter of history. The expansion of state activity occurred at different rates in the different fields; and even today governments active in one field may be relatively passive in others, as the table shows. In western Europe, there is simply no correlation between size of public sector and volume of welfare spending.

It follows that, if words are to retain their meaning (and the Concise Oxford Dictionary its credibility), "welfare state" should only refer to a "country seeking to ensure the welfare of all citizens by means of government-operated social services"—ie, to the fifth type of state activity listed above.

Moreover, semantic confusion is compounded by historical. Apart from Bismarck—and, less plausibly, Disraeli—the welfare state is widely imagined to have been the invention of liberal social reformers and Keynesian economists. To a considerable extent, it was; but no one should overlook the role played by politicians in many countries who were determined to defend the existing political order and who calculated that welfare spending would both reconcile industrial workers to the existing regime and also undercut support for extreme-left political parties.

Bismarck's own views are well known. "One who can look forward to an old-age pension", he said, "is far more contented and much easier to manage".

Less well known is the fact that similar motives lay behind the introduction of welfare-state measures in many other countries. "In pre-democratic Sweden", according to Hugh Heclo, the American authority on welfare-state history, "social insurance was seen as a palliative technique to prevent social unrest and diminish the appeal of socialism".

Health and social security expenditure as % of gross domestic product (rank order, 1970s)	Size of public sector
1 Netherlands	1 Austria
2 Sweden	2 Britain
3 Belgium	3 Italy
4 Italy	4 France
5 France	5 Sweden
6 Britain	6 West Germany
7 Austria	7 Switzerland
8 West Germany	8 Netherlands
9 Switzerland	9 Belgium

Similarly in France after the last war, the Gaullists saw social security as a means of maintaining social peace—partly as a cushion against economic fluctuations, partly as proof that capital and labour could work together. Even Franklin Roosevelt in the United States extolled the welfare state's virtues in Burkean language: "Reform if you would preserve".

What is often forgotten—except, ruefully, by Marxists—is that the welfare state, conceived of, not as an essay in social reform, but as an instrument of political conservatism, has been an enormous success. Bismarck was right.

The hundred years since 1881 have been a period of tremendous economic and social upheaval—of two world wars, increased social mobility and veritable mass migrations of population; yet anti-system parties have failed almost completely to make headway in advanced welfare states. They have got nowhere at all in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Britain, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Even in France and Italy, with their strong Communist parties, the anti-regime forces have been successfully contained. In France, they reached their peak in 1956, when the Communists and Poujadists between them gained 37.6 per cent of the vote. The highest total amassed by anti-system parties in Italy since the introduction of welfare-state measures in the late 1940s was the 40.5 per cent won by the Communists and extreme-right forces in 1976—a figure that has since declined.

Ironically, the only democratic country in which anti-regime parties have ever secured more than half the popular vote is Germany itself—35 years after the old man's death. The Nazis and the communists together captured more than 50 per cent of the vote in all three national elections in 1932 and 1933; but the collapse of Weimar would almost certainly have come even sooner but for Bismarck's legacy.

The welfare state, on this its birthday, is short of friends. People calling themselves conservatives—or at least Conservatives—are especially wont to attack it. This seems unfair. Politically, the welfare state has been a good friend to them for fully a century.

The author is Professor of Government at the University of Essex.

A chance to make small possible

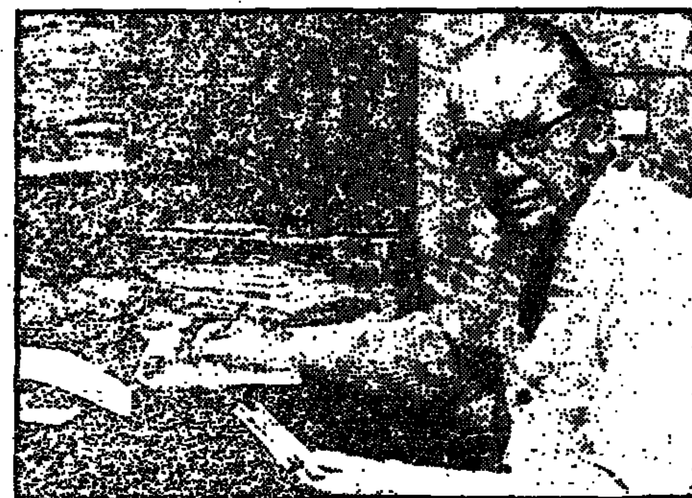
The memory of Schumacher, the man who hit on the felicitous phrase "small is beautiful" to denote the inappropriateness of large scale technology to the needs of most of the world's developing countries, has prompted a new venture in this country.

Last week, Lyn Wilson, a management consultant specializing in education and energy, was appointed the first director of the Schumacher Centre for Technology Choice. Now begins the search for premises to house a library, seminar rooms, exhibition space and offices.

Fritz Schumacher, the Rhodes scholar who moved from German protestantism through Buddhism to English Catholicism, is best known for his Intermediate Technology Development group, founded in 1965 to preach the word that cheap, small scale, employment generating technologies—"appropriate" ones—are the most suitable for the poorer countries.

Ten years later, as the small scale operations he encouraged proved their worth, and as the industrial countries began to question their own high technology future, so his words came to seem ever more relevant to the western world.

Appropriate Technology for the United Kingdom (AT-UK) was born to think seriously of possible options for the conservation of energy and resources and the generation of jobs in low cost schemes, using local skills.



Dr E. F. Schumacher at his home in Surrey in 1974.

One result of the "economics as if people mattered" philosophy was the growth of the Local Enterprise Trust movement, to which Mr John Davis, AT-UK director, turned his attentions. These are broadly based community groups concentrating on the resources, skills and technologies available in their area. Of the 30 or so now in existence, the best known is probably the Clyde Workshops in Glasgow, where 53 small businesses—from furniture making to TV repairs—found a home in 1979.

In Wales, 50 women are running a wool spinning enterprise; in the Midlands, there is a combined heat and power project chanelling the resources of waste heat. Without formal links, bound to one another only by mutual fear about diminishing resources, rising unemployment and the need for a better life, the projects are multiplying, while fast losing an earlier taint of homespun absurdity. A number have been financed by companies anticipating redundancies in their firms.

Fritz Schumacher died in 1977. But the gentle certainty of his vision that indiscriminate promotion of high technology makes the poor poorer and squanders resources has proved a great enthuser of others. The Schumacher Centre is to push his message a step further, fostering the "change from a consumer to a conserver society". What those who fear for the future of our planet lack is a forum, a shop window where they can meet and see what else is going on.

Lyn Wilson is camping in a small office belonging to the parent body, ITDG. But his vision is an ambitious one. £176,000 has already been raised towards a goal of £1m. He is looking for at least 20,000 square feet—disused school, warehouse or factory—in an inner city borough for what he likens to a building centre, or design council, of the small technology world. Any space left over will be let out to the very enterprises that he is there to encourage, so that visitors to the centre can witness the system at work, while collecting information about possible funds to tap, and calling on the services of technological experts.

Their job, in keeping with Schumacher ideals, is as much that of support, stimulating people to become leaders of schemes in their own communities, as of providing any precise technological expertise. "Creatively breaking the rules, transgressing conventional patterns of work", is how Lyn Wilson defines it.

Caroline Moorehead

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Books

Communications of excitement



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Those who can, write. Those who can't, practise Eng. Lit. at universities. Those who can't, write the higher (or the lower) journalism. Only very rare and versatile birds manage to do all three successfully. Today is the seventieth birthday of Walter Allen, who all his life has been a true novelist, a distinguished academic critic, and a literary journalist. His historical literary criticism has become classic. *The English Novel* is still in print. Professors of English are always saying to him: "I read bits of your book in one of my student's essays yesterday." This has unfortunately somewhat obscured his own half-dozen true novels. His masterpiece is *All in a Lifetime*, an old man's view of his past.

Mr Allen is working on his seventh fiction. What's it about? "God knows. Life, I suppose. All theories about the novel are wrong. Fiction is thought adventure, a piece of self-discovery. With any luck one discovers what it is about in the end." All his life straddling the three stools as novelist, literary critic, and journalist, is a monument to the pleasure of reading. He says: "The main function of a critic is to encourage people to read. I've been pretty excited by many books. All I want to do is to communicate this excitement to others."

He was born and educated at Birmingham. When he graduated in 1932 with a degree in Eng Lit from Birmingham University ("not the poshest university in the world in those days"), he decided to make his living from writing, and made no attempt to do anything else. This was not so silly as it sounds, since at the height of the Depression there was nothing else for him to do anyway.

He scratched a precarious living for a few years with a local news agency, by miscellaneous journalism, and by broadcasting his own stories for the BBC in Birmingham. His first academic post was as visiting lecturer in English at the University of Iowa, and he returned regularly to the States as visiting professor to every campus of Academe from Vassar to Washington University for the next 40 years.

His first three novels had working-class Midlands settings, and are a bit clumsy, although they have powerful passages. Being intelligent, proper novels, they sold extraordinarily few copies. But he set himself up as a novelist and removed to London, where he did a bit of reviewing and read texts for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer—"the lowest form of literary life". Nevertheless, occasionally something worth reading came along, for instance, the first Samuel Beckett.

The war blocked his desire or his ability to create his own fiction. So, almost by accident, he became a writer about other people's books. His works of criticism were influential and popular, not least because they convey the joy of good writing. He wrote three more novels after the war, changing his style completely from the political to what went on between his own ears, and using form to achieve his ends. He became a professional visiting professor, until he was invited to inaugurate the Chair of English at the New University of Ulster. He would still much rather be known as a novelist than as a critic or a professor.

His latest work of criticism, *The Short Story in English*, will be published by Oxford on Thursday, and could well become as influential (and as useful to students with essays to write) as his books on the novel. He defines a modern short story as a fiction that dramatizes a single incident, and in so doing it utterly transforms it. The basic anecdote is dissolved in the multitude of implications that is apparent to the reader.

Using this tendentious definition he counts Scott as the first modern short story writer, and discusses all the fancy sprinters of fiction from then on down to Updike, Sillitoe, Edna O'Brien, and our other peers. He gives explanations of their idiosyncrasies and accounts of their stories. He shows how the short story has been influenced both by newspaper journalism and by French literature, particularly by Flaubert.

He discovered Kipling late, and has come to the conclusion that he is the finest short story writer in the language. He wonders why some first division novelists like Graham Greene suddenly produce a single brilliant short story ("The Basement Room"). He wonders why others such as Kathleen Mansfield and A. E. Coppard excel just at the short story.

He worries about whether the short story and the highbrow novel might disappear completely, being squeezed out by television, films, and the decline of outlets for the short story. In its most high and palmy state, *The Strand Magazine*, by no means an elitist publication, carried stories by Conan Doyle, Wells, Jacobs, P. G. Wodehouse, and other masters. Walter Allen need not worry. True writing will always rule the other media, so long as there are word-children like him to create it and draw us to it by their enthusiasm. Happy Birthday, dear word-child.

Philip Howard

Resourceful approach to esoteric Strauss

Die Frau ohne Schatten
New Theatre, Cardiff

William Mann

Welsh National Opera's courage and enterprise remain boundless. After their success with Richard Strauss's *Elektra* they might logically have turned to *Salome* or *Der Rosenkavalier*. Instead they have chosen the most monumental, esoteric and technically-demanding of all his operas, *Die Frau ohne Schatten*, presumably because the music is so magnificent and Hofmannsthal's drama so rich in thought-provoking ideas about the place of men and women on earth.

British audiences until now have seen it only at Covent Garden in German. WNO decided to sing it in English, and commissioned a translation from Eric Crozier, much of it immediately intelligible in performance, and communicating the flavour of Hofmannsthal's text, though they have put it on sale for those who wish to do preparatory homework, as is current WNO policy. The exemplary, fat programme book is also useful for this purpose.

Gilbert Deflo's production has been made with touring in mind too, as Hilary Finch mentioned in an article on this page last Friday. So Carlo Tommasi's stage designs are plain but intriguing to observe, and the magical, fairy-tale elements in the drama are respected. A difficult opera to cast at any time, without doubt, but WNO have cast it with outstanding success, provoking several remarkable performances, not least by the WNO orchestra under Richard Armstrong, who excelled on Saturday not only in the sumptuous climaxes but in the filigree textures of the Nurse's petty conjuring tricks.

Deflo's production, he has said, chiefly sets out to tell the story lucidly, a sensible priority since people have often complained of its obscurity. In his treatment it is a model of clarity, surely because he never allows a cluttered, picturesque stage to distract attention from the characters and action.

Barak's hovel is merely a floor-space divided into working and sleeping areas, eminently practical, giving directly on to the road to market. Of stage furniture there is none, bedding for the Dyer and his wife, but no beds; alas no bed for the Empress's nightmare either—Deflo makes it take place during a forest walk by her and her Nurse, which is cheating badly, because the orchestral music of that scene is about sleep and dreams.

The conjuring tricks are ingeniously suggested, particularly the apparition of flying fishes for Barak's supper and the gleaming sword for disposal of his misled wife. The earth cannot open, at the end of the second act, nor a river surge on to the stage, but the substitute solution makes the required effect. The Empress's ordeal in the penultimate scene involves more attendants than Hofmannsthal specified, but they enhance the numinous solemnity of her trial.

Deflo does bring the Unborn Children on stage at the end of the opera, not only for a solicitous closing tableau but, presumably, so that the unprepared spectator will appreciate their part in the drama. I should add that the Empress's shadowlessness is achieved by lighting all her scenes from above, though an accident with the lighting panel on the first night momentarily broke this important spell.

The title-role in *The Woman Without a Shadow* is that of the Empress, but in performance the work is usually dominated by the Dyer's Wife who has a shadow for sale. So it is here. As the Empress, Anne Evans looks (apart from a silly hat out of *Zuleika Dobson*) and sounds appropriate ethereal, and conveys the character's spiritual metamorphosis gradually and naturally. Yet afterwards one might have hazarded that WNO chose the work as a vehicle for Pauline Tinsley's exceptional powers as a singing actress, so perfectly matched are they to Barak's shrewish, ultimately tamed and submissive wife, a study not merely in bad temper but compounded of loneliness and frustration too.

Barak the Dyer is equally suited to Norman Bailey's operatic accomplishments, and the duet in the first scene of the last act, incorporating the loveliest melody in the opera, proved a musical high-point in this performance, the two vying in glorious tone and expressive eloquence. The Emperor, a stiff character even before his near-petrifaction (erect, not enthroned, in this production), has the advantage of Matti Kastu's heroic, robust tenor voice.

The show is almost stolen by Patricia Payne's seductively malevolent Nurse, tall, terrifying when not wheedling her charges (the lesbian characterization, mentioned last Friday, is most pronounced and illuminating, cruelly so in the end), potently sung, never screamed. Splendid singing was to be heard on all sides. WNO's best standards are maintained, even raised, in this *Woman Without a Shadow*, as Londoners may discover next month.

Rowan Atkinson
Globe

Ned Chaillet

f Rowan Atkinson falls on his ace, he means to. He is certainly not above a pratfall if ie thinks it suits one of his nore clumsy characters, but here are no accidental tumbles nto weak material.

His first West End season as star comic might once have ooked a bit risky, but his dmiring public virtually ought out the seats before he pened and he is unlikely to isplay an undigested routine to hem. Until now he has had the dmirable habit of taking his isks in shoddy halls during the Edinburgh Festival and the things that might not work at the Globe Theatre have been left behind.

It is enlightening as well as entertaining to see how Mr Atkinson has developed and refined his skills. Many of his routines have been with him for years, but even those are not stale. Plunging into the schoolmaster's roll call once again, he lingers at just the right level to develop innuendo from the schoolboys' names before administering the verbal cane to dirty minds.

His characterizations are not only more exact than they used to be, they now seem instantaneous. Some of his transformations may require a change of clothes but they are no more complete than the ones that take place on the open stage.

Mel Smith, one of his colleagues from television's *Not the Nine O'clock News*, can take a share of the credit for the glossier presentation. His directing permits Mr Atkinson a ceaseless flow from scene to scene, judiciously breaking the focus with moments for Richard Curtis as a straight man to Mr Atkinson's zanier creations, and with a musical interlude from Howard Goodall who sings "I Hate the French" as a respite from musically backing the entire performance.

A little worrying edge of Mr Atkinson's comedy is the way he emphasizes frailties for his laughs. He is not above letting a character make a joke calling his new son-in-law spastic and his half-witted stagehand personification steals its sympathy in part from the idea of being retarded. That is schoolboy humour and, though he usually transcends the premise, gloriously so when he uses the idea of television sign-language for the hard-of-hearing as a springboard for broad social satire of the news, it is too easy for his talents.

Still, he is not false even in that and the barbed mockery of *42nd Street* romanticism, when his stagehand singularly fails to save a Broadway show, is well placed firmly inside the character. They are all real characters, richly comic and recognizable, whether parading as vicars, mountaineers, vain actors, or the Devil himself, and Mr Atkinson is now in a league of his own as an entertainer.

This review is reprinted from Friday's later editions

Photograph by Donald Cooper

Mayerling
Covent Garden

ohn Percival

n *Mayerling*, which returned) the Covent Garden programmes on Saturday, Kenneth MacMillan does some difficult iings well and some easier iings less well. He achieves, or instance, what might have eemed the impossible task of nplying, by looks and gesture lone, that Marie Larisch is udolf's ex-mistress (it is the ex" bit that is so hard).

Yet the court ball, as well as iowing a total disregard of istory and protocol (two qualies you might expect at the oyal Opera House) is mostly ather boring, and the scene ith the whores is just plain idicrous. If you put into ords, in a play, the equivalent f that episode, people would all about laughing. As it is allet, and therefore high art, eople sit respectfully.

If you think ballets ought lways to last for three acts, nd look as nearly as possible ke silent opera, *Mayerling* ieets the bill. Personally, I iink the best parts of MacMillan's invention would have ooked better still if, instead f being padded out with stolid arrative, they had formed art of a long phantasmagoria n one act.

One thing that puzzles me is why the score, arranged by ohn Lanchbery from music by iszt, can sound flat in its total effect although the individual pieces are often exciting. Perhaps it is the inevitable result of putting many short works one after the other; much the same happens almost every time people try to make a ballet score from Scarlatti's music too.

There are to be several casts. The opening one, entirely familiar, contained several splendid performances. Merle Park as a knowing Marie Larisch, Lesley Collier as an innocent-looking but corrupt Mary Vetsera, Genesia Rosato as a nervously glamorous Princess Louise and Wendy Ellis as her ratty sister Stephanie are a thoroughly convincing quartet of women surrounding David Wall's powerful, subtle, disturbing portrait of Rudolf.

As Rudolf is allowed to age during the action, I wonder why most of the other characters remain the same throughout? Monica Mason does manage to show some change in the Empress, but the role is unconvincingly drawn.

Contemporary dance company from France

Le Théâtre du Silence, a contemporary dance company from La Rochelle in France, will make its British debut at Sadler's Wells in May, presenting works by Merce Cunningham and Lar Lubovitch as well as by the co-founders of the group, Brigitte Lefévre and Jacques Garnier.

Arena
BBC 2

Michael Ratcliffe

It is hard to imagine anyone being fired by *Arena*'s dull little film about the life and work of Edward Hopper (1882-1967) to rush off and see the marvellous and moving exhibition of his paintings at the Hayward Gallery (until March 29). So the first thing I should say is: do. The paintings do not reproduce well anyway, but Alan Yentob (producer) and Carol Bell (director) offered the kind of old-fashioned biodoc that begins to look distinctly undernourished. After the pictorial and intellectual density of *One Hundred Great Paintings*, and the enthusiasm and energy of *The Shock of the New*, it came out like a committee job.

There was no presenter, only a voice, and no critical view. The pictures were presented as if they were all of equal value, which they are not. Paris and, naturally, New York were featured, but not Cape Cod, where Hopper spent most summers after 1930, and actually built a house, his only house, in 1934. Nobody challenged the "realist" tag which sits as awkwardly round Hopper's neck as around that of L. S. Lowry, and nobody sought to square the opinion of the younger contributors to the programme that Hopper's New York surrounded them still with that of the older ones that it had gone for good. There was some talk about an elaborate (and secondary) drama of the spectator chasing the artist chasing his subject, but little about the immediate and direct impact of his best work: the encroaching wood at the edge of the garden, or over the neat asphalt highway; the mysterious and abstracted figures; the space which Hopper clears to allow an almost psychic tension and silence to flood in.

More light was thrown on his marriage than on his work. Edward and Josephine Hopper appeared as two funny old birds in a television interview of 1961, she chattering away about the ingratitude of men, he, looking like a cross between Henry Miller and Robert Frost, declining to say very much except that there was not really very much to say. "Their marriage, it was like a holocaust," said Barbara Nowak (but I do not think she meant that). "She felt so strongly about her own work that she didn't want to feed him. They ate out of cans." Jo Hopper died a year after her husband, and left their artistic estate to the Whitney Museum in New York. Much of the best, but not all of it—see Gail Levin's *Edward Hopper: The Art and the Artist* (Norton, £8.50)—is now at the Hayward. Go.

Bach Choir/Willcocks
Festival Hall

Noël Goodwin

In the 25 years since Gerald Finzi died his relatively few works have continued to attract a discriminating ear for the best of the English vocal tradition. I think I am not alone in wishing that orchestras too might feature him more often, and some of our younger cellists take the trouble to learn his rewardingly fine concerto, but it was the subtleties of his approach to the relationship of words and music that were evident when Sir David Willcocks conducted *Intimations of Immortality* at the Bach Choir's concert on Saturday.

Whether the music matches the breadth of verbal expression in the stanzas chosen from Wordsworth, as successfully as in Finzi's smaller work, is debatable, but it includes passages as fine as any to be heard in other settings of English verse. Finzi's perception of experience as a robber of beauty, or of our sensations of it, is expressed with an eloquence of feeling in the pain of loss which communicates through simple devices of harmony and a fine-tempered line that together establish a distinctive musical imagery.

The conductor made much of the hushed opening and closing, the choral questioning of the fading "glory and the dream", the repeated rapture of "I feel it all", and the Holst-like syncopations of the Maytime dance rhythms. Philip Langridge brought a clear sense of musical purpose to the tenor solos and the London Symphony Orchestra gave responsive support to the choral texture, well-balanced except only in the smudgy part-singing that attended the vision of youth's destiny in the fifth stanza.

Finzi's *Intimations* had a counterpart in Elgar's aspirations of *The Music Makers* in the second part of the programme to which Dame Janet Baker added her wealth of tonal splendour as she also did in the Alto Rhapsody of Brahms. Sir David brought a fastidious ear for dynamics and blend of voices to enhance the latter, and in Elgar he came close to reflecting that depth of spirit wherein, as the composer once put it, "I have shown myself".

We were made more than usually aware, for instance, of Elgar's self-quotations and their relevance to the overall musical character, as well as the ingenuity of the word-setting in the poem. If the choir had made more of their consonants and yet coloured the words the way Elgar's music determines for them, it would have helped us to share the inward as well as the outgoing aspects of his musical imagination.

New York Rock
Rainbow

Richard Williams

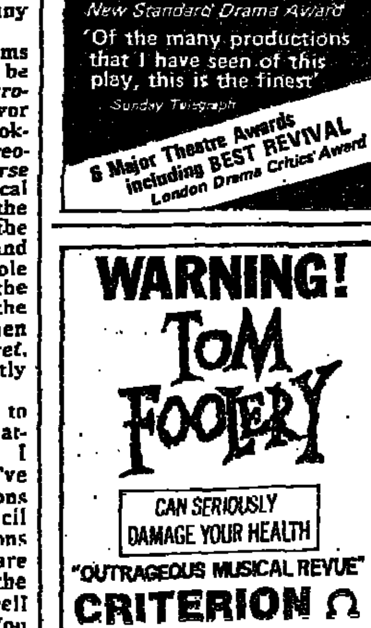
The trouble with today's avant-garde rockers is that too many of them think solely in terms of effect, without pausing to consider what, if anything, they are trying to say. There is a depressing unanimity in their wilfully absurd collages of incongruous elements from the more arcane pop styles of the past quarter-century, and on the evidence of Friday night's concert, at which I heard five of the latest New York bands, that easy option is accepted with as much alacrity across the Atlantic as it is in Britain.

The most entertaining were the Raybeats, a quartet whose pleasingly perverse idea is to recreate the slick guitar-based instrumental music of the Ventures and the Shadows (they even performed "The Rise and Fall of Flingel Bunt", from the latter's repertoire). Their playing, particularly that of their authorative lead guitarist, Jody Harris, was as idiomatic as their electric-blue suits. With lashings of echo and extravagant use of the tremolo arm, they were enormous fun.

The DBs, another four-piece group, reminded me of a cross between the Monkees and Television: neat, unspectacular power-pop lifted by the glassily articulate guitar playing of Peter Holsapple. Their best number, a taut instrumental based on the "Money" riff, would have fitted perfectly into the Raybeats' set.

Of the Bush Tetras and Polyrock, little need be said and nothing will be heard in the future. The former, borrowing the worst elements of the Gang of Four and Public Image Ltd, brewed up the kind of thumping, ranting din which now sounds old-fashioned, while the latter have only their visual image—that of five off-duty lifeguards from a 1959 beach movie—to compensate for their well-wrought but superficial music.

The Fleshtones, led by Peter Zaremba, who performs with the sulky abandon of a young Jagger, at least brought this long evening to a satisfyingly rowdy close. Their "hey-hey" choruses and honking saxes suggested the days of the Twist and the Hully Gully; like the Raybeats, they would certainly be better value in a crowded Peppermint Lounge.



Nickolas Grace: the theatrical all-rounder in search of elusive stardom

ertain actors hover on the dge of a breakthrough into major stardom for longer than ou might expect: one such is ickolas Grace, though for him iis year is already looking as it might be the big one. On Vednesday he turns up at the oung Vic as Richard II in a ew production by Robin efevre, and within a matter f weeks he will be turning up 1 the major television serialiition of *Brideshead Revisited* s Evelyn Waugh's fictional malgam of Harold Acton and rian Howard in the character f Anthony Blanche.

Now 32, Grace is probably est known for his table-jumpig Dromio in Trevor Nunn's elebrated RSC musical *omedy of Errors* in 1977, iough his career goes back a ing way further than that. 'he son of a test pilot with a assion for Russian literature hence the "k" in his chrisian name), Grace was brought p amid some elegance in hester where father then vorked for the family firm nd he went to the King's chool, then already housing Ronald Pickup. When however ie was 14 his father elected to bandon the life of a successul businessman for that of a eacher in London's East End, hereby causing an abrupt shift lownward in the family econoic fortunes. Grace was hauled out of King's, Chester, and the athedral precincts and sent to 1 school in the East End where they would not let him act in the annual Shakespeare play because he was a day boy and not a boarder. Undeterred, Grace at 15, formed a rival school drama society for the day boys, principally of course himself:

"I was an intense admirer of Michael Redgrave, who seemed to me to have all the vocal qualities that made Gielgud great and to combine them with Olivier's physical talents, so I wrote and asked if I could name the drama society after him. He agreed, so I pushed my luck still further and wrote to Vanessa asking if she'd be our first president. To my amazement, back came a 10-page letter saying that she'd attend our first meeting. We had about ten members at three shillings a time, but I put a note on the school board announcing Vanessa's arrival and by lunchtime we had 500 members and the headmaster said we could hold the meeting in the big hall and from then on we were an official drama society. It's amazing what a little stardom can do.

"But I owe a great deal to Vanessa: she was the one who told me if I wanted to act the only place to go was the Central School; everyone else told me I had to have a university degree to 'fall back on', but as I only managed two A levels that was out of the question, so then in a kind of panic I auditioned for the last available place that autumn at the Central. There were 30 of us trying for it, and among those who didn't get it was Helmut Berger, who became a film star, so I wonder if maybe I should have failed too."

But he did not fail; instead, he joined that Central generation of Robin Nedwell, Carolyn Seymour and Lynda Bellingham, who is now his Queen in *Richard II*.

"That was a vintage time at the Central; Cicely Berry was teaching voice, Litz Pisk was in charge of movement and the learning was very intense. From there I got straight into rep at Frinton, eight plays in eight weeks, all the modern standards from Ustinov to *Spring and Port Wine*. Then Manchester, where we did the musical *Erb*, which came to London only nobody except Hobson liked it and we were off in a month, so that was my West End debut gone west. Then I did bits in *Z Cars*, and got the juvenile lead in *Yard of Sun* at Nottingham which again might have been the breakthrough as it was a new play by Christopher Fry, and I thought a marvellous one, but it too died a rather rapid death.

"Meanwhile, I thought I'd better try my hand at directing, so I did a Yeats production for the British Drama League which we took to a Berlin festival; only it required a lot of smoke on stage and by about the interval the whole audience left the theatre clutching at their throats and choking a lot. I think I must have overdone the smoke, because next morning the local papers all headlined 'English Director Takes Revenge on Germans'



"But is was acting I really wanted to do anyway; ever since I'd seen first of all Al Read at the Liverpool Empire and then that Redgrave Stratford *Hamlet* I knew it was the life for me. I got into the RSC in '72, I think because Trevor had seen me in rep at Bristol and in the McKellen *Hamlet*, and after *The Lower Depths* and *Murder in the Cathedral* at the Aldwych I was Aumer in the Ian Richardson/Richard Pasco mirror-image *Richard II* at Stratford".

So with the memory of that, and the knowledge that Alan Howard is currently a much-acclaimed Stratford *Richard II*, how nervous is Grace?

"Very. Mind you, I think I am closer than Alan to Richard's right age at the time of the play, and we're going in on a very different angle. The Young Vic *Richard* is set in 1917, at a time of great European political turmoil, and there are none of those epic stylized arias. This is a production about the two bodies of the king, divine and fallible, and we're doing it as a chamber drama because a lot of those plotting scenes must have taken place in antechambers around the palace. It seems to us that this is a play about how society can unbalance a seat of power, and it doesn't much matter whether on that seat of power is Richard or Nixon or the Shah. People are interested now in the chemistry of radical politics, and, having done Edgar in the Young Vic *Lear* last autumn with Philip Locke, I think I've begun to get the feel of the very young audiences who come here and what they expect."

A bachelor, though by no means confirmed as such, Grace lives alone on Primrose Hill and spends his life working. While the *Richard* rehearsals were starting he was still playing Falkland in the Greenwich Christmas revival of *The Rivals*; before that he was Puck at Bristol, Rossetti in the BBC 2 *Love School* and the fly-eating Renfield in the short-lived Terence Stamp *Dracula*:

"There again I thought my West End fortune was made, and in the event we lasted less than a month; another *Dracula* production beat us to the draw and we had a horrendous first night when people arrived late and Terry got more and more mystical. But I'm not complaining; they let me open the Derby Playhouse with my *Hamlet*, which always means three months out of work because nobody knows what to offer you after you've done it, and I've always been very keen not to get labelled as a certain kind of actor which is maybe why I've avoided too many television series".

One of Grace's main claims to fame may well prove to be that it was he who first introduced Gillian Lynne to Trevor Nunn when the RSC was looking for a resident choreographer; the result of course has been not only the musical *Comedy of Errors* but also the epic musical walkdown at the end of *Once in a Lifetime* and indeed the start of the whole RSC musical tradition of the late 1970s. He was also the Master of Ceremonies when Bristol recently revived *Cabaret*, so it has not been an exactly uneventful career to date:

"I've just about managed to teach myself that real life matters more than acting, but I think I prefer the acting. I've just started tap-dancing lessons and I have an Arts Council bursary for singing lessons because I think, if you are going to spend your life in the theatre, then you may as well be able to do everything. You never know what's next."

Sheridan Morley

The oil that has not helped to calm the Falklands

Once again Britain has fumbled and bungled into another sea of trouble as a new round of talks with Argentina over the disputed sovereignty of the Falkland Islands in the Southern Atlantic begins in New York today. Following the somewhat unfortunate and ill-prepared visit to the islands before Christmas by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State responsible for Latin America, the rapidly dwindling population of 1,700 is now bitterly divided over its future, if indeed there is one.

In what appears to have been a fairly desperate last attempt to arrive at a talking point for a possible solution with Argentina over this seemingly intractable problem before the present regime in Argentina changes next month Mr Ridley made a surprise suggestion to the islanders of two basic options: a transfer of titular sovereignty to Argentina with an immediate leaseback agreement; and a "freeze" of all current discussions with Argentina to maintain the status quo.

Last month the Falklands' Legislative Council voted for a "freeze"—a decision which has aroused a very emotional division among the inhabitants who are scattered among 32 farmsteads spread throughout the many islands in the group.

Mr Ridley held out the promise of benefits to the economy from oil and fishing concessions which might develop if the leaseback proposal was acceptable to the islanders—and to Argentina which has claimed the islands as her own for more than a century; but the islanders, many of whom suspect pressure from Argentina, have not on the whole been tempted preferring the uncertainty of the current economy which is based almost solely on farming 600,000 sheep.

However, two events since Mr Ridley's visit have exacerbated the situation. Firstly there has been a move to halt the population flow by transferring four families from another isolated British colony in the South Atlantic, St Helena—and hundreds of applications from would-be immigrants have been received as the result of publicity by the lobbyist Falkland Island Development Office in London.

Secondly, the more important fact that last week Argentina announced its biggest offshore oil strike near the Patagonian coast. The find has been made by the Shell consortium's Interocean II platform. The well, which has now been capped while further exploration continues, has a flow rate of around 2,000 barrels a day. Oil companies have described this part of the ocean between Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland Islands as a "red hot" prospect.



Port Stanley: tranquility which belies bitter argument.

Although this first major strike is a long way from the islands it is adjacent to the latest concessionary licensing block, Magalenes Este, which come to within 96 miles of the Falklands. International tenders for this block have to be in within the next eight weeks. Under the risk contract proposals for this block some $41m will be spent on seven years preliminary exploration. Shell, which is operating one of the growing number of platforms in the area is reported to have said in Buenos Aires that it will now continue its exploration programme in an easterly direction—towards the Falklands.

The problem facing Mr Ridley is that the Magalenes Este block straddles what Britain regards as the "putative" median line between Argentina and the islands. However, technically speaking, the islands only have a three-mile territorial limit and Argentina does not recognize any 200-mile economic zone around the islands because she claims the waters are in her sovereignty anyhow. In spite of this the British Government has issued a warning to anyone taking up the concession that if drilling takes place on the Falklands' side of the "putative" median line protests will be made and action taken.

With the Argentine economy once again facing crippling problems and with the advent of imminent political change as President Videla steps down she is desperate to increase revenue from oil activity as much as possible. The country is already 95 per cent self sufficient. Privately Argentine officials have also been angered by the immigration moves which some regard as a disturbance of the status quo when plans for the development of joint economic cooperation between Britain, Argentina, and the Falklands were on the table.

Argentina has also been so angered by Britain's attitude to the issues in the recent past that an order for naval vessels worth more than £200m was placed in Continental yards rather than with the British shipbuilding industry which desperately needed the orders.

At the talks today Mr Ridley will be playing for time as big business pressures from Argentina are building up behind the political scene. "We shall be stalling, just stalling for time", commented the Minister shortly before leaving. Hopefully, if he can stall long enough the islanders may come around to allowing the British government to negotiate some kind of future settlement that would be acceptable to all concerned.

As it is the islanders seem only to want to quarrel among themselves, they feel hurt (with some justification at the methods) by Mr Ridley's elitist suggestions, and go on listlessly counting their sheep as the future passes them by. Britain loses a possible share in the oil and who knows what else, Argentina may begin sabre rattling, and the confused islanders, if any are left, get nothing.

Michael Frenchman

Eric Heffer

Can we hear murmurings of disenchantment?

The media's recent concentration on the problems of the Labour Party have, to a large extent, masked the present internal tensions in the Conservative Party.

The truth is that the Tory Party, while not yet in crisis is in deep trouble. Recent speeches by Francis Pym, Lord Thorneycroft and Sir Angus Maude, together with the fact that Sir Geoffrey Howe is inviting groups of Tory MPs to see him at No 11 Downing Street, underline this.

The heart of their problem is the main plank of Mrs Thatcher's policy, which is to control and bring down inflation. This, however, is not being achieved as quickly as Tory MPs had hoped and they are worried that government efforts to control inflation are leading to even higher levels of unemployment. They were also very anxious about the recent proposed pit closures and the mining union's response to them. The subsequent climb-down has increased their concern. In fact the whole scenario is giving them the jitters.

The statement by Mrs Thatcher at the Young Conservative's conference that "The most enduring safeguard against unemployment will be the elimination of inflation" and "we must not abandon the long term strategic approach we believe in" is being increasingly challenged.

Allowing for some measure of disappointment at his treatment by the Prime Minister, Norman St John Stevas' remarks on ITN's recent *News at One* programme, referring to his Bow Group lecture last October, should not be underestimated. His basic theme similar to that of Sir Ian Gilmour's, is that the Thatcherite views are not truly Conservative. He argues that monetarism, "isolated from its political, social and moral context is positively misleading and dangerous as an indication of party attitudes" and that "*The danger facing the Government of being branded extremist is a real one.*" He is obviously pitching for the middle ground.

At this point it is worth noting that the Council for Social Democracy, is claiming that much of its support is coming from disenchanted Tory voters rather than from traditional Labour supporters. This danger, which is real enough, is not being lost on Mrs Thatcher.

She is undoubtedly under pressure from both the left and right wings of her party and Sir Angus Maude's statement last Wednesday, "I hope the Conservative Party is not beginning to lose its nerve. If it is then the prospects for Britain, particularly for industry and jobs are gloomy indeed" indicated the right-wing strength of feeling. He also attacked those people who he said talked about the need to occupy the middle ground.

In such circumstances, Francis Pym's speech should not be underestimated. It is either an attempt to brush up the Government's image, which is the official Tory explanation, or it is the beginning of a serious move towards Mrs Thatcher's removal. It was less a "strangled cry" as one political commentator described it, than the forceful murmurings of disenchantment which can increase in volume as time goes on. But whatever the truth of the situation, the Tory Party is increasingly in disarray.

Despite the Government's climb-down over pit closures, a U-turn is not "officially" taking place. Yet Sir Keith Joseph and his friends are continually being forced to change direction. Regularly, he or one of his lieutenants appears at the House of Commons to announce further government aid to prevent yet another great industry from disintegrating.

Looking at Sir Keith in the Chamber one can see his agony. It is clear that he hasn't the friends he once had. The policies he advocated and tried to put into effect are not working and it is no wonder that he is miserable, with his heart telling him to do one thing and his head, because of harsh reality, telling him to do the opposite.

The first public and official recognition, however, that a change of direction has really taken place and that Francis Pym and his friends' efforts have been successful, will be when Sir Keith Joseph is removed from his position at the Department of Industry, and that event may not be too far off. Despite her personal feelings and great debt to him, Sir Keith could well be Mrs Thatcher's sacrificial lamb to save herself and her party at the next election.

'Sir Keith Joseph could well be Mrs Thatcher's sacrificial lamb'



There are many signs which indicate to experienced MPs that things are going bad for governments. For example, during the period of a Labour government, Prime Ministers would suddenly appear in the tea-room to chat with backbenchers as if it were a daily occurrence. Ministers' PPSs would be seen talking to as many people as they could find to listen. So Sir Geoffrey Howe's invitations to Tory MPs to No 11 Downing Street is but one version of the old theme, ie, to calm the troops, keep them loyal and try to get over the immediate crisis.

It is clear that Tory backbenchers are dividing into three basic groupings. The "Wets" who go along with St John Stevas and Geoffrey Rippon, the "Strong Men", such as Sir Angus Maude, who believe the Government are being too soft on the unions and the *nationalized industries*, etc, and the rest who keep their heads down in the hope that things will blow over.

One thing is certain. When the budget is announced, these divisions will become more marked and in the long run could be of much greater significance than the present arguments in the Labour Party, the formation of a new Social Democratic party or even an alliance between it and the Liberals. Such divisions could bring down Mrs Thatcher or her Government, or possibly both.

The author is Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton.

The West Bank—5: Christopher Walker concludes his series on the Middle East

How the Jordanian option might just work

The inauguration of President Reagan and the refreshing prospect of an imminent change of government in Israel have combined to provide a new vogue word for all those involved in the Middle East crisis. The delightful vague phrase "Jordanian option" now trips readily off the tongues of diplomats and statesmen, many of whom have only the remotest idea of conditions on the ground in the occupied West Bank where the theory will have to be put into practice.

Far removed from the diplomatic niceties of the negotiating table, the rumble of earth-moving machines and the appearance of hastily erected new Jewish settlements on the outskirts of Jericho have their own relevance to the process. They are just a part of the controversial drive being conducted in the dying days of Mr Begin's government to try to ensure that territorial compromise with King Husain never becomes a feasible possibility.

The welcome in the international community for a fresh way to try to end the present dangerous stalemate in the region is understandable. But there are disturbing signs that some of its most influential backers, like Dr Henry Kissinger, have done little to investigate the realities which exist in the chunk of occupied territory officially referred to by Israel as "Judea and Samaria".

The same cannot be said of the Israeli Labour Party, which is confidently expected to return to power on July 1. In recent months, an illuminating series of private policy seminars have been staged in which leading members have agonized over the dilemmas which will face any administration attempting to negotiate a compromise with Jordan.

"The main fact to emerge was a realization of the drastic changes which have taken place in the West Bank since Labour last held office in 1977", explained one reserve Israeli paratrooper who attended. "It was clear that Israel's links with the area are now much stronger, and that the old slogans will have to be adapted to new circumstances."

A major point of discussion was the uncomfortable recognition that the Jordanian option is not merely a bilateral matter. There are other parties to be dealt with, namely thousands of ultra-nationalist Jewish settlers and hundreds of thousands of local Palestinians.

A recent article in the magazine *Point*, published by Jewish settlers in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, pinpointed the problem which will face a Labour Cabinet trying to carry out the central plank of its Middle East policy.

"The Jordanian option does not have to be explained to settlers in the hill settlements and the Gaza Strip", the magazine declared belligerently. "Our settlements will fight against it."

Many members of Labour's hierarchy believe that in the long run certain of the settlements will have to be removed by force. But with a bitter election campaign looming, none of them has so far been prepared to speak out on this key point or make any pledges. Privately, there are many Labour Party doves who believe that the issue will be the most explosive and divisive to face Israel in the coming four years.

Another factor to be considered, is the attitude of the 820,000 Palestinians in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, whose leadership has undergone a dramatic political transformation during the turbulent 13½ years under Israeli military rule. Where as before 1967 the loyalty of leading West Bankers was unquestionably to Jordan, it is now openly directed towards the Beirut-based Palestine Liberation Organization.

The main effect of the occupation has been to radicalize the previously conservative West Bank Arabs and to increase their desire for a distinct Palestinian state rather than any return to Jordanian sovereignty. Symbolic of the new mood is Mr Bassam Shaka, the elected Palestinian mayor of Nablus who lost both legs last summer in a car bomb thought to have been planted by Jewish extremists. "The Jordanian option is a plot which both we and Amman reject", he declared recently. Because of it, he warned, the West Bank would have more to fear from a new Israeli Labour government than from the ruling Likud coalition.

Although gestures of solidarity with the PLO and the distinctive Palestinian flag have been outlawed by the Israelis, the support for the organization is unmistakably at every level of West Bank society. What is unclear is how this upsurge of nationalistic feeling will be channelled as a result of the recent rapprochement between the PLO and Jordan.

There have been hints that a new Labour government would attempt to ameliorate the military regime in the West Bank, thus hoping to encourage a more moderate local Arab leadership. But the deputy defence minister, Mr Mordechai Zipori, recently produced figures designed to prove that Labour's rule in the West Bank had been harsher. He told the Knesset that in a decade of Labour Government, 224 Arab houses had been blown up or sealed, compared with 34 since 1977 and added that under Labour, 884 Arabs had been deported compared with four by the coalition.

A topic wistfully raised by Labour's policy makers is the relative ease with which the "Jordanian option" could be pursued if there was a change of regime in Amman and if Jordan (over 70 per cent of whose population is already Palestinian) became a fully fledged Palestinian state. "In those circumstances, we would be talking about the demilitarization of a province. We would also be discussing a compromise on only about five per cent of the state's total land mass", explained one participant at the seminars.

But Labour pragmatists recognize that King Husain and the Hashemite throne are in a stronger position now than they were in 1977, backed by a loyal and well trained army and fortified by the recent alliance with Iraq. What is less clear to outside observers is whether the Labour leaders *recognize how little credence* can be put on the chance of negotiations with King Husain which do not cover East Jerusalem, the former Arab sector annexed in 1967.

The Labour Party, like the present Government, flatly refuses to consider the possibility of East Jerusalem and its 100,000 Arab inhabitants being involved in the negotiations. The stubborn refusal to contemplate any change in the disputed status of the city undoubtedly represents the consensus of Israeli opinion, but it also increases the already formidable obstacles facing the Jordanian option.

With heavily armed Jewish settlers threatening resistance to evacuation, militant Palestinian residents insisting on an independent Palestinian entity and the Arab rejectionist states watching hawk-like for any softening in Jordan's position, it is clear that there can be no easy solution to the grave problems posed by the occupied West Bank. At the least, it will require unprecedented American pressure on Israel combined with a change of heart by both the PLO and King Husain if the latest fashionable theory for achieving Middle East peace is to make any progress.

New words and new meanings: an occasional series by Philip Howard.

The wizard of was

The slang word of approval today is "magic". "Chelsea are Magic", they flash on the electronic score-board at Stamford Bridge when the score justifies crowing. Magic has replaced "wizard", which the young men of the RAF and the young women of the WRAF made their all-purpose password of commendation during the last war. I do not think that anybody still says "wizard" today, unless his slang has remained frozen in the fashion of the mess or the prep school dormitory of 40 years ago.

There is an agreeable mystery about the emergence of the RAF-led "wizards" and wizard prangs as terms of approval. It would be nice to solve it while those who remember are still alive. But it is extraordinarily difficult to trace a new usage to a single pin-pointable source, except in technical language.

Partridge, whom the wise man turns to first in such questions, recorded "a perfectly wizard week" printed in 1933. He suggested, correctly, that it became immensely popular in the RAF between 1939 and 1945, and thence came into general civilian slang. After 1952, however, it was little used, except by school children and—"such things reach them after they've reached everyone else"—by the lower middle class.

So far so good, or wizard. We can agree that wizard meaning great, hang on, spiffing, far out, or what have you can be shown to antedate the war. Can we trace the origin exactly? Professor Angus McIntosh of the Middle English Dialect Project, Edinburgh University, has a contribution. As an undergraduate at Oriel, 1931-4, he can testify that by some time in 1932 at the latest the word was (in the above sense) part of the jargon of the junior common room of that college. Happily there still survive many of his contemporaries who can confirm this.

The question is whether wizard was brought there, say by freshmen from some school. The other question is whether wizard, to begin with, was peculiar to the Oriel common room. Professor McIntosh thinks it was.

Around 1933, when the glamour of wizard was wearing thin in Oriel, the ravers in Oriel introduced an alternative substitute, which had its brief day, but did not spread far or last long. This was the word "king", so that Oriel undergraduates could say that somebody was a king man, or that they had had a king game or a king meal. Wizard could be used in the superlative. Professor McIntosh can remember a friend describing his fiancee as "the wizardest thing that ever trod", which has a charming period ring. A use of wizard in the comparative would have been unacceptable, or only barely acceptable. However it was not possible to compare "king" in the degrees of comparative or superlative.

In such pretty puzzles of language one turns to the Oxford Dictionaries in St Giles', where the lexicographers are toiling among the slips and filing cabinets on the last volumes of the great *OED Supplement*. They have found an early wizard in Rose Macaulay, *Going Abroad*, 1934: "It *is* pretty marvellous, isn't it?" "Simply wizard."

Wizard also turns up in Evelyn Waugh's *Black Mischief*, Ngaio Marsh's *Surfeit of Lampreys*, Monica Dickens's *The Fancy*, and other well-known works. Waugh: They righted themselves and stopped dead within a few feet of danger. "Wizard show that," remarked the pilot. And G. Frankau, 1937:

"Or 'wizard', as that slang
which so enriches
The Mayfair parlance designates its witches."

Only in 1943 does wizard appear in the classic RAF sources: *It's a Piece of Cake*, 1943: WIZARD. Really good, first-rate, tip-top.

Bob Burchfield, chief editor of the Oxford dictionaries, agrees that wizard needs a lot of tidying up. He suspects that it was quite widely used (and not only in Oriel) in the early 1930s. "I cannot recall using it myself in 1933, but then I was only ten at the time." He was also in Wanganui. Anybody who does remember could solve the puzzling question that is not beyond all conjecture, and write his or her name in the reference books, before we all fall silent.

An outbreak of things not working

As the plane taxied towards the gate the stewardess announced over the intercom: "If this is your first visit to the new Atlanta terminal you will notice that it has been designed with passenger convenience in mind".

I waited for her to continue, to enumerate the blessings which a benign city was about to bestow upon us, but she did not. That was the whole message. I pondered its true meaning.

Was it a subtle complaint, a suggestion that although the new terminal was mighty fine for passengers, it was in some way highly inconvenient for the employees who toiled there? I saw no evidence of that.

Was she poking fun at those airports which seem to have been designed expressly for the inconvenience of passengers? I could name some of those, but I suspect that they got that way by accident rather than design.

Still puzzled, I stepped from the aircraft and followed the arrows to the terminal. They led me down a long escalator, where a disembodied voice told me that from there, the "transportation mall", I had three choices of routes to the main terminal.

I could walk, or step on the moving belt, or take the train. The train? Yes, a sleek and silent computer-controlled train driven without human aid, which glided into the platform every couple of minutes.

It is a fascinating object. Its chief trick is that not only the train but the platform has sliding doors. When the train arrives, it silently aligns its own doors with those on the platform and both open simultaneously, like those of a lift. I am not sure of the point of this but it is a marvellously clever trick.

On the train, another disembodied voice—the place creeps with them—said: "The vehicle is about to leave the station. Please hold on." I liked "vehicle", indicating uncertainty in categorizing the conveyance.

We were all mightily impressed, with the exception of a street-wise New York air stewardess who wondered aloud where the graffiti was.

Before we alighted, the voice, which was sounding more and more like a character from *Star Wars* smugly told us to note that the name of the next stop was announced on a lighted sign, colour-coded to conform with the colour of the station. What I did note was that one of the colour-coded lights was, only a few months after the terminal opened, not working.

Ho-hum, I told myself, and hoped for Atlanta's sake that it was not about to share the experience of my own city, New York, with new-fangled transportation. It has not been encouraging.

As I stepped out of the airport vehicle, the image that sprang into my mind was of a seminal event at the beginning of last December. That was when a curious convoy set out from Washington, headed for New York.

One-hundred-and-one buses, most of them built in the 1960s, braved icy conditions to fulfil a mission of mercy, pregnant with symbolizm. They were escorted by national guardsmen and a clutch of reporters. Helicopters bearing television cameras hovered overhead.

Two of the buses failed to make it. One broke down just outside Washington, another on the New Jersey turnpike. The rest rolled into a bus garage in the Bronx on the Sunday evening, to be readied for their new life.

They had been taken out of mothballs in Washington and hired to New York at $20 a day each, to help plug the gap left by 637 brand-new vehicles removed from service last month because of structural problems. On New York's uneven, pothole-pitted streets, they had developed cracks in the undercarriage.



It was the second such embarrassment to afflict the city's public transport system last year. In a strangely similar chain of events surrounding 754 spanking new carriages for the underground railway, the subway, many have had to be withdrawn from service for their undercarriages to be strengthened. Old carriages have been rescued from retirement and there have been gaps in service. Last month, a quarter of the subway trains failed to complete their journeys.

The third incident helping to convince New Yorkers that nothing new works has been the extended closure of its most modern transport system of all—the aerial tramway, or cable car, which soars between Manhattan and Roosevelt Island, a modern housing development for 6,000 inhabitants, in the middle of the East River.

The four-year-old tramway closed in November for an expected three weeks to have a new cable fitted—a regular maintenance procedure, scheduled every two years or so. During the work, damage was sustained to the platform at the Manhattan end and on two occasions the new cable slipped from its holder and fell on to the street below, luckily causing no injuries. The tramway may now reopen next month but meanwhile residents who travel to Manhattan must make a long detour by bus.

One reason for the botched maintenance work was rumoured (very few facts have been made public) to be that it was being done by American engineers. The first time a cable needed changing, in 1978, a team of Swiss engineers, from the firm that built the tramway, was brought over.

The gossip is that this time the authorities baulked at paying hotel bills for the Swiss, so decided to use local labour, which turned out to be insufficiently experienced. Whatever the truth, the fact that the suggestion has even been made is interesting. It indicates a lack of confidence in native skills—remarkable in a nation which has until now prided itself on its mechanical ingenuity.

The makers of the defective subway carriages are Rockwell International, better known for their work in the aerospace industry. They are having an unfortunate decade so far: it was they who made the engines for the much-vaunted space shuttle project. Flaws in the engines have contributed to the three-year delay in launching the shuttle, on which so much depends in terms of national prestige. Last week fresh delays hampered the countdown to a test firing of the engines.

The inconveniences caused by things breaking down are compounded by the American propensity towards litigation. When the buses were taken out of service, repairs were not made for a few weeks until a deal was arranged about who should pay for them.

With the Roosevelt Island tram, things were worse. Work was suspended entirely while various bodies decided whom they might sue in the matter. The Americans' love for the law is based on the wholly laudable recognition of every person's right to have his or her day in court. It becomes unwieldy when it clogs the process of correcting faults.

The latest fad in litigation, according to a news magazine, is to sue your clergyman for malpractice if he gives faulty spiritual advice.

There is little pleasure to be had in watching a nation lose its confidence in its ability to make things work, though it is hard not to be struck by some of the ironies that accompany the condition. Just a week or two before the modern buses disappeared from the streets, an unusual phenomenon appeared.

For some years the city has boasted a fleet of fine bus shelters—though their number has not increased for a year or two because, as you might have guessed, a law suit is under way to determine who should build the next batch.

At the beginning of the winter, little display windows were attached to some of the shelters and bus maps and timetables placed behind them.

British bus travellers might not think this much of an innovation, but for years visitors to New York have had to rely on local legend and the occasionally helpful driver to tell them how they could get to where they wanted to go.

Only those who have actually tried to wheedle this information from taciturn and often inexpert sources can appreciate what a boon it is to have a map, not to mention a timetable. Of course, as soon as the fleet became depleted the timetable became redundant, but it was a nice gesture in the direction of humanizing the city.

I am awaiting eagerly the first report of someone suing the company because a bus failed to come at the advertised time.

Meanwhile, like everyone else, I am forced to take more taxis, which is at least a way of feeling the pulse of the city's taxi drivers, traditionally its moulders of opinion.

It is rare nowadays to find a native American cab driver—most are Russian, Israeli or Chinese—but I was lucky enough to ride with one the other way. We discussed, naturally enough, the faulty buses, subways and tram.

"I should say", he mused, "that this country's last real technological achievement was World War Two". He had left out the Moon shot and a few intervening triumphs, but broadly I could see what he meant.

Michael Leapman

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THE ATLANTIC DEBATE

Mr Reagan has now formally opened public debate with Europe over the future of the Atlantic alliance by issuing as a major statement of policy the speech which Mr Frank Carlucci, Deputy Secretary of Defence, gave to the annual Wehrkunde conference of defence experts in Munich at the weekend. Mr Carlucci gave voice to the strong feeling in the United States that European members of the alliance must contribute more to the common defence of not only Europe itself but also its vital lifelines to oil and raw materials.

He said there was "great concern" in the United States Congress over the issue of burden-sharing. Pointing out that Western Europe's GNP now exceeds that of the United States, he said that "the United States cannot be expected to improve and strengthen United States forces in Europe unless other allies increase their own contribution to the combined defence effort. Nor can the United States, unaided, bear the burden of protecting western interests beyond Europe." Among other things, force deployments in South-west Asia by European members of the alliance should, he said, be strengthened and coordinated with United States military activities in the area.

Clearly the American Administration is now embarking on a systematic effort to promote, in Mr Carlucci's words, "wider public awareness of the threats to European security in regions outside of Europe." Other American speakers followed Mr Carlucci with vivid descriptions of how the political mood in the United States is now demanding tougher assertions of American interests in the world. A senator explained how difficult it was going to be to get the American public to accept cuts in welfare spending, high unemployment and slow growth combined with higher defence spending if Europeans were not ready to take the same road. To this a German politician pointed out that if he had voters to consider too, and if the alliance was to be a partnership the Americans would have to acknowledge European political realities as much as Europeans were being asked to recognize American political realities.

Yet the gap in Atlantic perceptions is not wholly unbridged or unbridgeable. Responsible politicians on both sides are reasonably close in their diagnosis of the basic problems. They agree that the Soviet military build-up must now be more vigorously countered both in Europe and outside. They are acutely aware of how vulnerable the industrial West has become to threats to its oil and raw materials. Herr Apel, the West German Defence Minister, pointed out at the Munich conference that West Germany is the third largest consumer of raw materials in the western world and is almost completely dependent on imports not only of oil but also of iron ore, copper, tin and aluminium. "Even minor shortfalls would engender major disorders in the national economy and jeopardize million of jobs", he said, ". . . the threat to our peace and our vital interests outside Europe is kaleidoscopic [?]."

Where the Atlantic begins to widen is over the response to these growing dangers. Public moods on each side are out of phase. The Americans, feeling their relative loss of power in the world, are ready for greater military efforts and more confrontational attitudes to the Soviet Union. Europeans, while aware of growing dangers, believe there are still gains to be saved from the tottering edifice of East-West relations. They blame disappointment with arms control more on America's failure to ratify Salt than on the relentless Soviet build-up. They fear an unregulated arms race with an increasingly insecure and isolated Soviet Union.

Many also fear that an over-assertive attitude towards the third world could be counter-productive. Most non-aligned countries are now becoming more appreciative of the economic benefits of links with the West at the same time as more aware of the dangers of Soviet imperialism. But they are not ready to be drawn into overt alignment with the West. Herr Apel, for instance, urged that their right to self-determination should be protected. Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Royal Air Force, said that "western countries must avoid falling into the trap which the Russians have fallen into of reviving imperialist attitudes and practices in relations towards the developing world".

The debate is thus under way. The more public it is the better because resolution of alliance disagreements depends to a great extent on the evolution of public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic. In Europe there are trends towards unilateralism and neutralism not only in Britain but also in West Germany and other states. These trends are likely to grow if the United States is seen as abandoning serious attempts to regulate its relations with the Soviet Union; and as sacrificing the gains made by the previous Administration in relations with the third world. At the same time American opinion will become more critical of Europe and possibly more isolationist if Europe is not seen to be taking the Soviet threat seriously. There is a lot of work to be done on both sides.

HOW MANY INDUSTRIAL BARONS?

The triumph of the miners has put a new complexion on all public sector negotiations still outstanding. This week will see important talks over pay in the civil service and the water and gas industries, and the Government's announcement about how far it will support the costly MacGregor plan for steel. The cautiously-advancing negotiations about the future of the railways will also be affected by last week's crisis. Although it was concerned with productivity and manpower, rather than pay, the admission that spending targets for nationalized industries are not in practice immune from industrial pressure has consequences for pay talks too. From now on, it will be less easy for management to argue that financial constraints compel them to make a low offer, and for the Government to maintain its preferred air of aloofness from the details of pay bargaining.

It is a cliché of political debate that the coal miners have so much industrial power that it is dangerous for any Government to clash with them. But other groups have almost equal power. Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, admitted freely yesterday that the Government had given in not to the miners' arguments but to their muscle, and added that it had long been known that "certain sections of organized labour" had the capacity to exercise an "almost baronial" authority.

The question immediately follows: which other "sections of organized labour" also share baronial prerogatives. Mr Biffen prudently refused to issue a list, but many trade unionists will at once have mentally enrolled themselves in this aristocracy of nature. In the last resort, of course, such claims can only be determined by the baronial custom of trial by combat. Wherever a Government which has newly discovered the Wilsonian virtue of pragmatism draws the line between baron and commoner, some borderline candidates will try to stake their claim by force of arms.

The miners have sworn blood-brotherhood with the workers in steel and the railways. The triple alliance between the three unions to protect manpower and investment in their industries threatens to distort the plans for steel and rail as the plan for coal has been. The Government has reluctantly accepted the inevitability of further large subsidies to steel, and has shown signs of favour towards British Rail's modernisation plan. It would be a mistake to let the untried rhetoric of the triple alliance impose an unnecessarily high priority for short-term job saving as against productivity in the longer term.

The railway talks are still a few weeks from crisis, and the steelworkers have little appetite for industrial action on their own behalf. The most immediate threat of action comes from the civil servants and the gas and water workers, with manual workers in electrical supply waiting to see how events develop before they come to close quarters. Other groups, such as health service workers and teachers, already assailed by local spending cuts, can scarcely pretend to baronial status. The civil service workers have rejected six per cent, an offer which may be improved today, but they are unlikely to win the firm commitment to the revived inflationary "pay research" system that they seek. As they have no tradition of exploiting their strategic position in the machinery of government, their claim to a place in the industrial Debrett's remains to be tested. But the water, gas and electricity workers are much more strategically placed. They are seeking rises comparable to the miners', and it is with them that the Government will have to show what the new blend of leadership with pragmatism signifies in practice.

David Wood

Mrs Thatcher again picks up EEC gauntlet

It is a safer bet than most in politics that Mrs Thatcher did not allow her meeting with M Gaston Thorn, President of the EEC Commission, at 10 Downing Street on Friday, to be frittered away in mere sociabilities. She has a preoccupation with Community affairs at present that should certainly not be mistaken for a way of escape from the cares of domestic government.

On July 1 the United Kingdom will become the president in office of the Council of Ministers, and the Prime Minister wants her ministerial team to have the clearest sense of purpose so that the opportunities of Community leadership and influence are fully used.

She wants to set her stamp on the Presidency, above all by promoting some fundamental reforms that would benefit one or two member countries which, because of the distortions created by the Common Agricultural Policy, have become and will increasingly become the Community's principal financiers irrespective of their economic strength. Put simply, though not so aggressively, as in her campaign at four summit meetings in 1979 and 1980, she wants more financial justice for the United Kingdom, just as West Germany begins to want more. She has not finished with the argument for a fair national return on money spent, controversial as it is among the founding Six and nearly all new entrants and would be entrants.

There is an immediate question whether the Prime Minister may not be expecting to achieve too much during the United Kingdom presidency. Six months' tenure is too short a time at best to see through any complicated task, or even to start reconciling conflicting interests within the Council of Ministers.

Nor does the Presidency in the second half of a calendar year effectually amount to six months: you must first deduct the six week's continental holiday, during which all major business will be suspended, and then allow for the fact that the United Kingdom will have only one summit meeting for strategic decisions by heads of government, compared with two in the first half of the year.

That disadvantage will be offset for Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington by one important bonus of Community timing. Out of the United Kingdom's campaign for its full budgetary "loaf" flowed summit instructions to the Commission to bring forward in June proposals for restructuring Community finances, and all the indications are that President Thorn is personally involving himself in that commitment.

If a six-month presidency allows a national government to do no more than pick up the threads left by its predecessor, then at least the Commission is under orders to provide precisely the threads Mrs Thatcher would choose. Some Community watchers see the Commission's farm price proposals for 1981, announced last week, as a calculated preparation for the June restructuring, although the proposals will be hotly fought in the Council of Agriculture Ministers, and as usual will emerge much altered.

Mrs Thatcher's thesis for a root change in the costs and returns of Community membership essentially begins with the argument that the Community cannot develop, whether in size or in economic and political scope, without changing the requirements of the Treaty contracts expressly designed for the historic and transitory needs of the original Six.

Industrial countries, especially the United Kingdom and West Germany, blighted by a world trade recession and rising unemployment, cannot go on serving as paymasters for farm surpluses, especially in a day when community enlargement brings in more agriculturally based countries with a lower than average standard of living.

For Mrs Thatcher, and for that matter the leaders of the other Big Three in the Community, membership of the EEC has had to be related to the political needs of first the Six then the Nine, and now the Ten; and it is consequently no longer reasonable or politically justifiable to allot nearly three-quarters of EEC spending to food production and storage of surpluses. What of declining major industries in Western Europe? What of social and regional policies that should be developed to serve the urban voter, even if to French politicians the CAP is a social and regional policy, as it was in the beginning and shall be world without end?

There is a sense, then, in which the founding fathers of the Community would not have thought Mrs Thatcher shared their original ideals. Standing amid the rubble of post war Europe, the founders wanted not only an economic and political unity that would prevent other wars; they also wanted the strong to help the weak, with the Community as judges of who should pay and who should benefit, with a Western Europe devoutly convinced of the slogan that united we stand, divided we fall, and moving slowly but surely towards some form of federalism.

Mrs Thatcher, like all French leaders and on occasion West German leaders, recognizes the force of the national realpolitik of the United Kingdom's membership of the EEC. For her, I think, it is fair to say there has to be a presentable balance sheet of debits and credits, of assets and liabilities, some concrete and others abstract, that may be displayed to the people to prove that it pays to be a member of the largest trading block in the world, with the political as well as economic benefits that follow.

Against that, of course, there is the danger that United Kingdom governments will spend too much time and effort renegotiating the terms on which they find Community membership tolerable. For Mrs Thatcher, the United Kingdom's six-month presidency looks like an opportunity to try to make a permanency out of a temporary financial arrangement, and she now has the good fortune to have West Germany seeing things through her eyes—although the Paris-Bonn axis remains as strong as ever, at least until after the French presidential election.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

British options on Canada

From Professor Bruce Hodgins

Sir, Many of us in Canada have great sympathy for the poor British caught in an apparent "no win" situation with regard to Trudeau's plan for changing our constitution. If the British do what Trudeau and his majority in the Canadian Parliament want, eight out of 10 provincial governments and probably the vast majority of the Canadian people will be very angry. If they reject what the Canadian Parliament requests, they will be bitterly denounced by the Canadian Government and many others as anachronistic imperialists. Trudeau might even be able to use the refusal to turns the polls around.

Some of us think that a path of action does exist for the British Parliament, one from which it might emerge relatively unscathed. Clearly the British Parliament should not enact legislation for Canada that is not requested by the Canadian Parliament. It could, however, enact the entire Trudeau package but add a brief rider. The rider would declare that the long, complex and controversial Charter of Rights and the hotly-disputed referendum provision would not come into effect until approved by the requisite number of provincial legislatures needed for future constitutional amendments (that is, a regionally weighted six).

Trudeau would still be unhappy. The implementation of his beloved Charter would be postponed, but it would lie there intact as a goal for the near future. Many of the provinces would prefer an amendment formula involving a weighted seven rather than six legislatures, but they would have avoided implementation of the referendum provisions which challenge provincial rights by allowing for the total bypassing of the legislatures.

Meanwhile, Britain could happily forget about the entire mess.

Yours sincerely,
BRUCE W. HODGINS,
Trent University,
Peterborough,
Ontario,
Canada.
February 13.

'Exporting revolution'

From Mr David Le Vay

Sir, Mr Rukhadze (February 17) is adamant that Marxist-Leninists reject terrorism. He protests too much. In fact, there is a long list of political assassinations and kidnappings carried out by communists in countries abroad, some known only to our security services. To name but two of the most notorious: the murder of Trotsky in Mexico and the "Bulgarization", in our own country, of a political defector with the poisoned tip of an umbrella ferrule.

And what about internal terror—the harassment, exile and forced labour in penal camps inflicted on Russian dissidents? Does not this eminently qualify for Karl Marx's own definition of terror quoted by Mr Rukhadze: "brutality committed for their own calm by people who themselves feel fear"?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LE VAY,
Old Buckhurst South,
Withyham, Sussex.
February 17.

The Church and divorce

From Dr Gilbert Russell

Sir, Bishop Stockwood was once noted—indeed notorious—for his urgent appeals to church people to refuse, at all costs, to be "conformed to the world". (He himself was, on many occasions, a conspicuous non-conformer.) In your issue of February 13 he writes: "What the Church says or does not say today is of small interest, and will make little or no difference."

Can he, of all people, have joined the army of non-martyrs—those who first make sure which way the world is going, and then run after it? If the first Christians, with a mere particle of the influence today's Church still possesses, had been content to do that, we should never have heard of them.

Yours faithfully,
GILBERT RUSSELL,
Cleeve Cottage,
Fontmell Magna,
Shaftesbury, Dorset.
February 14.

New paths for old

From Mr L. R. Lewis

Sir, While I would agree with Dr Williams (February 14) that a case may be made for diverting footpaths in the immediate vicinity of some private dwellings, it would be a sad thing if his argument of utility was applied to existing footpaths in toto, whether or not they are in use.

Most of the paths are of considerable historical interest and it would be a serious loss to be deprived of the opportunity to study them, and indispensable to this purpose is the freedom to walk them.

A full study of the significance of the network of communication as represented by our footpaths has yet to be attempted. In a small study carried out by myself in 66 square miles in West Berkshire, it became apparent that, for example, the most direct footpaths between settlements were "as the crow flies", so that the difference between the measurements of the actual footpaths and the hypothetical crow flights was small.

It might seem that this is too obvious a conclusion. On the other hand it emerged that the distances between settlements were similar. When one extends such observations into questions concerning the spacing, siting and (in my study) the water requirements of the settlements, a whole area of understanding promises to open.

There is more to our footpaths than the requirements of walkers or the convenience of landowners. In my view they are all as important as ancient monuments or archaeological sites.

Yours faithfully,
L. R. LEWIS
2 Christopher Court,
Newbury,
Berkshire.
February 14.

Flexibility: courage or weakness?

From Professor Margaret Donaldson-Salter

Sir, It is a well known and rather obvious fact that successful problem solvers are people who do not hold tenaciously to their first ideas. If they try one strategy and it fails they think again—and yet again if need be. The more varied the ideas that they can generate the more likely they are to succeed in the end.

The problems of running a modern state are peculiarly difficult ones for the human mind to solve. Why then should it be considered shameful to abandon a strategy when it does not work as well as one had hoped? That famous cry "The lady's not for turning" was meant as a proud boast; but it calls up in my mind an image of the straight path down which a species goes to extinction when its ability to change course proves to be too limited.

There are some very recent signs that our present government is less inflexible than it claimed to be, but the point I am making is a general one. Stubborn and essentially unintelligent adherence to strategies which, on the available evidence, do not look at all promising is not a rare political phenomenon and is not confined to any one party.

So perhaps the fault really lies with the voters. We expect politicians to tell us precisely what they will do. We look for specific undertakings and promises. And we have come to believe that one of the most serious charges which can be levelled at a political party is that of "not having a policy".

If by "policy" is meant "a clear conception of what you want to achieve and some good ideas for doing it", then the absence of policy is serious. But if "having a policy" entails—as it often seems to do—a rigid and doctrinaire commitment to specific courses of action which may turn out to have disastrous consequences, then the less policy a party has the better.

I would like to be governed by intelligent, honest people with whose general aims I am in sympathy. I would then like to allow them to exercise their intelligence in a free and imaginative way.

Even if this ideal is impossible to attain, is there no way of bringing it nearer?

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET DONALDSON-SALTER,
143 East Trinity Road,
Edinburgh.
February 19.

From Mr Roderick J. Wylie

Sir, Many desperate industrialists would by now have a sizable list of complaints about the present Government, but up until this moment capitulation to industrial muscle would not have been one of them.

What is particularly distressing about the "U-turn" in the coal industry is that the Government appears now so ready to intervene as regards imports whereas it has not so far made any real effort in this direction as regards—for example—the textile and paper industries.

It does not seem overly cynical to suggest that, had the textile and paper industries the ability—if one can so describe it—of paralysing the country by strike action, the Government might by now have acted to help the industries.

It is patently immoral for help to be apportioned to industries according to their industrial power.

Yours faithfully,
RODERICK J. WYLIE,
123 Dysart Road,
Kirkcaldy,
Fife.
February 18.

From Mr Ian Harris

Sir, The Government, at one shattering stroke, has completely lost its credibility. They must have known the pit closure programme would produce a furore: their total and immediate capitulation has left the country defenceless against public sector rapacity. The Government were elected to grapple with this bloated monster, which is dragging the economy down at a progressively rapid rate, yet at the first huff and puff they have turned tail and fled, even more quickly than past administrations!

People are fed up with public sector bullying—they want the Government to stand up against it on their behalf.

Conservative supporters today stand bewildered—is it for this that we are suffering the recession to cure inflation—that the public sector may continue to suck thousands of millions of pounds a year from taxpayers, and the few remaining profitable businesses? Is it for this that thousands of jobs have been lost, and firms closed down? I am appalled.

Sincerely,
IAN HARRIS,
46 Golders Green Crescent, NW11.
February 20.

Rates and taxes

From Mr John Heddle, MP for Lichfield & Tamworth (Conservative)

Sir, The Labour Party's announcement that it would replace the domestic rating system with a local income tax indicates that the Opposition has at last joined the "Great Rate Debate" — but the choice of local income tax as a serious alternative to the present rating system—unfair and anomalous though it is—is I believe ill-advised and after close examination I think the Opposition will live to regret having put forward an alternative which would at once increase personal taxation and bureaucracy at great expense.

As a tax on work and incentive, the introduction of local income tax is inappropriate in the current economic climate and especially during a worldwide recession.

To replace the £2.8 billion which domestic rates presently yield would increase the basic rate of tax by nearly 6p in the £.

When it reported in 1976 the Layfield Committee of Enquiry into Local Government Finance emphasized that such a tax would have to be collected and administered by the Inland Revenue centrally with the proceeds being distributed to local authorities according to some formula related to origin. At that time Layfield anticipated that some 12,000 additional staff would have to be recruited by the Revenue at an estimated cost to the taxpayer then of £50 million—it would probably be nearer £100 million today.

The problem of the administration of the tax would also highlight the central problem of whether the basis of assessment should be the place of residence or the place of work and failure to resolve this problem in an equitable and precise manner would transform the tax into a very expensive form of revenue indeed and I believe too that the tax would also be open to widespread evasion and avoidance thus contributing further to the "black economy".

That rates are unfair because they are not related to a person's ability to pay cannot be denied and it is also surely wrong that a retired pensioner should pay the same as his neighbour with a working family in a similar house and a rating system which does not relate to services received and which is based on hypothetical rental evidence is long overdue for reform but the Labour Party, in this instance, has chosen an alternative which will make the situation worse, not better.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN HEDDLE,
House of Commons, SW1.
February 19.

The Aelfgyva mystery

From Dr J. Bard McNulty

Sir, In your edition of January 19 Gabriel Ronay took some amusingly misdirected jabs at an article of mine on the Lady Aelfgyva in the Bayeux Tapestry. The article, which appeared in Speculum, the journal of the Mediaeval Society of America, argues that the woman who is shown in the tapestry under the Latin superscription identifying her as Aelfgyva is in fact Aelfgyva of Northampton, the scandal-ridden spouse of King Canute.

Florence of Worcester (d. 1118) in his Chronicle reports that Aelfgyva connived first with a priest and then with a sutor (low fellow) to persuade the king that their sons were his. The tapestry, alluding to this double deception, shows a priest lewdly gesturing toward Aelfgyva while, in the lower border, a naked figure mocks the priest's gesture and a second naked figure works at a bench.

This identification of Aelfgyva is not agreeable to Mr Ronay, whom some will perhaps recall as the one who gave us "The Truth About Dracula" in 1972. Mr Ronay writes that "after some years' research" he has come upon "another story" concerning the events "on the eve of 1066". One may hope that this other story is based on more accurate observation than is displayed in his comments on the Bayeux Tapestry.

He thinks my identification of the scandalous lady involves a complicated allusion that "would have been above the heads of the illiterate people for whom the tapestry was made". Odd, that. One is tempted to inquire why a tapestry made for illiterates carries a running commentary in Latin. Mr Ronay also asserts that "no amount of 'iconographical' explanation could possibly link" the fables and "cartoons" in the tapestry borders "with the historical narrative in the main section". Unfortunately for this opinion, several important studies over the past decade and a half have made just such a link.

There are other inaccuracies. Mr Ronay is certain that one of the naked figures in the border is wielding an adze and thus cannot be the low fellow of whom Florence of Worcester writes, because Florence calls him a sutor, which can only mean cobbler. But the depicted tool is not certainly an adze. Several medieval tools, including leather-working tools, could and did have horizontal handles, as does the tool in the tapestry border, and even half-moon knives when shown in use could appear to have a relatively straight edge, again as in the border.

Still less is it certain that when Florence wrote of a sutor he meant specifically a cobbler. In Late Latin sutor had acquired a vastly extended meaning; it could be and was used to refer to almost any member of the lower classes. Any person of trifling account, any disreputable workman with or without adze, might be disparaged as sutor.

Mr Ronay further objects that if there were an allusion in the tapestry to Aelfgyva's scandalous behaviour, such an allusion would break "the narrative's strict chronological order". The fact is that neither in the main panels nor in the borders does the tapestry maintain strict chronological order. There are backward references, foreshadowings, and two famous reversed scenes.

King Canute, to the confusion of antiquarians, became involved with two Aelfgyvas, who are known for distinction's sake as Aelfgyva Emma and Aelfgyva of Northampton. Mr Ronay gallantly argues that since the Encomium of Aelfgyva Emma makes no effort to deny the scandal reported by Florence, Emma could hardly have been involved in the nasty business of substituting sons. Here he is quite right. But unhappily the point is irrelevant. It is the other Aelfgyva (she of Northampton) whom the tapestry implicates in the scandal, not Emma. Still, in fairness to Mr Ronay, it must be observed that his gallant defence of Emma is no less heart-warming just because it defends the wrong lady.

Very truly yours,
J. BARD McNULTY,
Trinity College,
Hartford,
Connecticut, USA.
February 6.

Rule of law in Malta

From Dr Michael Frendo

Sir, Unfortunately both your editorial of February 10 and the Maltese Attorney General's letter of February 12 do not mention a most important feature of the disputed Bill presented to the Maltese Parliament.

Even before the proposed Bill on Court "reforms" came to light it was not only extremely difficult for anyone to win a case against Government, it was also becoming common for a judge to be removed from a Court and transferred to another on deciding a point, however minor, against the Government. In this regard, the Bill simply purports to formalize an already existing situation.

Note should, however, also be made of the Bill's provision for the setting up of a "Workings of the Law Courts Commission" composed of five members all appointed by the Prime Minister, and empowered, inter alia, "to recommend to the President that a person be disabled perpetually or for a time to exercise the profession of advocate or legal procurator" (s3).

The creation of this commission makes a mockery of the independence of the legal profession in Malta by placing every lawyer under a continuous threat from a state-appointed body.

Unlike other practising lawyers, the Attorney General has a stronger security of tenure since he can only be dismissed on limited grounds by a two thirds majority vote in Parliament.

This constitutional protection places a heavy responsibility on him in his accountability to the Maltese people for the observance of the rule of law in Malta.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL FRENDO,
22 Pattison Road, NW2.
February 21.

Violence on the terraces

From Mr Eric Moonman and Mr Peter Bradley

Sir, In his largely theoretical approach to the problem of the "violence on soccer terraces . . . wilfully exploited by the extreme right in British politics", Peter Evans (February 16) proposes quite properly that attention be paid to the causes of social tension in this country, "the unemployment and deprivation that makes for bitterness, hopelessness and the creation of outcasts".

Analysis is, of course, of great importance, but it is no substitute for action. The bodies most directly involved in any confrontation with racial violence on the football terraces, the Football Association and the clubs themselves, have by their very inactivity allowed random hooliganism to assume its current political dimension.

They deplore this development; they "dissociate" themselves from the racist elements among their supporters; they even complain of the lost revenue resulting from the eclipse of what was once a "family game". But they do not grasp the nettle. Indeed, in last week's desperate attempt to win back the defecting fans, the Football Association proposes Sunday fixtures and a new points system, but once again, on the subject of soccer violence, political or otherwise, it remains silent.

The Centre for Contemporary Studies last month published a report on "Football and the fascists". In it we make three recommendations which we believe to be worthy of consideration: that football administrators should acquaint themselves with the problems on the terraces by actually visiting them; that the Government should establish a committee empowered not only to examine but to act on organized soccer violence; that a professionally co-ordinated campaign be mounted against racialism, enlisting the influence of such contemporary folk heroes as Kevin Keegan and Brian Clough.

The sooner the football authorities recognize the real world, the better for us and the better for them.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC MOONMAN, Director,
PETER BRADLEY,
Senior Research Officer,
Centre for Contemporary Studies,
163/173 Shoreditch High Street, E1.
February 16.

Family matters

From Mrs Patrick Beasley

Sir, The letter from Lady Brook (February 20) states that a young girl who asks her doctor for contraception when she is risking pregnancy shows "courage and foresight". Surely these qualities are more aptly applied to those girls who risk the mockery of their peers by using the simple device of saying "No" to sex before marriage.

Here is true courage and foresight.

Yours faithfully,
ANITA BEASLEY,
21 St Leonard's Road,
Exeter,
Devon.
February 20.

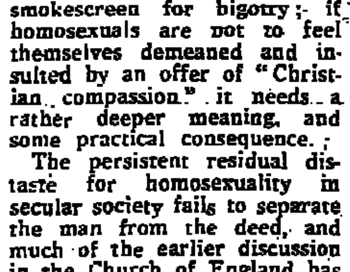
Evening the score

From Mr Bryan P. Sampson

Sir, In connexion with Mrs Daphne Slater's (February 20) concern with the "price" of Vivaldi, I would like to say that I still cherish, and play from, the copies of the collected works of Chopin, Debussy, Bach, Scarlatti, bought for me, at great sacrifice, by my father 25-30 years ago. As with Mrs Slater, the initial need was for one piece or movement.

She, and her daughter, should regard the £6 as an investment in the abiding nature of the music as well as in that of the artifact itself. Don't forget, Mrs Slater, there are six sonatas in that book, and I hope that your daughter will have many years to discover and enjoy the other five.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN P. SAMPSON,
42 Sedgley Road,
Bournemouth.
February 20.



The Court Circular

...AM PALACE
...22: Mr Victor Earley ...onour of being received ...Queen at Windsor Castle ...er Majesty decorated him ...he Royal Victorian Medal ...

The Duke of Edinburgh will be in the chair at the selection committee for the Duke of Edinburgh's Designer's Prize at the Design Centre, Haymarket, on February 25.

The Earl of Tankerville, the Hon George and Mrs Bennet, Mr Adrian Bennet, Lady Marioth Hay, and Miss Maclean of Ardgour, were unable to be present at the funeral of the Hon G. W. Bennet on February 16.

Attitudes towards homosexuality that trouble the church

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

An exceptionally difficult week for the Church of England lies ahead, with several of the most disputed issues coinciding on one agenda of the General Synod. By the end of the week the synod's business managers may be beginning to regret that they decided to wind up the meeting with the most painful subject of all, homosexuality. Feelings may be a little too frayed for the cool debate the subject needs if justice is to be done, and to those of the Anglican flock for whom it is a problem.

For reasons that are not clear there appears to be a higher concentration of homosexuals among the Church of England clergy than in the population at large: in one area of London it was once estimated at 40 per cent. That aspect of the issue is out in the open to the extent that the reports the synod will be debating do discuss, in principle, what the church's attitude ought to be: whether a man who admits he is a homosexual ought to be ordained, for example.

There do not appear to be many takers for the view that he should; and there is a rather larger body of opinion in favour of more severe policies than those that have held sway until now. Most bishops turn a pragmatic blind eye, at present, only taking action when they have no other choice.

The conservative Evangelical constituency, with considerable support from conservative Anglo-Catholics, will want to use the debate to establish that homosexual activity is invariably sinful. They will do that by supporting a resolution that rejects the report of an ad hoc working party. The report includes the argument that homosexual activity is not invariably sinful.

By dismissing that report, they will have made the General Synod declare, implicitly at least, that homosexual behaviour is unfitting for a clergyman, ground perhaps for discipline or even dismissal.

A middle body of opinion will be thankful if things can be left as they are, not the best of all possible worlds, but probably the quietest. But there will also be some pressure on the synod on behalf of the opinion that Christianity has "got homosexuality wrong", and cannot endorse any of the traditional reasons for condemning it. The indications are that the most that group hopes for is to keep that option open. The synod as at present constituted is not judged to be well disposed towards further liberalization of the Christian code of sexual morality, a tendency that has now manifestly passed its peak.

If the General Synod can beach the debate in a state of stalemate that is likely to be the fairest reflection of the issue in the church at large, and in western society at large too.

The case for total acceptance of homosexuality does not seem to be following smoothly the trail set by other innovations in sexual *mores*, such as the tolerance of divorce and of "living together", of sexually explicit published material, or the general acceptance of contraception: all moral battles once fought and now virtually over, at least on the secular front.

That makes the homosexual feel even more isolated, no doubt; and no clear reason can be offered. It cannot be said any longer to be the church's fault, as the church's hold on secular sexual morality is virtually at an end. So for homosexuals who wish also to be Christians, the road ahead looks particularly lonely: for homosexual clergy, doubly so.

It will no doubt be said in the synod debate that it would be far more edifying for a Christian assembly discussing the issue to start from that end of it. They cannot resolve the theological predicaments, but they can still breath life into those concepts Christians would want to lay special claim to: charity, compassion, and respect for the humanity of those the world regards as misfits.

Lip service to such ideas has often been no more than a smokescreen for bigotry; if homosexuals are not to feel themselves demeaned and insulted by an offer of "Christian compassion" it needs a rather deeper meaning, and some practical consequence.

The persistent residual distaste for homosexuality in secular society fails to separate the man from the deed, and much of the earlier discussion in the Church of England has made the same mistake. A finer discrimination in the use of words could lead to the conclusion, for instance, that self-declared homosexuals are no less worthy to be ordained than self-declared heterosexuals, and in each case the crucial question is about the way the individual intends to behave.

There is no reason why the standards expected should be higher for a homosexual, either. And in the case of the Christian ministry, so long as it symbolizes ideals of moral virtue, those standards will continue to be set very high.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. C. S. F. Cosby and Miss J. Southworth
The engagement is announced between Julian, youngest son of Major and Mrs Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Stradbally, co Leix, Republic of Ireland, and Jane, daughter of Sir Frederick and Lady Southworth, of Montreux, Switzerland.

Mr L. Corbett and Miss R. M. G. Macmillan
The engagement is announced between Leith, only son of Mr and Mrs H. M. Corbett, of Sydney, Australia, and Rachael Mary Georgiana, only daughter of the Right Hon Maurice Macmillan, MP, and the Hon Dame Katharine Macmillan, of Birch Grove House, Chelwood Gate, Sussex.

Mr J. T. Boadle and Miss J. Murgatroyd
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, elder son of Mr John Boadle, of Epsom, Surrey, and Mrs Elisabeth Hohnen, of Montpelier Walk, London, and Jane, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Murgatroyd, of The Haven, Billingshurst, Sussex.

Mr J. R. Lesmoir-Gordon and Miss F. C. Winterschladen
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs Iain Lesmoir-Gordon, of Farnham Common, Buckinghamshire, and Claire, daughter of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Winterschladen, of Alvescot, Oxfordshire.

Mr M. T. Walton and Miss G. A. I. Case
The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. T. Walton, of Haughton, Staffordshire, and Geraldine, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs O. N. F. Case, of Solihull, West Midlands.

Mr P. C. S. Marno and Miss F. J. Fisher
The engagement is announced between Peter Cajetan Seymour, son of Mr and Mrs J. S. Marno, of Scotts House, Hunton, Kent, and Felicity Jayne, daughter of Commodore T. R. Fisher, AM, RAN, and Mrs Fisher, of Potts Point, Sydney, Australia.

Mr N. M. Watts and Miss R. J. R. Anderson
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs M. L. Watts, of Sandwich, Kent, and Rolande, daughter of the late Mr A. I. Anderson and of Mrs R. M. Anderson, of Drax Avenue, West Wimbledon, London.

Marriages

Mr M. C. Bottenheim and Miss Y. M. J. Meile
The marriage took place on Saturday at Holy Trinity, Brompton, between Mr Michael C. Bottenheim, son of the late Mr Jack C. Bottenheim and the late Mrs Caryl Squires, and Miss Yvonne M. J. Meile, of Switzerland, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edwin Meile, of Tilburg, The Netherlands. The Rev John Collins officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and was attended by Harriet and Annabel Griffith. Mr David van der Woude was best man.

Mr R. J. Holdsworth and Mrs D. A. Chappell
The marriage took place in Sandweiler, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, on February 14, 1981, between Mr Dick Holdsworth and Mrs Doffie Chappell.

Birthdays today

Sir Derek Ezra, 62; Lord Forteviot, 75; Mr Richard Goolden, 86; Brigadier Kenneth Hargreaves, 78; Sir John MacLeod, 68; Mr Christopher Tugendhat, MEP, 44; Sir Philip Vickery, 91; Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Walker, 70; Dom Aelred Watkin, 63.

Premium Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday are:
£100,000: No 5EW 909955 (winner lives in Kent); £50,000: 6WZ 978648 (Liverpool); £25,000: 10ZZ 692695 (Hampshire).

Service dinners

No 1 Maritime Headquarters Unit Royal Auxiliary Air Force
Wing Commander D. Barrell, Commanding Officer, and officers of No 1 Maritime Headquarters Unit, Royal Auxiliary Air Force, held a dining night at Valency House, Northwood, on Saturday. Squadron Leader P. G. Dale presided and the principal guests were:
Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, Air Officer Commanding in Chief, RAF Strike Command, and Air Commodore the Hon Sir Peter Vanneck, MEP, Inspector General, Royal Auxiliary Air Force.

Surrey Army Cadet Force
Colonel D. Sweasey, Cadet Commandant, and the officers of Surrey Army Cadet Force held their annual ladies guest night at Buller Officers Mess, Aldershot, on Saturday. Major C. J. Rowland presided. Principal guests were Brigadier and Mrs G. A. Rimbault, Brigadier and Mrs R. E. Kendrick, Brigadier and Mrs J. F. Thomas, and Colonel and Mrs G. O. Mullins.

Funeral

The Hon G. W. Bennet
The funeral of the Hon George William Bennet took place on Monday, February 16, at Polwarth Kirk, Greenlaw, Berwickshire. The Rev J. Hall officiated. Among those present were:
The Hon Mrs George Bennet (widow), the Dowager Countess of Tankerville (sister-in-law), the Hon Ian Bennet (nephew), Lady Anne Bennet; Lord Charles Hay, the Hon Mrs Henry Douglas-Home, Sir Ilay and Lady Campbell, Sir Eric de la Rue, Lady McEwen, Sir James McEwen, Major-General Sir John and Lady Swinton, Lady (Hugh) Arbuthnot, Mrs Rona Askew, Mrs A. M. Gusecewicz Baillie, Major Simon Baillie, Mr and Mrs Richard Baillie, Mr Ian Bogaert, Mr Boyd, Miss Cecilia Campbell, Miss Candida Campbell, Mrs Y. J. Cochrane, Mr J. Cockburn, Mrs French, Mr and Mrs Gibson, Captain David Hotham, Mrs Logan Home, Mrs Peter Hutchinson, Mrs Lionel Mackin, Mr McColm, Mr and Mrs Robertson, Mr James Robertson, Mrs Sitwell, Mr and Mrs Muir Sturrock, Major A. R. Trotter, Colonel and Mrs John Wilson-Smith and Mr and Mrs Michael Wolfe-Murray.

Photograph by John Manning

The West Kent Hunt at Hever Castle on Saturday, its first meet there this season. In the centre is Mr Stan Luckhurst, the Huntsman, and on the left, Mr Dick Clementson, the Amateur Whip.

Today's engagements

The Prince of Wales visits HMS Bronington at sea, 11.
The Duke of Kent opens Public Works Congress and Exhibition, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, 10.40.
Talks: The triumph of American painting, Carole Conrad, Tate Gallery, 1; The wedding and testament of Joseph Reimer and Romantic versus Classical Art no. 2—Piranesi, National Gallery, 1; The craftsmen; the blacksmith in Roman Britain, David Williams, British Museum, 11.30.
Exhibitions: William Johnstone, Moira Kelly Fine Art Gallery, Essex Road, Islington, 11-6; William Scott; war paintings, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, 10 to 5.50; Dance and the theatre, Holford Gallery, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, 10 to 8; Design of British postage stamps, Design Centre, Haymarket, 9.30 to 5.30.
Chairman of the GLC host at centenary reception for London Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Latest wills

Graham Sutherland leaves £77,885

Mr Graham Vivian Sutherland, OM, of Menton, France, the artist, left estate in England and Wales valued at £77,885 net.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Bellville, Major Miles Aubrey, of Bromyard, Hereford and Worcester £199,798
Coates, Mr Arthur John, of Barnstaple, Devon £130,330
Dean, Mr John Ayrton, of Malton, North Yorkshire, a farmer £299,348

Lord Mayor of London

The following are some of the Lord Mayor's and Lady Mayoress's engagements for this week:
Today: Visits Whitbread's Stables, Garrett Street, EC1, 12.30.
Tomorrow: Lady Mayoress visits Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Barbican, 3.
Wednesday: Presides at Mansion House Justice Room, 10.30.
Thursday: Presides at Court of Common Council, Guildhall, attended by Mayor and Mayoress of Kensington and Chelsea, 1.
Friday: Presides at Mansion House Justice Room, 10.30.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
COMMANDERS: P. McLaren, DRYAD as Dy MTS, May 26; L. R. Sear, DGW(N)/CSWA at ASWE, August 38; C. W. Williams, CINCFLEET as FCO, May 12; G. C. McLaren, MOD(PE) with DGW(N) DSWP(N), Sept 4; T. W. Mason, MOD(N) with DNR, Sept 8; C. Tabeart, GLASGOW (SM), Sept 4; J. R. W. Marsh, MOD(PE) with D G Ships, July 5; M. D. Sizeland, CINCNAVHOME as NCSO, Feb 25; L. A. Harpum, MOD with DGA (N), June 12; J. R. Smith, RNC GREENWICH, June 15; R. H. Nicholas, MOD(N) with DNR, May 5; K. R. G. Harper, CINCNAVHOME as Cmd Educ Offr, June 2; R. A. Sayill, MOD with DGNMT(DNMR), July 14; D. B. Sharpey, FONAC as OIC MARTSU, June 26.
CHAPLAINS: Rev G. N. Bustard, MINERVA, March 26; Rev G. Lavender, Exch service with USN for 2 years, July 21.
ROYAL MARINES: M. B. de S. Clayton, Loc Lt Col as CO RMR Bristol, Aug 14; H. E. A. Affleck-Graves, DNR as AD(R), April 3.
RETIREMENTS: Major E. C. M. Goddard, Sept 25.

The Army
MAJOR-GENERALS: I. S. Hart, HQ BAOR as DMS, Feb 27.
BRIGADIERS: J. G. Parham, RCB as Vice Pres, Feb 25; R. W. Thornton, RAOC Trg Centre to Comd, Feb 26.
COLONELS: M. R. N. Bray, MOD ACGS(OR) as Col GS(OR)2, Feb 27; J. W. Chown, Inst of Army Ed as Comdt, Feb 28; D. A. Jones, CMAT Ghana as D Comdt Ghana St Coll, Feb 25; D. L. Lewis, 2 Armd Div HQ and Sig Regt as Col AQ, Feb 26.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: M. B. H. Ashmore, RS, 1RS as CO, Feb 24; R. G. H. Chetwynd-Stapylton [illegible]

[illegible]

Retirements
BRIGADIERS: [illegible]
COLONELS: [illegible]

Royal Air Force
[illegible]

Seeds of confusion sown in EEC food price talks

Farming and food
Hugh Clayton

Bargaining in earnest about EEC farm prices for the coming year is about to begin. The talks are littered with incomprehensible jargon that makes them almost impossible for outsiders to understand.

Confusion is increased by the fact that the terms in which lobbying is conducted change without apparent motive. In the 1970s farmers' unions in Britain appealed incessantly for a devaluation of the green pound. This year they are imploring the Government with equal urgency not to revalue it.

What is the difference? What does it all *mean*? It means that in the 1970s sterling was much weaker compared with other EEC currencies than it is now. When farmers called then for a devaluation of the green pound they meant that they wanted the value to them of EEC farm prices to be increased.

When they call for a revaluation of the green pound it means that they do not want the value to them of EEC farm prices to be cut. EEC rules try to iron out the difference between national exchange rates by imposing payments on imports and exports.

When sterling was low in the 1970s food imports to Britain attracted an EEC payment to bring them down to British levels. Farmers said that the payments were consumer subsidies which helped imports to undercut home produce.

They therefore called for a devaluation of the green pound to bring British farm prices up to general EEC levels and make the undercutting subsidy unnecessary.

Sterling has risen so far above other currencies that the subsidy payments, known in Community jargon as negative monetary compensatory amounts, have been replaced by payments added to imported food so that its prices are pulled up to the level prevailing in Britain.

The new payments comprise the EEC "tax on food" which is added to the prices of imports so that food prices in Britain will remain high. Food importers estimate that the tax now adds £2m to the cost of food bought in Britain each week.

Farmers say that having been cheated of their fair returns in the 1970s through the use of the green pound, they are entitled to a high level of prices today. The reply from food suppliers in other Community countries can be summarized as "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander".

They recall that in the 1970s British farmers called for their own prices to be raised, and complained about the high levels in countries such as West Germany which then had a "tax on food" similar to that which now operates in Britain. Having complained about it in West Germany then, the suppliers say, British farmers want to enjoy it themselves now.

American prints sell well

By Huon Mallalieu

Between Wednesday and Friday last week Sotheby's held a sale of nineteenth and twentieth century prints in New York producing $1,982,150, or £873,193 with 12.9 per cent bought in.

American prints sold particularly well, most notably an impression of "Spring in Franklin Park", a monotype in colours dating from 1895 by Maurice Prendergast which reached $42,000, or £18,502, against an estimate of from $20,000 to $40,000.

The market in Picasso prints tends to fluctuate fairly dramatically, but on this occasion it was strong with a good impression of the linotype, "Le Dejeuner sur l'Herbe" of 1962 reaching $35,000 or £15,419 (estimate $32,000 to $35,000).

In St Moritz Sotheby's offered jewels from Thursday to Saturday, making a net total of Swiss francs 10,695,730 or £2,325,163. A diamond ring with the pear-shaped stone weighing 7.67 carats went to a Swiss dealer at Swfr625,000 or £138,888.

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, Feb 22, 1956

Slave traffic charges

From Our United Nations Correspondent

New York, Feb 21.—In the trusteeship council today Mr Benjamin Gerig, United States representative, gave notice that his country intends to take up in the United Nations the question of the slave trade which, according to a report in the *New York Times* this morning, is said to exist between Saudi Arabia and certain areas of Africa, specifically the trust territory of the Cameroons under French administration.

Unbeaten bridge teams try for August play-off

By Our Own Bridge Correspondent

After two days' play in the Woolwich Building Society Spring Foursomes organized by the English Bridge Union, two teams remain undefeated at Eastbourne and two at Harrogate in this double elimination event.

They are drawn as follows: At Eastbourne, K. E. Stanley, E. W. Crawhurst, Miss N. Gardener, D. Bretherton, D. F. Huggett and M. R. Pomfrey v P. D. Alder, D. J. Greenwood, B. Mervis, A. Calderwood, C. P. Dixon and V. Silverstone.

At Harrogate, A. R. Forrester, R. Smolski, G. T. Kirby, J. M. Armstrong, R. Upton and W. Salisbury v P. Burrows, D. W. Kendrick, D. L. Burn and D. Graham.

The losers in each match will join the five survivors among the teams defeated once and the knock-out rounds continue until Monday night. The winners from the north and the south will play off in August at Brighton.

For those not reaching the final two rounds, the Woolwich Pairs Championship will be played over two sessions on Monday.

Cranleigh School

Music scholarships have been awarded to the following (in order of merit):
N. R. Chippington (The Pilgrims' School), G. A. H. Roxburgh (Westminster Abbey Choir School), M. Dexter (Westminster Abbey Choir School), J. J. Vine (St Paul's Cathedral Choir School), S. E. C. Mann (Cranleigh Preparatory School).

OBITUARY

MR RON GRAINER

Composer of film and TV music

Mr Ron Grainer who died in hospital in Sussex yesterday at the age of 57 was a prolific and highly successful composer of theme music for television and scores for films.

Grainer was born in Australia where he trained as a musician, and came to Britain in 1952 intending to become a pianist and later, to compose classical music. Finding work was difficult and he was at first forced to earn his living in a knockabout variety act called the Allen Brothers and June. As part of this act he toured the Moss Empire circuit, his closest proximity to actual music during this phase consisting of his being hit on the head with the lid of a grand piano every night.

Later he was caretaker of a block of flats but he had also obtained work as a general accompanist for television rehearsals. This led to sporadic work composing music for television plays but eventually the BBC commissioned him to write the music for the *Maigret* series. With this he made his name and went on to write the theme music for many well known series and serials, among them *Dr Who* for which he produced the distinctive electronic sounds which became characteristic; *Steptoe and Son*; *Comedy Playhouse*; *That Was The Week That Was*; *Oliver Twist*; *Panorama* and *Boy Meets Girl*.

His success in television led to work for films and among his many film scores were *We Joined the Navy*; *Live Now, Pay Later*; *Dock Brief*; *The Caretaker*; *A Kind of Loving*; *To Sir With Love* and *Lock Up Your Daughters*.

He also scored three stage shows: *Robert and Elizabeth*; *On the Level* and *Sing a Rude Song*.

IOANNIS THEODORAKOPOULOS

Ioannis Theodorakopoulos, the Greek scholar and philosopher who had been secretary general of the Athens Academy since 1966, died in Athens on February 20. He was 80.

Born in Sparta, he studied philosophy and philology at the universities of Athens, Vienna and Heidelberg, where he acquired his doctorate. From 1930 for nearly 38 years, he taught philosophy in the universities, first of Salonika, then of Athens. In 1969 he returned to his *alma mater* in Heidelberg to teach platonic philosophy briefly as a visiting professor.

In 1976 he organized a "free school of philosophy" in his native Sparta, for the study of some of the problems besetting contemporary man. In the same year he arranged there a meeting of the International Federation of Philosophic Societies, of which he was a vice-president. This brought together international philosophers for a symposium on death.

He was elected member of the Athens Academy in 1960 and devoted much of his time as secretary-general in organizing its scholarly activities and publications. The night before his death he had addressed a meeting of the academy on the significance of monotheism in Greece before and after the birth of Christ.

He is survived by two married daughters.

DR GILBERT METSON

Dr Gilbert Metson, MC, CEng, FIEE, who died on February 10 was an outstanding engineer and research scientist in the field of telecommunications.

Gilbert Harold Metson was born in Hornsey in 1907. He joined the Engineering Dept of the Post Office in 1925, as a Youth-in-Training. After a period in the Physics Laboratory he was transferred to Regional work in Northern Ireland. While there he carried out research on magnetrons at Queen's University, Belfast, gaining the degrees of MSc and PhD.

From 1939 to 1945 he served in the Royal Corps of Signals, being awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in the evacuation of France in 1940. He was a member of the advance party in the North African landings, being Commander of the 11th L of C Signals. With the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he took part in the battle of Tunis, and in the invasions of Sicily and Italy. In 1944 he was recalled to the War Office as GSOI.

He rejoined the PO Research Dept in 1946, in charge of a group studying the causes of electronic valve failure. This led to the design of very long life valves, on which the success of transoceanic submarine telephone cable communication depended. This gained him an international reputation, and, in 1958, the degree of DSc. In January 1965 he was appointed Director of Research.

His main interests, apart from his family, were fly-fishing and a life-long love of cricket. He was a warm and generous friend, and there are many who remember with gratitude his help in their personal problems.

He is survived by his wife Una (née Pyke) and two daughters.

HERR THOMAS VALENTIN

Herr Thomas Valentin, the German novelist, poet and writer for television, has died at Lippstadt, aged 59.

He was born at Weilburg on January 13, 1922, and studied literature, history and philosophy. After earning his living as a schoolteacher for 15 years, he turned to full-time writing. The style of his first novel *Hölle für Kinder* (1961), about the efforts of a lower-middle-class German to throw off the shackles of an unruly childhood, combined psychological realism with socio-critical attitudes which pervade most of his novels, short stories, and children's books.

Of his four plays, the most successful was an adaptation of his novel *Die Unberatenen* (*The Ill-Advised*) which appeared in 1963 and was translated into half a dozen languages. As a stage play it was directed by Peter Zadek in 1965, during Valentin's two-year stint as the Bremen City Theatre's first Dramaturg.

Together with Wedekind's *Spring Awakening*, which resembles Valentin's in its handling of the problems of adolescence, it was brought to Sir Peter Daubeny's World Theatre season at the Aldwych theatre in London in 1976. In it Bruno Ganz played the rebel schoolboy Rull, who is wrongly accused of daubing the recreation-ground wall with the Nazi swastika emblem, takes the rap for the true culprit, and is expelled.

Another sort of modern rebel is the hero, also played by Ganz, of Valentin's film-script *Ich bin ein Elefant, Madame*, which the director, Peter Zadek, shot for the most part with the use of improvised documentary techniques in the streets of Bremen, and which won the 1969 Berlin Festival silver bear award. *The Ill-Advised* was made into a film in 1966, and this was followed by a series of highly popular television plays and television films that poured regularly from Valentin's pen from then on, sometimes at a rate of four a year.

BRIG D. L. POWELL-JONES

R. B. S. writes:

Brigadier D. L. Powell-Jones DSO, OBE, who died on February 6, joined the Indian Army in 1934 and during the war served with distinction in the Middle East and in India.

During the operations in Malaya after the war he commanded a battalion of the 6th QEO Gurkha Rifles and then a Gurkha Brigade. He was awarded the DSO and OBE.

On returning to England he served at the Ministry of Defence under Lord Mountbatten and on retiring from the Army in 1963 when in Washington as Military Attaché, he attended the Harvard Business School and later joined the International Publishing Corporation; he was their managing director in Australia and New Zealand for some years.

He was until recently Colonel of the 6th QEO Gurkha Rifles.

He will be remembered by his many friends for his perceptive intelligence and his energy and zest for life. He was a wonderful companion, with wide interests and with a tremendous sense of humour. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

MR TOM LYNCH

Mr Tom Lynch, who died on February 20 at the age of 80, was the founder and former president of the National Union of Small Shopkeepers.

Lynch started the union in Nottingham in 1943, and remained its national president until 1979 when he retired.

During his years in office Lynch took up a number of causes on behalf of the street corner traders who represented most of his union's twelve thousand membership at its peak. These included appeals to successive governments to abandon Sunday trading laws and calls for price controls in the manufacturing industry.

Lynch also unsuccessfully contested three Parliamentary by-elections as an independent candidate, in Harrow East in 1959, in Derby North in 1962, and in the Bassetlaw Division of Nottinghamshire in 1968.

He leaves a son and daughter.

Ibrahim Abdel-Hadi, who died on February 18 at the age of 82 was Prime Minister of Egypt for 18 months from January, 1949, in the turbulent period leading up to the 1952 revolution that overthrew the Egyptian monarchy.

A revolutionary tribunal sentenced him to death but this was later commuted to life imprisonment. He was eventually freed because of bad health.

CANON HYWEL DAVIES

Canon Hywel Islwyn Davies, who died on February 19 at the age of 72, was Dean of Bangor from 1957 to 1961 and then went out to Nigeria as Head of the Department of Religion and Philosophy in the University of Ife. In 1966 he was made professor. He returned to England in 1969 and from that year until 1976 he was Rector of Collyweston, Northamptonshire. From 1973 to 1976 he was Rural Dean of Barnack. He had been a Canon of St David's Cathedral and was Canon Emeritus of St James's Cathedral, Ibadan.

He was twice married and leaves a widow and a daughter.

M Marcel Bezencon, died on February 17 at his home in Lausanne at the age of 73. As head of Swiss Television he played a major part in setting up the Eurovision network in which West European national television stations exchange live broadcasts. He became president of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) in Geneva in 1971 and when he retired the following year was made honorary president for life.

Mr Ivan Serbin, who has died at the age of 70, was head of the Industry and defence section of the Russian Communist Party Central Committee.

Science report

Materials: Reaction of steel to stress

By the Staff of *Nature*

Minute concentrations of certain critical elements can cause dramatic differences in the reaction of steel to combined physical and chemical stress, two researchers at the National Physical Laboratory in Teddington have discovered. Minute additions (parts in 100,000) of phosphorous, sulphur, aluminium, calcium or copper will considerably increase the rate at which mild steel fractures *in* a corrosive environment, they find.

Dr E. D. Hondros and Dr C. Lea, writing in the current issue of *Nature*, say that they introduced just enough impurity to be distributed in a single atomic layer on the surface of the grains, or crystals, of the metal. In fact the amounts introduced were so small that only 20 per cent of the grain surface was covered in that fashion, a conclusion that Dr Hondros and Dr Lea confirmed by Auger electron microscopy, a sophisticated technique for the direct observation of the atomic composition of surfaces.

To test the effect of the impurities, the researchers stretched two smooth cylinders of the materials thus prepared until they fractured. In one case the whole apparatus was placed in a bath of uncorrosive paraffin: in the other, in corrosive ammonium nitrate solution. The tests were repeated for the unmodified steel, and for 10 samples each with one of 10 elements as the impurity.

In paraffin, the time taken for the steel to fail was independent of the impurity. But in the corrosive solution, sulphur and phosphorous more than halved the time to failure, with aluminium, calcium and copper following a little behind.

That seemed to demonstrate that the elements increased the chemical effect of the ammonium nitrate in penetrating the boundaries between grains, so helping cracks to grow. The researchers explain that effect in terms of an electrolytic cell, acting between the body of the cell and the grain boundary. The different effectiveness of the 10 elements in promoting crack growth can then be understood in terms of their chemistry.

The significance of that result is that it may explain the great variability in resistance to "stress corrosion" of different batches of what is apparently the same mild steel, for variations in impurity content at the levels used in the experiment are quite likely.

Thus, if such impurities could be controlled, so could the stress corrosive properties of the steel. That would be a matter of great economic interest, for it is important to know, for example, the likely lifetime of a pipe. And it would be potentially catastrophic if a pipeline was made inadvertently with highly stress-corrodible steel. And although Dr Hondros's and Dr Lea's result applies strictly only to mild steel, it would be most interesting to see if that result could be extended to the stronger structural steels, such as those used to build oil rigs or the pressure vessels of light water nuclear reactors, where the steel is inevitably subject to continuous stress corrosion.

Moreover, if steel manufacture could be controlled sufficiently to control the critical impurities, perhaps there is a future yet for British steel in competition with the third world's cheap labour.

Source: *Nature*, February 19 (vol 289, page 663) 1981.

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Parliamentary diary

House of Commons

Feb 16: Motor Cycle Crash Helmets (Secular Principles Objection) Bill read a first time. Debate on private Members' motion on adult education adjourned. Gas Levy Bill read a second time by 155 votes to 104. Adjournment debate about fish imports. House adjourned, 10.35 pm.

Feb 17: Statement on the coal industry. London Transport (No 2) Bill read the third time. Statement on the coal industry. Motion to bring in Wages Council (Amendment) Bill rejected by 194 votes to 115. Opposition motion on Government action to prevent [illegible]

[illegible] passed the remaining stages. Members' Pensionable Salary (Expression of Opinion) agreed to after amendment had been rejected by 121 votes to 44. Motion in relation to select committee on Members' salaries agreed to. Motion on Members' pensions agreed to after amendment had been rejected by 120 votes to 19. Shipbuilding (Redundancy Payments Scheme) (Northern Ireland) (Amendment) Order agreed to. Adjournment debate about Kent police budget for 1981-82. House adjourned, 11.54 pm.

Feb 20: Debate on motion for second reading of Shops Bill. Closure carried by 48 votes to 29 but as fewer than 100 members voted in favour, closure deemed not to be carried and the debate adjourned. Countryside (Scotland) [illegible]

House of Lords

[illegible]

[illegible] and Countryside Bill concluded the committee stage (Eighth day). Deep Sea Mining (Temporary Provisions) Bill passed the report stage. House adjourned, 10.16 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Energy Conservation Bill, second reading.
Tomorrow at 2.30: Social Security Bill, second reading. European Communities (Medical, Dental and Nursing Professions) (Linguistic Knowledge) Order.
Wednesday at 2.30: Gas Levy Bill, remaining stages. Private Bill Greater London Council (General Powers) (No 2) Bill, report.
Thursday at 2.30: Iron and Steel (Borrowing Powers) Bill, second reading. Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Bill, second reading. Museums (Northern Ireland) Order. Agricultural Trust (Abolition) (Northern Ireland) Order. Shipbuilding (Redundancy Payments Scheme) (Great Britain) (Amendment) Order and Shipbuilding (Redundancy Payment Scheme) (Northern Ireland) (Amendment) Order. Pet Animals Act 1951 (Amendment) Bill, committee. Debate on need for royal commission on Hongkong. Wednesday at 2.30: Debates on need to strengthen Britain's air defence and on implications of decision to acquire Trident missile system. Marriage (Enabling) Bill, second reading.

[illegible]

Select committees

[illegible]

House of Lords

[illegible]

How secure are your programs? Page 16

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

The home-grown answer to oil in Brazil page 17

Stock markets
FT Ind 488.4
FT Gilts 69.17

Sterling
$2.3100
Index 102.5

Dollar
Index 98.5
DM2.1050

Gold
$507.50

Money
3 mth sterling 13-12⅞
3 mth Euro $ 16¹⁄₁₆-16⁵⁄₁₆
6 mth Euro $ 16⁷⁄₁₆-16⅝
Friday's close

IN BRIEF

-Iongkong ·xpects US o cut back on textiles

Hongkong's textile advisory ·ard has said it expects that e United States will impose *rther* cuts on imports of ›ngkong textiles. Talks will held this week with a visit- g American mission headed by r Michael Smith, a United ates trade ambassador.

Hongkong has already agreed restrictions on the export of different categories of gar- ents. It is believed that the w reductions will affect ex- rts of shirts, jeans, blouses d dresses.

Mr Peter Tsao, Hongkong's mmissioner for trade, denied eculation that any American quest for further concessions *uld be linked to President* ·agan's newly-announced licy of stimulating American onomic growth by cutting ports. "The previous two quests were made under the rter Administration", he d. "A change of administra- n doesn't seem to change ited States policy."

BI rejects plan for orker involvement

The Confederation of British dustry today came out ainst an EEC plan which ald force thousands of British mpanies to introduce new angements for consultation :h *their employees*. The CBI s particularly concerned by extension of the plan to lude companies with a omplex structure"—those h at least *one* subsidiary and total of more than 100 rkers operating in one or re EEC *country*—as well as *ltinationals*. Some 1,700 ltinational companies and *usands of national com-* nies could be involved.

eaner engine

'erkins Diesel Engine Co of *erborough is to launch* lay a *new* engine for fork-lift cks. The makers claim the *it is cleaner, quieter and* re economical than present gines.

'erkins holds 40 per cent the world diesel-powered k-lift truck market.

evelopment setback

Sharply worsening current count deficits for Asian and cific developing countries ans *that increased assistance* d loans are necessary to intain even modest rates of *velopment*, *according* to the est annual survey of the onomic and Social Commis- n for *Asia* and the Pacific. ficits of non-oil developing ember countries almost ubled between 1978 and 80, to an estimated $70,000m 30,500m).

erman jobless up

The figure for officially- gistered unemployed in West rmany this month will be out 1,400,000, against 08,000 in January, according Herr Helmut Minta, deputy ief of the federal labour fice. The sharp rise was due a long and severe winter, affirmed, and he forecast improvement in the spring.

rench recovery

The French economy should ow a *modest recovery in the* ring and the low point of e recession is passing, accord- g to the French employers' sociation. Econmic growth in 81 should be enough to allow st sectors *of industry to* ow more satisfactory results, said in its latest outlook.

EC steel probe

The EEC Commission is in- stigating the impact on iropean producers of an *nerican decision to raise* nimum import prices for eel. The United States has id it will raise its trigger ices for steel imports by 4.4 r cent on March 1.

Job losses in engineering could total 180,000 by end of year

By Edward Townsend

Further contraction in output at Britain's mechanical engineering factories could *result in up to 180,000 job* losses in a 15-month period.

This is one of the conclusions of a report* on the *industry's* prospects by a tripartite working party. The report, covering the period from October, 1980 to December, 1981, amounts to a depressing catalogue of falling export orders, stagnant home demand, reduced levels of investment and declining competitiveness.

Mechanical engineering is one of the largest of the country's industrial sectors with annual sales of about £15,000m. It has been hit badly by the recession, and by the third quarter of last year output per employee was down to 95 per cent of its 1975 level.

Overtime has been cut and short time working increased, but the report says that "it seems unlikely that any substantial further reduction in output per employee can be sustained".

As a result, it is expected that by the end of this year the industry will have jobs for only 80 to 90 per cent of the 815,000 workers it employed last October. This, the report says, would mean that between 90,000 and 180,000 jobs would have been lost over 15 months.

Large scale redundancies have already occurred since *October, but the report's* authors clearly expect more shedding of labour by big companies in the next 10 months. If their worst fears are realized, employment in engineering by the end of 1981 could have fallen by 30 per cent in three years.

The Engineering Employers' Federation, which publishes the report, says that even when the expected modest upturn in business occurs in 1982, it is unlikely that engineering companies will expand their labour forces, although the severe shortage of skilled workers will continue.

The report also highlights the bleak employment prospects *for redundant engineering* workers. In all regions, the number of notified vacancies *has fallen to a negligible* percentage of the number of registered unemployed, with the *West Midlands hardest hit*. By the end of 1980, there were only 4,800 vacancies for skilled *engineering tradesmen in* Britain, compared with 20,800 nine months earlier.

Export orders for the industry are expected to decline again this year after 1980's drop of up to 18 per cent, reflecting the high exchange rate of sterling and depressed world trade. On the home front, demand for engineering products will remain low as a result of cuts in investment programmes by manufacturing industry and public authorities. Improvement in home orders is predicted for 1982 but will not reach pre-1980 volumes. Meanwhile, a continuing steady rise in imports is feared.

Mechanical engineering is one of the few sectors to have maintained a healthy overseas trade *surplus; in the first 11 months* of 1980 exports exceeded imports by £2,843m. This is expected to deteriorate this year.

One of the recurrent themes in the report is the impact that exchange rates have had on British industry's competitiveness.

In addition, it is estimated that rising earnings and falling *output per man* resulted in an increase in unit manpower costs of at least 30 per cent *last year*.

The report estimates that United Kingdom manufacturing companies will reduce their purchases of investment goods by between 11 and 16 per cent this year.

**Mechanical Engineering Industry Short Term Trends*, February 1981, EEF, Broadway House, Tothill Street, London.

OFT runs into time trouble with new law

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Results of a preliminary investigation of TI Raleigh Industries the Nottingham-based cycle manufacturers, for possible anti-competitive practices are expected to be announced shortly, perhaps this week, by Mr Gordon Borrie, Director-General of Fair Trading.

The investigation, which has taken twice as long to finish compared with Mr Borrie's original target, will be the first completed for a company under the new competition law introduced last August.

The Raleigh investigation, likely to prove a test case of a manufacturer refusing to supply low-price discount outlets, was announced by Mr Borrie together with a second inquiry into Petter Engineering, one of the top two British manufacturers of vehicle refrigeration equipment.

There are increasing anxieties within the OFT that the investigation of companies under the new legislation could prove far more cumbersome than the Government intended when it scrapped the Price Commission.

The new system was aimed at speeding up investigation which, after a preliminary inquiry by Mr Borrie, could be followed by a fuller investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission normally taking six months.



Mrs Oppenheim: encouraged by operations under new law.



Mr Gordon Borrie: inquiries taking too long to complete.

The commission can ask for a further three months to complete its own investigation which in addition to establishing whether there is an anti-competitive practice (as with Mr Borrie's brief) has also to decide whether the practice is against the public interest.

If in a complex case such as Raleigh's, the commission took the full nine months in addition to the six-and-a-half now taken by Mr Borrie the full process could take 16 months.

It could be even longer since there are other built-in time lags such as allowing a company time to give undertakings to modify its practice.

In the Raleigh case, if Mr Borrie decides there are grounds for a commission investigation, the company is unlikely to give undertakings because Raleigh feels other important principles are at stake. Raleigh argues it should be free to sell through specialist outlets geared to safety, repairs and servicing factors.

So far Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, appears to be taking the view over company investigations under the new legislation that it is only when the new procedures have shaken down that a judgment on merits or otherwise can be made.

She has been encouraged by the way the commission has tackled public sector investigations under the new law referred directly to the commission by the Department of Trade.

The commission has already reported promptly and well on British Rail's south-east commuter services, an investigation into the Severn Trent Water Authority is well advanced and the commission is also inquiring into efficiency and costs at the Central Electricity Generating Board.

A growing problem for Mr Borrie in the company sector is that it is proving difficult to gear up to a flow of cases. It was at first thought that up to 30 a year might be investigated. But it is beginning to look as if in the first full year Mr Borrie may be lucky to summon up even 10 investigations.

CEGB warning on coal import ban

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

The Central Electricity Generating Board has given a warning that it will reduce its coal purchases from the National Coal Board by up to five million tonnes next year if it is prevented from buying imports.

Mr Glyn England, chairman of the CEGB, has made it clear that he will regard a ban on imports as ending the understanding reached in 1979 to take 75 million tonnes a year from the National Coal Board provid*ing it kept its price rises* in line with inflation.

A clause in that understand*ing gives the CEGB freedom to* buy coal from abroad. Mr England believes the right to import is a necessary weapon against the otherwise monopoly power of the NCB to demand what price it likes.

Falling demand has hit the CEGB hard and it would reduce its own cash problem considerably if it were to reduce its take next year from the NCB to 70 million tonnes, cutting its fuel bill by more than £200m.

Such a cutback would mean that the miners had gained nothing from the *government's agreement to cut imports to* a minimum by offering subsidies.

Executive board members of the CEGB who met on Friday were extremely angry that they had not even been consulted by the Government despite the fact that the board is by far the coal industry's largest customer.

The CEGB does not intend to cancel its prized Australian contracts for two million tonnes next year and is extremely anxious not to fall out of an increasingly competitive market.

When the Labour Government effectively stopped all imports by *subsidizing NCB sales it* had to meet the loss the CEGB incurred on contracted sales from *overseas*.

Clearly the Government cannot allow the CEGB to negate the agreement it is to draw up with the miners and the coal board this week and some compromise with the electricity board must be found.

Poor return for much of UK industry

By David Hewson

Levels of return on *capital* invested in most sectors of British industry are "abys*mal*", according *to* a *survey** of 10,000 companies in 150 sectors carried out by Inter Company Comparisons.

The top five sectors for return on capital employed are: employment agencies (64.1 per cent), electronic component distributors (48.7 per cent), insurance brokers (41.2 per cent), travel agents and tour *operators* (37.8 per cent) and carpet distributors (37 per cent).

The bottom five sectors are: shipowners (minus 4.1 per cent), medical equipment manufacturers (minus 1.5 per cent, largely because of EMI's medical scanner losses), nonferrous founders (3.3 per cent), carpet manufacturers (6.6 per cent), and frozen food manufacturers (6.7 per cent).

However, in manufacturing, the *highest return on capital* employed is earned by periodical publishers (34 per cent), followed by newspaper publishers (31.1 per cent).

**Industrial Performance Analysis*, 6th edition, Inter Company Comparisons, £20.

Way clear for British Steel aid package

By Peter Hill

The Government's aid package for the British Steel Corporation is expected to be finalized by ministers today.

Announcement of the Government's detailed response to the corporation's "survival *plan*" drawn up by Mr Ian MacGregor, its chairman, has been held up because of concern expressed by the Prime Minister at the scale of funds involved.

The package will *involve* legislation for the promised reconstruction of the BSC's balance sheet embracing a capital write-off of about £3,000m and a further increase in the BSC's external financing limit for the current financial year.

It is also expected to include provision for a further cash injection in the new financial year *(likely to be less than the* £750m originally sought by BSC) together with likely further cash provisions for long-term.

Last week's announcement on the formation of the first of the "phoenix" joint ventures between BSC and GKN has cleared the way for a statement on BSC. That could be made tomorrow in advance of Mrs Thatcher's departure for talks with President Reagan in Washington.

Amid growing concern among private steelmakers—echoed by Tory backbenchers—over *further subsidies to BSC and their adverse impact on the independent* sector, the Government earlier this month introduced emergency legislation to lift the BSC's borrowing ceiling by £500m to £6,000m. The new ceiling can be lifted by Sir Keith Joseph the Industry Secretary, to a maximum of £7,000m by order laid before Parliament.

That measure was required to enable the corporation to borrow in order to pay its bills in the last few weeks of the current financial year. As a result, the Government will have to revise the corporation's financing limit by a further £100m-£200m boosting the total for this year to more than £1,000m.

Soon after *submitting the* BSC's corporate plan, Mr MacGregor indicated he would need *about £750m for the new financial year* but was optimistic that by the end of 1982-83 he would be able to get BSC "off the Government's back". But it seems likely that the sum for next year will be trimmed back.

Legislation for BSC's capital reconstruction is unlikely to be enacted before May or June.

Stock relief plan comes under fire from CBI

By Ronald Pullen

The Inland Revenue, actively supported by Treasury ministers, is standing its ground *against almost unprecedented* opposition to a major tax change.

Since announcing its plans for reform of the stock appreciation relief scheme in a *Green Paper last November*, the Inland Revenue has been bombarded with complaints from industry and the *accountancy* profession that the whole basis of the scheme is misconceived.

The latest group to show its distaste is the Confederation of British Industry which over the weekend described the proposals as "flawed in principle".

Although the Inland Revenue says in the Green Paper that "the main fabric of the scheme stands or falls as a *whole*" and several companies have already drawn up their accounts as if the new rules applied, there is still an outside chance that the Government will reveal some adjustments to the most criticized clauses in the Budget next month.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is still thought to be a keen supporter of the proposals and there is no indication of Inland Revenue officials being impressed with any of the arguments put forward against the scheme. The chances of any government rethink are, therefore, slim.

The CBI's submission runs over much the *same* ground as the other papers to the Inland Revenue, although on the question of the likely damage to industry its tone is notably more sharply critical.

The two fundamental changes the CBI is looking for are the dropping of the credit restriction, whereby a company's stock relief is reduced by the extent to which it is financed by borrowings, and the replacement of the single index for measuring the movement in the value of stocks by a variety of indices to "give a better balance between simplicity and fairness".

The CBI also complains that the Inland Revenue is too vague about the financial implications of the new proposals. Informal estimates by the Inland Revenue indicate that companies' tax bills will be reduced by about £300m in 1981-82.

'Big seven' nations in pre-summit discussion

By Melvyn Westlake

An attempt to improve the *battered relations between rich* and poor countries, and put the so-called "North-South" dialogue on a new course, will be one of the main objectives of world leaders at an economic summit in Ottawa in the summer.

The *serious plight of* many of the developing countries was one of the key items discussed *at a summit preparatory* meeting at the Cabinet Office in Downing Street last week, *attended by representatives of* the "big seven" industrial nations — the United States, Japan, *Canada, West Germany*, France, Britain and Italy.

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister and host this year, is particularly concerned about the present state of North-South relations.

The Ottawa economic summit will be *the seventh* in the series of annual meetings at which the leaders of the non-Communist world have come together to tackle the crises that have beset the international economy since *the mid-1970s*.

The summit is planned for July 20 and 21. The last was in Venice in June 1980.

The problems of many of the developing countries appear to have worsened, and concern has continued to grow over the ability of the financial system to recycle the huge surpluses of the oil exporting countries. Relations between the rich and poor countries have become more fraught after the failure of the United Nations special session in New York last autumn and the postponement of the North-South "global negotiations", which were supposed to start in January.

Among those attending last *week's preparatory meeting* at Downing Street, chaired by Sir Robert Armstrong, the Cabinet *Secretary, were several prominent* members of President Reagan's new team. They included Mr Meyer Rashish, under secretary of state designate, and Mr Beryl Sprinkel, treasury under secretary designate for monetary affairs.

The Canadians were represented by Mr Alan Gotlieb, under secretary of state for external affairs, and the Ger*mans by Dr Horst Schulmann*, state secretary at the finance ministry. Sir Kenneth Couzens, the second permanent secretary for overseas finance at the *Treasury, also attended*.

With both United States and British Governments cutting *back hard on foreign aid* budgets, it seems clear that their approach to North-South *relations is undergoing a* change. The emphasis is not so much on the humaniatrian *aspects of aid and development*, but on the wider strategic and military implications of *the Third World's financial* difficulties.

Sir Robert Armstrong: chaired summit preparatory meeting.

Integrated industrial policy urged

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

A *recommendation* that there should be no *special* government measures to aid small businesses has been approved by the economic and industrial committee of the Association of *British Chambers of Commerce* (ABCC).

The recommendation is contained *in a discussion paper to* be circulated to members before being debated by the association's policy-making council next month.

The ABCC, regarded by many in Whitehall as the main *spokesman for smaller companies*, says that the institutional changes recommended by *the Confederation of British* Industry and others would be of little use and could prove "*costly and harmful*".

The three main CBI recommendations are for a merger of government counselling services, a more powerful voice in the Department of Industry, and the establishment of a select committee with special responsibility for small businesses.

The ABCC criticizes these and similar *proposals* made by other organizations on the *grounds that they are not an* integral part of a national industrial policy. "A public *sector policy for small firms* goes far beyond any reassignment of ministerial responsibili*ties or reorganization of public* sector bodies", it says.

The paper argues that the fortunes of many *small* companies are inextricably linked with those of big organizations.

Small company policies must "be conducted as part of a coherent industrial and trading policy. Without such support government incursions will prove both costly and harmful", the paper says.

White House goes to work on the new economy

Wrong models for Reagan men

Mr Donald Regan, Treasury Secretary, complains bitterly about the quality of the *economic models* used in the American government. He says they are totally geared to producing *short-term demand* management forecasts and incapable of providing analysis *on changes* in the *supply-side* of the economy.

This complaint goes to the heart of the change in policy approach between the Reagan administration and its predecessors. Former administrations were preoccupied by quarterly trends, willing to add quickly some fiscal stimulus if economic activity was slowing and swift to call for some fiscal policy tightening *if* activity was too rapid.

Arguments in recent years tended to concentrate on the timing of demand management actions, on how best to fine-tune economic activity. Models used by the policy-makers were designed for this purpose.

For the new administration, considerations of influencing demand are of far less interest than ones dealing with the long-term course of stimulating supply. Boost output and employment and price stability goals will be enhanced. This is *the crucial* intellectual underpinning of the economic programme announced last week.

Boosting output is seen as a question of relative prices and rates of return. Increase the return on work and the desire for leisure may decrease. Increase the rate of return on investments and the desire to *spend may decrease*.

It is upon such considerations that the Reagan administration *believes it will secure major* improvements in economic health.

The administration has proposed 30 per cent income *tax* cuts and to strengthen supply *all the more* it has proposed faster depreciation rates for business.

The logic is that business investment will only be undertaken if there is a positive rate of return in prospect and the easiest way of doing this is by allowing faster plant and *equipment write-offs*.

President Reagan is not going to dash back into demand *management policies at the first* sign of a jump in unemployment, say officials. A require*ment for success is a* well-managed money supply policy and this, the new team believes, will be *easier to achieve* now that the Federal Reserve Board knows the administration will be *consistent*.

The Treasury will not be constantly trying to change demand *levels in the economy and* this will help the Fed, and officials.

Even without good models *in the Treasury the new Reagan* administration is convinced its programme will work. There are no doubters. *Critical, of* course, is the willingness of Congress to approve swiftly all the new proposals.

Officials *say* that the *sums* are too finely calculated for the administration to permit *Congress to play games* by chopping and changing the spending and tax cutting *numbers*.

They point out that President Reagan is 70 and he feels *too old to start engaging in* conventional political tricks that make one popular at *Washington dinner parties, but* ineffectual.

"He just isn't going to fudge it. *If he sees Congress delaying* he is going to go on television and tell the people that Con*gress is wrecking the economy*."

The officials add that the President will have no hesitation about using his veto powers to get his programme through.

It is *clear* that the *brightest* economists in this administration decided to give up far higher paid private sector jobs to prove that supply-side theories work.

The moment they see Congress *wrecking* their plans, and politicians not giving their ideas a real chance, they will quit government.

These are not men dedicated to becoming Washington political insiders, they are men whose total efforts are concerned with *proving that new* approaches can at one and the same time cut inflation and boost *employment*.

Frank Vogl
in Washington

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
ıstralia $	2.01	1.93
ıstria Sch	36.00	33.80
·lgium Fr	82.25	78.25
ınada $	2.82	2.73
·nmark Kr	15.66	14.86
ıland Mkk	9.72	9.22
·ance Fr	11.70	11.20
·rmany DM	5.06	4.82
·eece Dr	118.00	112.00
·ng Kong $	12.48	11.88
·eland Pt	1.36	1.30
·aly Lir	2420.00	2310.00
·pan Yn	500.00	474.00
·therlands Gld	5.51	5.25
Norway Kr	12.75	12.10
Portugal Esc	131.50	125.00
South Africa Rd	2.16	2.01
Spain Pta	204.50	195.50
Sweden Kr	10.93	10.38
Switzerland Fr	4.56	4.33
USA $	2.36	2.29
Yugoslavia Dnr	85.50	80.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes *only*, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

MANAGEMENT

Edited by Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

How secure are your programs?

Computer auditing is a new science, but one that is developing so fast as more companies and organizations computerize their systems that it may well overtake traditional auditing practice. Andrew Warren, partner responsible for Computer Audit Services at Deloitte Haskins & Sells, the leading international chartered accountants, begins a two-part series on the subject

The most notorious computer fraud so far detected occurred in 1978. Mr Stanley Mark Rifkin, a contract programmer working at a Los Angeles bank, successfully transferred $10.2m (£4.4m) by way of a computer system to a Swiss bank account he had opened. He was caught because he used the money to buy diamonds. A dealer became suspicious of the large quantities of gems he was being offered and informed the police.

Computer auditors cover the investigation and review of computer systems. Their principal concern is to ensure that sufficient controls are built into these systems so as to prevent their unscrupulous or mistaken use. Anyone in government or industry introducing a computer system into their business probably needs the advice of a computer auditor if they want to be sure that they are not running unnecessary risks of fraud or error.

How can one be sure that computer systems are not being abused or operated in error? A computer system concentrates power. It stores large amounts of information and provides the person operating a computer terminal with the ability to set in train tasks which previously would have required a number of people to complete. Moreover, the workings of the computer are invisible. Indeed, using the modern computer terminal, which consists of a television screen and keyboard, there need never be any written record of what has been done.

These characteristics of the computer system, concentration of power and invisibility of record are ideal for someone intent on fraud. They also make accidental error potentially more serious and difficult to detect.

In overcoming the risk of fraud or error, the computer auditors' greatest ally is the computer itself. Once programmed it will always produce the same results in the same circumstances. The auditor can harness this characteristic to his advantage and build controls into the computer system which check its operation.

Thus, he can require that the computer is programmed to check the validity of each piece of information entered into it, to reconcile financial figures and to ensure that users of computer terminals identify themselves by a password before they are allowed to proceed.

The computer auditor must be analytical about the vulnerability of a system. He must review the flow of transactions through the computer, and the associated clerical procedures, and decide where the weak points are.

More than 75 per cent of frauds are perpetrated not by highly specialized computer staff, but by clerical or managerial staff who use the computer system as part of their normal work. The diagram analyses a sample of reported computer frauds.

Frauds which occur because of a weakness in controls around the computer system, should be easy to avoid. If management take advice from a computer auditor when their systems are being designed they should be able to introduce controls which will virtually eliminate the risk of frauds.

Experience suggests that these frauds do occur and frequently. Recently a payroll clerk in a large London-based organization supplemented her salary by entering details of fictitious temporary staff into the computer and collecting their pay.

In another case, the credit controller at a leading British publisher discovered that there were no controls in the computer program to prevent him forward-dating invoices. In collusion with a payment clerk as a customer, he made off with tens of thousands of pounds.

The highly technical fraud in which a computer programmer deliberately modifies a system to his own advantage is potentially much more serious. Such frauds are the most difficult to detect. Certain trends such as the direct transfer of money through the use of computer tapes, or even by messages sent down telephone lines to a bank's computer, make the potential haul much greater and easier to get at.

None of the computer-based money transfer systems which I have reviewed has controls as good as they could and should be.

The costs of changing the system to incorporate effective controls after it has been programmed can be very high, and it is unlikely that the changes will be efficient. The importance of the computer auditor's involvement increases as the scope of computer systems is extended. Computers will soon record and process the greater part of all financial transactions.

We already have the example of the high street bank "on-line" cash dispenser which, with the aid of a magnetically coded plastic card, allows direct cash withdrawals. Accounting for such withdrawals is done entirely by computers. Nobody in the bank itself ever sees, or needs to see, evidence of the transaction.

There are other examples in the mail order sector. Here, an agent can dial an order directly over the telephone to a computer with a voice response unit. Insurance companies have "paperless" offices where all details of policies are recorded directly through terminals into the computer.

Such examples are indicative of a growing trend in many industries. The point at which information is recorded into the computer is being moved further and further forward in the business cycle as computer terminals appear in the shop, sales office and on the factory floor.

To an increasing extent, we are going to see the introduction of computer systems through which all of a business's accounting is undertaken, and management will depend entirely on the summarized financial results and statistics provided to them by the computer.

Errors in such computer systems can be damaging if they are not detected early enough. They become more likely as the computer strengthens its monopoly over the vital financial and statistical information required to run a business.

Last year my firm qualified its opinion of the accounts of a publicly quoted company because "proper accounting records had not been kept by the company in that it had not maintained a controlled system of accounting for debtors since May 1, 1979, the date on which the sales ledgers were computerized".

In another case the management of an engineering company in Yorkshire which was taken over following heavy losses, attributed its problems in part to an undetected computer error which had caused stock to be over-valued by £2m.

It is possible to avoid such problems, but only if management throughout industry and government are aware of the importance of establishing good controls over the computer systems they introduce into their business.

Computer auditors who are employed in accounting firms and internal audit departments have a crucial role to play in assisting and educating management in the control of computer systems. This can be done as part of the annual audit procedures, but the computer auditor will be much more effective if he is consulted during the early stages of designing a computer system. The new skill of computer auditing is going to be fundamental to the effective employment of computer systems in the future.

Segments indicate area of weakness which permitted fraud. The shaded area relates to frauds which involved direct interference with computer programs or files by technical staff.
Source: Risk Analysis and Control by Dr K. W. Wong published by NCC Publications.

A check on the pay-day tradition

The campaign to switch from traditional methods of paying wages weekly in cash gained new momentum last week with a collective gesture of support from employers through the Confederation of British Industry's policy making council. This wholeheartedly endorsed a paper presented by the Committee of London Clearing Bankers —obvious beneficiaries of a switch to monthly cheque payments—which spelt out the advantages of using payment methods other than cash.

However it remains to be seen how many employers translate their support into action. For, despite theoretical advantages, actually achieving the changeover is more difficult than it appears.

Most employers agree that cash is old fashioned, expensive and risky. The costs of using it to pay wages in terms of administration, security charges and the physical handling and checking involved add, according to the bankers' conservative assessment, about £25 a year per employee to overheads.

Bankers argue that the high security risks mean that it is in the national interest as well as in employers' own self interest to use alternative methods.

Over 50 per cent of all British workers and 78 per cent of manual workers are paid in cash.

Britain lags far behind other industrialized countries. During the last 10 years, the French have introduced four-weekly non-cash pay for over 90 per cent of the workforce, while in Holland and Sweden over 80 per cent of employees are paid by non-cash methods. In West Germany and Canada only 5 per cent of workers are paid in cash and in the United States the proportion drops to 1 per cent.

In Britain the trend away from cash is growing. Each year some 400,000 employees make the switch. But why has progress been so painfully slow?

The reasons for this lie partly with the banks themselves. It is not economical for them to operate personal accounts which are emptied each week and so, previously, they have not particularly welcomed business from weekly paid workers.

The Committee of London Clearing Bankers and the Payment of Wages Working Group, which has recently been formed by the 12 leading high street banks, emphasize that significant savings by employers can only be achieved if the frequency of payment is increased from one week to four weeks or a month.

For both employers and trade unionists, a change in frequency of pay carries overtones of a switch to equal status. As such it represents the tip of a much larger problem which could involve renegotiation of notice periods, pension rights and other complications.

If the changeover is not comprehensive and an employer has to operate several methods of payment simultaneously, any financial gains can be swiftly lost.

Apart from a lessening in security risk, there are a few inherent advantages for employees. A disadvantage is that of drawing cash. Recognizing this, the bankers' committee points out that some of the banks are trying to instal more cash dispensers, while others, such as National Girobank and the Co-operative Bank are opening on Saturday mornings.

Although the industrial relations problems are all still well entrenched, the employers' acceptance in principle that change is needed indicates a new willingness to find answers.

From the bankers' corner there is competitive pressure from comparatively new quarters such as National Girobank, one of whose stated aims is to attract more customers among those paid weekly in cash and which offers free banking.

Mr Sam Wainwright, managing director of National Girobank, acknowledges that industrial disputes and other problems have hindered growth.

Nevertheless, an estimated 180,000 new personal Girobank accounts were opened last year, to bring the total to 950,000. Mr Wainwright is determined to obtain at least his share of any future business.

Patricia Tisdall

De Lorean—a pointer to better days?

There was a great deal of satisfaction in Belfast last Monday when the De Lorean sports car made its public debut at the Ulster Motor Show. The Government-backed project, which has generated so much controversy and acres of newsprint since Mr John De Lorean signed an agreement with Mr Roy Mason, the then Northern Ireland Secretary in August, 1978, was seen at last to be real. There it was, sleek, elegant unique in its unpainted, brushed stainless-steel finish, with kickable tyres and thumpable seats, effortlessly upstaging everything else at the motor show in one corner of the Kings Hall, Belfast.

Alongside the finished car was a barebones chassis, engine, transmission and suspension exhibits which showed just what a well engineered solid and corrosion-resistant car the De Lorean is designed to be. But the important thing was that the exhibition car was not a one-off prototype, lovingly handbuilt for the show. It was one of several hundred that have now been produced at the new car factory on the southern outskirts of Belfast. Last week 12 a day were coming off the line: this week the figure should be nearer 20 a day, as production increases rapidly. Already the company's compound near Belfast harbour is filling ready for the first shipment to the United States of 150 cars within the next few days. Other shipments will follow shortly to create the stockpile of at least 700 cars which the company wants in the United States for a coast-to-coast market launch early in May.

"This is Belfast's car, Ulster's car—and it is only right that it should make its debut at the Ulster Motor Show", said Mr Don Lander, De Lorean's local managing director, the former Chrysler UK boss Mr boss, Mr Don Lander. Mr Lander was right too, for the Ulster public needs an industrial moral boost after all the appalling blows the economy has suffered in the past 12 months. It would be churlish to deny Belfast its share of pride in the debut. Even if the car was conceived in the United States, styled in Italy and its engineering refined in Norfolk by Lotus, it was Northern Ireland companies and Belfast labour that built and brought into operation the United Kingdom's most modern car plant in an astonishing 26 months from the turning of the first sod on a boggy, green field site.

Set that against the Isle of Grain, the Thames barrage or British Leyland and it could be an apt retort to the venture's many critics who, from Ulster, seemed to have resented the whole idea of any Government industrial investment in Northern Ireland and sniped continuously since the day the project was first mooted.

Industry in the regions

Belfast

De Lorean men point out that their project is good for Britain too, with 80 per cent of the car's materials and component parts being purchased from such otherwise work-short mainland producers as British Steel and GKN.

The drama continued until only five days before debut day when Mr Adam Butler, the Northern Ireland Minister of State for Industry, said the Government would provide guarantees sought by two banks for a bridging loan of £10m to see the De Lorean company through until a cash flow began with the first sales in May. In return, the company has given Mr Butler a written undertaking that all the Government's obligations towards the venture have now been met and that previously agreed royalty payments of £185 per car will be made to the exchequer.

Mr De Lorean stressed that the guarantee sought for the short-term loan was not further state aid and that the company should reach profitability by the third quarter of the year when the £10m loan would be repaid.

De Lorean will probably let the dust settle for a while before pressing on the Government its proposal to establish its engineering and development centre here in an adjacent factory vacated by Grundig last year.

Meanwhile, 40 to 50 new recruits are being taken on almost every week to man the De Lorean factory, where the initial workforce has proved itself, according to Mr De Lorean, to be "sensational".

The media and political spotlight on De Lorean has tended to take attention away from another British Government-United States private enterprise joint venture which is similar in style and equally calculated to make the going easier for fast-moving executives. This is the LearFan 2100 twinturbo prop business aircraft under development in Nevada for production near Belfast. The prototype recently made its maiden flight. In Northern Ireland the production workforce is already building up and now numbers about 160 of the ultimate 1,100.

If the radical, all carbon-fibre airframe and its coupled turboprop engines driving a single pusher propeller through a common gearbox—a common enough arrangement in helicopters if not in fixed wing aircraft until now—do not prove to be too much for the United States Federal Aviation Administration's certification engineers to swallow in one gulp, the LearFan seems destined to romp away with a market previously shared between the lightplane big three—Cessna, Piper and Beech. It is about 100 miles an hour faster and little more than half as thirsty as its nearest rivals.

For all this, the new employment represented by De Lorean and LearFan is but a droplet compared with the flood of jobless in Ulster. Unemployment has increased by almost 50 per cent in a year to stand at almost 100,000, or a rate of 17.2 per cent. The vast Belfast shipyard staggers on through the recession, its few orders heavily underwritten by the Shipbuilding Intervention Fund, while its salesmen chase faint market prospects as never before and its designers prepare for the revival, in an oil-deficient world, of coal-burning ships.

Short's aircraft factories, just over the shipyard wall, are relatively prosperous and are now Ulster's largest manufacturing employer with a steady flow of orders for big airframe assemblies for Lockheed and Boeing jumbo jets and Shorts own 330 commuter airliner. A development of the latter, the larger 360, is being prepared for a maiden flight this summer.

At the other end of the business scale, Ulster's Government-funded Local Enterprise Development Unit has now wholeheartedly embraced the concept of small cooperatives and has appointed full-time specialists to nurture such ventures, in addition to the more traditional small firms it has encouraged into existence in recent years.

One such cooperative opened last Monday in Belfast's Shankil with Northern Bank support to make high quality children's clothes. It employs 15 co-owners and plans to double the figure within two years.

Still unresolved is the question of Northern Ireland's excessive energy costs and the Government's refusal, so far, to supply the province with a share of the United Kingdom's North Sea's natural gas.

Mr Butler, seems to be marginally less set against the idea of an undersea pipeline from Scotland than was his predecessor. The Government's rejection of an apparently unanswerable case for a pipeline which was made by the Northern Ireland Economic Council is now being taken up by the parliamentary select committee on energy, and even that economic non-interventionist Mr Enoch Powell is calling for equalization of energy costs throughout the United Kingdom.

Meanwhile, the planned rundown to extinction on Northern Ireland's gas industry has been put on "hold" while Mr Butler discusses with Dublin the possibility of piping into Northern Ireland natural gas from the republic's Kinsale offshore field.

Bob Rodwell

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Design of fast nuclear reactor

From Mr S. A. Ghalib.

Sir, Perhaps you would allow me, as one time managing director of The Nuclear Power Group (TNPG), to comment on a particular recommendation in the first report from the Select Committee on Energy. In the United Kingdom, up to 1967, new types of reactor were designed, developed and prototypes built by the Atomic Energy Authority, who then passed their information to industry. There are pitfalls in the transfer of design information from a research organization to an industrial company, as the subtleties that arise in the conceptual design phase cannot be effectively conveyed to the recipient. The United States, Canadian, German and, Swedish governments avoided these problems by entrusting new reactor designs to companies that would eventually exploit them commercially. The inherent shortcomings of the method of working in this country were realized by the British government and in 1968 we successfully negotiated the transfer of the AEA's reactor design teams—fast reactor, and the steam generating heavy water reactor—to TNPG. The AEA's Reactor Division remained, and still is, a highly qualified research and development organization with some unique experimental facilities in this country. They have been providing support in basic technology for the reactor designs produced by TNPG, and now by the National Nuclear Corporation (NNC).

The present select committee recommends that the fast reactor design responsibility should revert to the AEA (para 142). This is very surprising especially in view of the committee's strictures (para 131) of that organization. The recommendation would seem to be perverse in refusing to learn from experience. The prototype of the fast reactor has already been built, and what remains to be done is the production of commercial designs in the closest possible collaboration with plant manufacturers and the generating boards. If the main reason for the recommendation is the need to augment the NNC staff now working on thermal reactors (over 1,000) by 100 or so, this should be, and indeed could be done from other sources. If the AEA were to undertake reactor design work, they would have to recruit designers as they no longer have such staff.

It is important to distinguish design, engineering development and research and have the right infrastructure, and not to sacrifice it for expediency.

Yours faithfully,
S. A. GHALIB,
238 Washway Road,
Sale,
Cheshire.

Selling goods overseas

From Mr I. P. Kirkpatrick

Sir, I am certain Lord Limerick as chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board was not addressing this company when he suggested that British exporters were not taking advantage of Mexican opportunities. We sell our toffees, butterscotch, nougat, etc, all over the world and have been at some pains to develop the Mexican market over the last two and a half years. However, since October 3, 1980 the Mexican government has stopped sugar confectionery imports, even into the duty free zones, by the requirement of import licences which, to date, despite every endeavour, we have been unable to obtain. These measures will continue to the end of 1981 and may well be extended. Exporters have to have thick skins as they are always being advised on some aspect of their work but perhaps next time your headline might read "*Some* exporters failing to exploit Bongolese market", or which ever one it is.

I. P. KIRKPATRICK,
Export Director,
Callard & Bowser, Nuttall,
Silverdale Road,
Hayes,
Middlesex, UB3 3BZ.
February 18.

From Mr Dan MacGregor

Sir, On this coast there are many British and even more English speaking residents. There is also Gibraltar, where the only radio station which can be heard is run on the basis that the Forces and their dependants, which it purports to serve, have teenage mentalities.

Here is a marvellous opportunity for a high-powered station to combine an adult programme with advertising British goods, which would soon appear in the shops.

Yours faithfully,
DAN MacGREGOR,
5A/T4 Sierra Mijas,
Los Boliches,
Malaga,
Spain.
February 15.

Lessons of the 1980 steel strike

From Sir Charles Villiers

Sir, Your leader of February 14 last says: "The lesson of the steel strike was that the waverings of government policy were confusing to the participants."

The BSC board and management were not so confused. They had adopted a policy of "10 per cent more for better results, plus 2 per cent to consolidate the previous year's supplement".

Sir Keith Joseph, as Secretary of State for Industry, was told of this and kept fully informed throughout the long steel strike but he persistently left the whole thing to the BSC.

BSC ultimately reached a solution consistent with its policy; this is the real lesson of the strike which so far has proved a watershed in industrial relations.

I write this lest a myth become part of accepted folklore.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES VILLIERS,
Blacknest House,
Sunninghill,
Berks, SL5 0PS.

From Mr J. A. Lomberg

Sir, A workforce slashed by half. Union demarcation lines scrapped. A director spending 55 per cent less of his time sorting out industrial disputes. Productivity at present standing at 9.4 man hours per tonne of steel with a target, if orders flow in, of 5.74 man hours per tonne (about 1.5 man hours below the German level). A smiling workforce.

Can this be in Britain? Indeed, at British Steel Corporation's Port Talbot plant. Congratulations!

Yours faithfully,
J. A. LOMBERG,
Managing Director,
Jobs Weekly,
11 St Bride Street,
London, EC4A 4AS.

Standing charge for gas

From Mr Stanley Meyrick

Sir, The "robbery" referred to by your recent correspondents is indeed to be deplored, but Mr Ian MacKenzie (letters, February 13) may like to pass on to his members a way to avoid the "standing charge" for gas. It was suggested to us by a friendly—and slightly ashamed—gas board official in London, and we have found that it works here.

You must ask for the ordinary gas meter to be replaced by one operated by a coin. Installation, in our case, cost £8, that is, half the annual standing charge which we no longer have to pay! The slight inconvenience is lessened by keeping a couple of 50p pieces in a little bag tied to the meter.

Yours truly,
STANLEY MEYRICK,
6 Fordwick Road,
Welwyn Garden City,
Hertfordshire, AL8 6EY.

Changing currency at the bank

From Mr S. J. Cartwright

Sir, Not only is my local branch of Lloyds Bank reluctant to handle foreign currency (Mr Ellis, letters, February 19) they even refuse to give change for a pound note unless one gives one's name. The cashier then completes a form including the name and eventually the change is given.

Yours faithfully,
S. J. CARTWRIGHT,
Room 626,
State House,
Holborn,
London, WC1.
February 19.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Judging the pattern of the recession

Past world recessions have conformed to a fairly predictable pattern. But this time round there are still too many conflicting factors to make any more than a rough guess of the shape of the present one. The trouble stems from the fact that over the last month the monetary indicators are no longer signalling the slow recovery in world economic activity they were at the start of the year.

Last week German and Swiss interest rates moved up sharply while both in the United Kingdom and the United States ates are being kept higher than is con- sistent with the expected recovery in ndustrial output. So at this stage of the ycle the best working assumption seems o be that the upturn in economic growth nd trade could be delayed until early next ear instead of the expected break-out from he middle of 1981, implying that the trough f this recession will last a lot longer than revious ones.

Assuming there is still some truth left n the locomotive theory of world econ- mies, that backdrop could yet be upset if 'resident Reagan's strategy to revitalize he United States economy works. Even efore the *President's box of tricks* last eek, the economy was exhibiting unusual trength.

Encouraged by strong consumer demand, Jnited States companies have started to re- uild their heavily depleted stocks and ndustrial production has maintained the *trong upturn of the last quarter of* 1980.

But the performance of the United itates economy over the last year, especi- lly interest rates, has virtually defied any orm of forecast. Even if Mr Reagan's udget gets through Congress—and that is big hurdle at this stage—his supply side *nedicine will take longer to work than* Vall Street likes to look ahead. Certainly Jnited States equities have had enough ime to digest the Reagan approach, given he way the budget framework was leaked nd, judging by their sceptical reaction to he fine details last week, they are far from *onfident that the United States economy is* eading for the promised land.

On the other hand, United States bond narkets have had rather more to get their eeth into. True, the balanced budget goal still some three years away, and the nmediate impact of the budget—to the xtent that tax cuts will have a faster npact than the spending cuts—may be nore inflationary than expected. But the *ressures in United States money markets* ave subsided enough to allow the Federal eserve to back-pedal a little on interest ates, and further gains in bond prices like hose seen last week look on the cards— ntil the Fed tightens up again if the in- lationary pressures mount later this year. Jon't bank on United States prime rates taying below 20 per cent.

etailers

Voolworth ries again

Voolworth's publicity for Operation Crack- own, its new *price* cutting campaign, icceeded in frightening the stock market. ut useful as this advertising may be, it is ie market place that Woolworth must win it is to fill empty tills. *Already* the question is asked: Has the City been taken n?

Only a few of the price cuts are of one alf; and the 800 lines to be cut is not so rge a number if the total number of lines" runs to, say 8,000. In any case ational groups such as Debenhams have lready arrested public attention with bar- ain sales, and some stores seem to have ad sales continuously *since January 1980.*

So Woolworth is *not* exactly early on the cene. It could, however, be later than ompetitors in unloading surplus stocks, nd cutting costs, and squeezing keen deals ut of suppliers. Moreover these competi- ors must hope for a fall in short-time orking as the year *progresses, and for a* ickup in consumer confidence and spend- ng next Christmas, the time when retail- rs make most of their money. It is a view hat some brokers will soon put to institu- onal clients. They will prod them towards ecovery stocks like UDS and Debenhams *rather than defensive* blue chips such as Marks and Spencer.

But next Christmas is some way ahead, and profit prospects among streamlined manufacturers as the business cycle turns up look more exciting. On this view retailing shares look a little too high. As a sector stores have over the last six months outperformed the market by 6 per cent, and Marks by as much as 22 per cent. Most have a poor 1980 yet to report on.

This year unemployment will be higher than last, bad for customer confidence and pay packets, from which heavier national insurance contributions will soon be taken. Nor is it clear that redundancy payments in total will increase. Until recently wage deals were outpacing inflation. Now the two *are moving into line. The Budget seems* more likely to take money out of pay packets than to put if in. Stores themselves this year again face big increases in their bills for heat, light, transport and rates. So it looks as if most profit rises this year will be small at best.

Finally, the whole notion of "defensive" stocks has taken a battering as holders of do-it-yourself, fashion and brewery shares know to their cost. Woolworth's price cutting will do nothing to restore it to retailers.

GKN

Stanching one wound

Guest Keen and Nettlefolds, Britain's battered engineering giant, now has one less problem to deal with after *last week's* agreement on merging its bar, billet and wire rod interests with British Steel.

But the deal, which involves forming a jointly owned company with annual sales of about £200m and net assets of £130m, can be of little immediate comfort to GKN shareholders who are very likely to learn in March that the group lost money during 1980 and will only be paying a notional final *dividend*, if that.

The best thing about the deal from GKN's point of view is that the formation of Allied Steel and Wire next July will immediately plug one cash drain.

Bulk steelmaking is a cash-hungry business even at the best of times, but from next July GKN's commitment to this end of its business should end. The initial working capital needs and opening losses of the new *company* will be financed through cash injected by British Steel and by commercial borrowings.

The company will also be treated as an associate and half its losses consolidated. So assuming the losses from the GKN side— £6m before interest in 1980 against a £6.5m profit—are *greater than those of the* BSC operations, an assumption based on the fact that GKN is providing over half of the assets and turnover, then there could be some benefit to GKN's profit and loss account.

However, as far as GKN's balance sheet is concerned the deal has little impact. On the plus side there will be no book write-down, but GKN is not going to be able to *shift much debt from its own* balance sheet to the new company. It will offload only some European Coal and Steel Community loans, acquired to build steel plant, which amount to less than £20m.

There is little doubt that the GKN balance sheet, helped by the £45m from the sale of its stake in the Australian associate and showing net debt of £262m against a net worth of £778m at end 1979, will have been considerably weakened by the past year's trading in automotive components and engineering.

Profit forecasts for 1980 range from *either side* of break-even to losses as high as £30m, so bearing in mind overseas tax to pay and redundancy and closure costs of about £30m, there will be a heavy debit to reserves.

Meanwhile, cash has been flowing out of the business and, depending on stock *reductions*, borrowings will have risen substantially.

Then there are more losses to face in at least the first half of 1981 and agreement still to be reached with BSC and others on rationalizing engineering steels. So recovery at GKN is still some way ahead.

Can the banks escape the Chancellor's attention?

'Those who want to tax the banks have wheeled out some powerful arguments. They say the banks have been largely responsible for pushing the government's monetary policy off course and making it look ridiculous'

The banks are about to report *profits* for 1980 which show them doing substantially better than almost any other major sector of British business. The banks tend to do well when others are doing badly, and poorly when the rest recover.

As the Chancellor prepares his Budget the banks fear that there will be special measures in the package for them. Last year they escaped a "windfall profits" tax by a whisker thanks to the eloquence of the Bank of England and talk of a serious downturn in profits.

This year the same talk of "wolf wolf" seems to cut less ice with impatient and hard-pressed politicians and, paradoxically, the banks have few *friends in this most conservative* government.

Last week Lloyds Bank announced profits of £290m *before tax, some £13m up on* 1979. But within this figure profits from banking operations in Britain fell from £203m to *£195m and provisions for bad* debts rose more than tenfold from £3.7m to £41.2m. Other banks are expected to follow the same trend.

Overall bank profits are not going to be embarrassingly high this time in the sense that they will be down, even sharply for those parts of their operations directly involved with lending to industry. Banks will also be reporting rising bad debts because of lending "well beyond", as one banker put it "the limits of commercial prudence".

City estimates suggest that during 1980 bad debts incurred by the four main clearers, Barclays, National Westminster, Midland and Lloyds, had ranged between £300m and *£500m, that is between three* and four times as much as in 1979. Banks, such as the Midland, which are deeply involved *with industry could be particularly* badly hit.

Bad debt provisions are of two distinct types. There are specific provisions for known trouble spots while the general provisions are laid aside for unspecified problem areas gleaned from reports submitted by branch and regional managers.

Critics say that the banks can fudge some of the figures and write back excess provisions in bad years when the political pressure eases off. The banks have always denied such Machiavellian tactics and say that the provisions are needed and they would not be doing their jobs properly if they did not provide for all eventualities.

They also say that when so many companies are going to the wall it is not surprising that bad debts are piling up. Meanwhile, recent reports from branches and regional offices still point to a gloomy business picture and show no signs of an easing off of the recession.

The banks are at pains to emphasize that they are bending over backwards to help *ailing companies. It is only in* the very worst circumstances, say the bankers, and after a report by independent *accountants that they call in* the receivers. They have not followed the German example of the 1920s when banks converted *short-term loans into* shares of companies, but in some cases British banks have come close to it and although Massey-Ferguson is a foreign company with strong British interest, the rescue package may be the beginning of a new and, in Britain, uncharacteristic pattern.

It is against this background that there is renewed talk of a new tax on banks. Initially there were rumours of a tax on current accounts, but there seems to be some disagreement on that even at the Treasury where Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary is no friend of the banks.

No decision seems to have been taken, but the Chancellor may well say something which at least goes half way to satisfy those wishing to penalize the banks.

Those who want to tax the banks have wheeled out some powerful arguments. They say the banks have been largely responsible for pushing the government's monetary policy off course and in the process made it look ridiculous. It is worth recalling what actually *happened.*

In his last Budget Sir Geoffrey Howe set a money supply target of 7-11 per cent *for the current financial year* (measured in terms of sterling M3—the wide measure of money). Now, although the *financial year is not over yet,* it seems clear that the actual growth figure will be around 17 or 18 per cent.

What irks the critics is that, they claim, the banks are responsible for 4 or 5 per cent of that. In other words but for the banks the policy would have looked only moderately unsuccessful.

The problem arose after the corset restrictions were lifted last June. During the corset restrictions lending through acceptance credits — where banks guarantee credit extended between third parties—rose sharply as did foreign currency lending to British companies. After the end of the corset these credits eventually found their way into the banks' balance sheets and thus into the money supply figures. This happened to an extent which amazed observers.

This in itself would have been enough to provoke anger at the Treasury but it was further fuelled by moralistic arguments. The Confederation of British Industry and many small business people, usually Tory voters, are indignant about bank *profits. They regard these as* government largess entirely attributable to high interest rates and not caused by any *special skills. It would only be* right, they think, that the Government claws back some of these gains.

But taxing the banks on past profits would not only be introducing a retrospective tax, something alien to Conservative philosophy, it would be unwieldy because such a tax would also have to apply to *institutions other than clearers* including the Cooperative Bank, the Trustee Saving Banks and others.

The *argument* that the banks have been helping industry cuts little ice with the more Conservative politicians. They would say that when companies in trouble go to the wall the good parts are bought out while those that have no chance of becoming profitable ought to disappear and clear the decks for more healthy businesses.

Such an extreme view is unlikely to prevail and the Government will probably agree with the Bank of England that the banks are facing a cyclical down turn in profits. But there are other ways that the Government may act. There is now increasing talk of a possible shift of export credits from the Export Credit Guarantee Department to the banks.

Foreign currency export credits have already been taken over by the banks. If the £1,400m of export credits was shifted from the ECGD to the banks the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) would be reduced by perhaps £1,200m. The PSBR is likely to be above £13,000m compared to initial predictions of £8,500m. These credits are on fixed rates ranging between 7¼ to 8¾ per cent. The rest would have to be subsidised by the Government but the level of interest subsidy could vary thus imposing some penalty on the banks.

Other schemes are also being mooted, including one on helping small businesses at low *interest cost. But since there* would presumably be government guarantees for the loans the banks would be happy to lend at low rates.

Overall, the likelihood is of a typically British compromise with the flexibility offered by the shift of export credits making it the favourite among followers of the banking business.

Roman Eisenstein

Patrick Knight

Brazil's home-grown answer to oil

Sao Paulo

More than half the cars made in Brazil this year will be fitted with engines running on pure alcohol, as manufacturers seek ways of preventing their still buoyant industry from losing ground.

Alcohol-powered cars met with resistance at the beginning of last year and the industry had difficulty selling the 500 or so it made in January. But by October 40,000 al*cohol-powered cars were being* sold every month and the problem had become one of getting rid of cars using *petrol.*

Alcohol has been priced 40 per cent cheaper than petrol, in order to encourage people *to buy, and this has proved to* be the main incentive. But what has also helped has been a lower annual tax, a longer hire purchase *period* and the feeling that, if the worst comes to the worst and petrol is rationed or cut off, Brazil will *still be making alcohol and the* cars can continue to run.

Such has been the acceptance of alcohol that the motor industry has been pressing the government to allow it to equip almost all the 700,000 cars sold in the home market with alcohol-powered engines.

A figure of 400,000 has finally been agreed on, because the fear is that if the industry had its way, there would not be enough alcohol for the growing number of cars dependent on it. Unlike the case with petrol there is no "spot" market in alcohol to fall back on if calculations are wrong.



An alcohol service station in Brazil: two-thirds of the fuel is distilled from indigenous sugar cane.

Apart from the 250,000 *new* cars fitted with alcohol-burning engines in 1980, about 50,000 petrol engines were converted last year, an operation which costs about £100. But far more alcohol is being consumed than would be accounted for by this *number of cars,* and this is worrying the government. More engines are being converted illegally than are being *handled by the premises* licensed to do so.

The manufacturers say that a cheap conversion is a bad bargain. Apart from higher fuel consumption, unless proper materials are used for all the parts coming into contact with the alcohol, from the fuel tank, to the carburetters, they soon corrode away. A proper cold start system is also required, as alcohol will not ignite below 15 degrees Centigrade.

The lower running cost of the alcohol-powered car appeals particularly to high milage motorists, such as taxi drivers, and commercial travellers. The price differential is such that many motorists and unscrupulous garage owners are tempted to mix their own cocktails. Many are adding more than the 20 per cent alcohol, which can be burnt in an *unmodified* petrol engine.

More than 500 new garages are switching to sell alcohol *each month and each has to* build up stocks. The industry claims that enough alcohol is being distilled to fuel 1.2 mil*lion cars, so there should be* nothing to worry about.

Far more alcohol is still being mixed with petrol at the pumps, forming "gasohol", than is sold "neat", so there is great flexibility. Altering this mix would eliminate an existing surplus of petrol which is having to be exported at low prices, as refinery runs cannot be easily altered.

Although Brazil's ambitious cane planting and distillery building programme will almost triple the amount of alcohol available by 1985 to more than 10,000 million litres—enough fuel for five million cars—the government does not want the programme to get out of hand.

Two motor companies start making lorries powered by alcohol this year. General Motors are to make a 12-ton truck designed specifically for the cane growers, on the basis that distillers will prefer a vehicle which they can fill up free.

With the huge expansion in cane production, GM calculates *that there will be a large mar*ket for it.

Volkswagen will also soon be making a smaller alcohol *powered truck at the plant it* bought from Chrysler two years ago.

VW is trying to convince the South-east Asian countries which it supplies with kits from Brazil of the merits of alcohol and has had some success. The tough cars made in Brazil (tougher than those made anywhere except Australia, Mr Joseph Sanchez, the General Motors Brazilian president, says) are ideal for other Third World markets in Africa, Asia and the rest of Latin America, which the "world" recession is hardly affecting.

But, as with everywhere else, Japan's exports are hitting Brazil. Even within Latin America half of all cars im*ported now come from Japan.* In Africa, Brazil's other major market, the fact that Japanese ships can always find some *raw material to ship back,* while Brazilian ships cannot (apart from oil, Brazil imports few commodities) gives the Japanese an edge.

This is why Brazil has concentrated as much on high value engines, where freight rates are lower per unit, as on complete cars.

But some longer-sighted men in Brazil's motor industry believe that Japan's price advantage must gradually shrink, given the fact that the Japanese import virtually everything to make their cars, while Brazil imports nothing except some machinery, and labour costs are lower, too.

The feeling is that as the giant United States companies digest the need for smaller cars, and get underway in this field, the Japanese need to look out. Both General Motors and Ford are spending about £200m on new facilities in Brazil—with export markets in mind.

Business Diary profile: Lloyd's of London

ir Graham Page, Conservative IP for Crosby, Merseyside, and oted promoter of private arliamentary Bills succeeded getting a Lloyds Bill rough "on the nod" last eek.

That news, however, will not *ad to scenes of* wild jubila- on in the committee room at iat elite underwriting club in ondon's Lime Street known Lloyd's. For the Bill con- erned that other unappostro- hied Lloyds—the clearing ank—and was little more than e *rubber-stamping* of a inor takeover.

The other Lloyd's Bill, hich Sir Graham is handling proving *an infinitely more* aunting task to steer through e House. Sir Graham, whose ast successes as a promoter iclude the *1957 Cheques* Act nd the 1950 Pawnbrokers Act as found himself having to egotiate through a minefield f Tory *criticism about differ-* nt aspects of the Bill.

Ironically most of the critics e in favour of the Bill in ssence. Designed *to improve* elf-regulation in the market, it epresents a bold action by loyd's to tighten its rules in e wake of a *series of scandals* nd disputes.

But the rebels are hotly pposed to several aspects, not ast clause 11, which *would* ive the new ruling council nvisaged under the Bill an idemnity against legal action.

Debate over the Lloyd's Bill many-sided but at its centre the question of just who holds he *control* of one of the world's ost famous institutions—an nsurance market handling in- urance premiums of almost 2,000m.

Almost 20,000 individuals now put up their belongings "down to the last gold-cufflink" as security against the risks Lloyd's underwriters take. But 16,000 of this total have virtually no involvement in the market.

This "dormant" body of underwriting "names", who have one possession in common—wealth, have been sharply awakened in recent years by a series of disputes, scandals and worse still losses, culmi*nating in the notorious Sasse* syndicate affair

These members may have been soothed by the news that Lloyd's was to put its house in order through an independent inquiry headed by Sir Henry Fisher and following from that a draft parliamentary *Bill*. This would keep the professionals, who used the market in check.

But, who, an increasingly vociferous minority of names *has been asking, will keep the* rule makers in check? The problem is that Lloyd's has become increasingly dominated *by big insurance brokers. They* produce the business and their employees hold sway in the committee room. To outsiders there seems an obvious conflict of interest between the duties of these employees to the underwriting names and the companies they work for.

So far the debate has brought an interesting cross-section of establishment figures into the public glare. There is for example Lady Janey Middleton, wife of the 12th Baron Middleton of North Yorkshire, and a general's daughter and magistrate. Stung into action possibly by an expensive experience as one of the names on the hapless Sasse *syndicate, she* now heads an Association of External Names which is campaigning vigorously against various aspects of the Bill.

Secretary of this new association, David Watkins-Cronin, an Irish barrister and architect, *became a Lloyd's name only* last year, but has become sufficiently alarmed about what he has learned since then to campaign for a *redrafting of—or, at least,* to see substantial changes in— what he regards as a "thoroughly bad Bill".

In the House of Commons the debate has drawn a fairly spectacular cross-section of Tory thinking to one common purpose. From the right in the shape of Archie Hamilton (Epsom & Ewell), to the near left in the form of Richard Needham (Chippenham) eschewer of his inherited title Earl of Kilmorey, well over 20 MPs *have become* loosely enjoined to thrash out the issues with Sir Graham.

Many like Needham, Alastair Goodland (Northwich), Peter Lloyd (Fareham), John Watson (Skipton) and Richard Body (Holland with Boston) have an obvious interest in that they are among the 55 Conservative MPs who provide security at Lloyd's.

Others like the quixotic Jonathan Aitken (Thanet East) would claim perhaps to have a more distant interest, viewing Lloyd's as an important British institution in danger of careering out of control.

Aitken, of course, has already had one tilt at the windmills of Lloyd's *when he brought to* the attention of the House and the press the now famous "Savonita" affair.

Meanwhile, the debate among Lloyd's names is becoming increasingly fiery with signs of a split even within Lady Middle*ton's committee between those* who would like to see the Bill go through after important surgery and those who would *like it to be withdrawn* altogether and rewritten at a more leisurely pace.

And a great many other Lloyd's names cannot see what all the fuss is about anyway. One of them, Colin Baillieu, fired off a letter to *The Times* only *last* month to declare: "Lady Middleton and her associates want protection but if that is what they want they should not be in Lloyd's in the first place".

The existing committee of Lloyd's is fairly confident that this represents the majority view.

Richard Allen

Who holds the power at Lime Street? Left to right: MPs Richard Needham (Chippenham), Sir Graham Page (Crosby, Merseyside) and Jonathan Aitken (Thanet East); and Lady Middleton.

Conditions fail to improve in first quarter for Henlys

By Richard Allen

Further evidence of the gruelling conditions faced by British motor dealers comes from Mr G R Chandler, chairman of Henlys, in his annual report to shareholders.

Mr Chandler reports that in the first quarter of the present financial year conditions in the new car market have not changed from those in the second half of last year.

Meanwhile, the group's principal subsidiary, R Cripps & Co, which deals in construction and agricultural equipment and Rolls-Royce diesel engines, has made a "poor start".

However, the chairman says that more recently there have been "some limited signs" of improvement in new and used car trading and there is evidence of a small degree of recovery in the Cripps operation.

Last month Henlys announced its first pretax loss since the war with a plunge from previous full-year profits of £4.3m to a deficit of £387,000.

Although it boasts one of the stronger balance sheets in the motor trade with total debt of under £14m against net worth of almost £35m, Henlys was hard hit last year by a rise in interest and stock finance charges from £1.88m to £3.2m.



Mr G. R. Chandler, chairman of Henlys.

It is looking to offset this by property disposals which realized £808,000 last time and *are expected to realize a total* of £1.9m in the current year.

Mr Chandler says that the resulting improvement in liquidity will provide the funds for planned diversification into new fields of leisure and distribution.

Further improvements in the group's financial position are expected to flow from a detailed review of the group's property portfolio which is now in progress.

No upturn in copper prices likely this year

Copper prices are likely to remain at their present depressed levels through much of 1981 as a result of weak international demand and the loss of speculative interest, the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries said at the weekend.

In the latest quarterly bulletin, the council's secretariat says an improvement might be observed towards the end of this year as the consuming countries pull out of the recession.

The bulletin remarks that the flat price trend "will add yet more problems to the very serious and ever-deteriorating position of the copper producers".

The secretariat expects a surplus of supply over demand *of about 200,000 tons on the* world copper market this year compared with a similar shortfall in 1980.

The bulletin adds that because of the economic slowdown, no growth in copper consumption can be expected this year. In contrast, however, mine output and refined copper production are likely to rise by 10 per cent and 3 per cent respectively after being stagnant in 1979 and 1980.

Question mark over ICI's dividend

Despite the many technical factors involved, the equity market has been bubbling away for several weeks now with the *FT* Index again nudging the 500 barrier, much to the consternation of several City pundits who had been counselling investors to sell.

However, the City's enthusiasm has been somewhat overshadowed by the performance of ICI, which has already reported a loss for the third quarter and has a question mark hanging over the final dividend payment. All of the market's questions will be answered this week when the group's full-year profits are announced along with full-year figures from Carrington Viyella, National Westminster Bank and Commercial Union.

The Government is likely to come in for a rough time again tomorrow when the provisional unemployment figures for February are released by the Department of Trade. Needless to say, they are expected to show a further increase. This is followed on Thursday by the energy trends from the Department of Energy, along with stoppages, overtime and short-time working for December and January from the Department of Employment.

Finally on Friday, the Department of Industry reports on car and commercial vehicle production for January.

Full-year results from Commercial Union tomorrow, are not expected to revitalize a composite insurance sector still sagging in the wake of rival Royal Insurance's £116m rights issue.

Analysts are not prepared to look much beyond £110m pretax, against £137.6m previously, and some forecasts go as low as £100m. But there are strong hopes that the dividend will rise by 10 per cent despite cover dropping below twice.

Meanwhile, most interest will centre on whether CU can see any glimmerings of recovery in the heavily depressed United States underwriting market. There has been no evidence as yet of any let up in the fiercely competitive conditions which have developed as a result of attractively high interest rates.

Also tomorrow, National Westminster will be the second of the large clearing banks to unveil its figures for 1980. The shares put on 9p to 360p on Friday in the follow-up to the somewhat better than expected results from Lloyds Bank.

At the interim stage National Westminster made £224.8m, almost unchanged from the £225.5m made in the second half of 1979. For the full year brokers' estimates for profits range between £400m at the lower end and £450m at the top. Medium estimates are for profits before tax of £430m as against £441.5m for 1979. But with National Westminster, as with all clearing bank shares,

This week

fears that the Budget may contain some special tax proposals overshadow the share price.

The textile industry was one of the first industrial sectors to be badly hit by the recession and Carrington Viyella's annual figures out on Wednesday are expected to make gloomy reading.

Analysts are predicting losses of £3m to £4.5m, compared with a profit last year of £8.5m. The problems faced by the company have been vast and the same as those experienced by nearly every textile company in the country.

Top of the list has been the destocking exercise carried out by most retailers which has led to short-time working and, in Carrington's case, eventual closures. This is thought to have resulted in an exceptional item this time in excess of £10m. In addition, cheap imports from Third World countries have made life difficult and as yet no way round the problem has been found.

Sir Maurice Hodgson, chairman of ICI.

As expected the dividend will be passed as it was at the interim stage. Last year the total payout amounted to 1.57p gross. But on a brighter note the balance-sheet will stand up pretty well with £15m to £20m expected to be drawn from reserves and the board doing everything to convert assets *into cash.*

Analysts now predict that the worst is over but point out that recovery looks likely to take quite some time.

Finally on Thursday ICI weighs in with its full-year profits and the big question on most people's lips is whether or not it will cut the dividend. The consensus at the moment is that the dividend will be maintained with several optimists hoping for a small increase.

The profits themselves are likely to be well down on last year's figure of £560m with most expectations ranging from £200m to £250m. Once again the group will have felt the full effects of the recession, particularly on the manufacturing side, where the strong pound will have done little to improve conditions.

On a brighter note, production of the Ninian Field is expected to show a slight upturn but the increase in the price of North Sea crude oil came too late to be of much benefit for the period under review.

Prospects for the current year show little improvement for the manufacturing side and few observers have been excited by the latest indications from the group.

TODAY: Interims: Mountleigh and Rosehaugh. Finals: Alexanders Holdings, Channel Islands and International Investment Trust, Charles Baynes, English and Scottish Investors, Hoover (amended), Investment Trust of Guernsey, Nottingham Manufacturing, Temple Bar Investment Trust and Weber Holdings.

TOMORROW: Interims: Medminster. Finals: Akzo NV, Anglo International Investment Trust, Aquis Securities, Commercial Union Assurance, National Westminster Bank and Vantona Group.

WEDNESDAY: Interims: Amstrad, BPM Holdings, Commercial Bank of Australia, Harrisons Malaysian Estates, Johnson Matthey (9 months), Wintrust, Witan Investment (9 months). Finals: Berisfords, T. F. and J. H. Braime, Carrington Viyella, Gillett Bros Discount Co, John Hadland Holdings, International Investment Trust, Western Selection and Development and Williamson Tea Holdings.

THURSDAY: Interims: Ariel Inds, Brown Bros, G. M. Firth (Metals), (Interim dividend), Footwear Industry Investment, Gripperods Holdings, London Shop Property Trust, Plessey (3rd quarter), Roan Consolidated Mines (3rd quarter), Scottish Investment Trust (1st quarter), Tor Investment Trust and Thomas Walker. Finals: AI Industrial Products, Alcan Aluminium (United Kingdom), Fledgeling Investments, ICI, Romai tea Holdings, SKF (Aktiebolaget), Stewart and Wight, Ward Holdings and Westwood Dawes.

FRIDAY: Interims: R. and JJ. Pullman, Raine Engineering Industries. Finals: Allen Harvey and Ross, Alliance Trust, G. T. Asia (Sterling) Fund.

Computing services forecast to catch US

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

The computing services market in Europe should grow to about the same size as that in the United States by 1983, according to a report prepared for the European Computing Services Association. The total expenditure by customers on computing services in western Europe in 1979 amounted to $7,100m (about £3,000m), and the estimated growth rate of the market between 1979 and 1984 is about 16 per cent a year.

France represents the largest national market for computing services ($1,670m in 1979) and also has the largest number of people working in the industry (34,500). The United Kingdom is second on both these criteria.

IBM is the dominant supplier of computing services in Europe as it is of computer equipment in both Europe and the world. Of the top 30 suppliers of computing services in Europe, the report shows, 13 are French, five are American, four are British and eight are from other countries.

French suppliers also occupy five of the top ten positions.

The growth opportunity for computing service companies, the report says, lies in the integration of hardware and software systems. Provision of software products is expected to grow at 18.9 per cent a year up to 1984.

The report, an annual publication, was prepared for the association by the London office of Quantum Science Corporation of New York. It indicates that companies in the industry are less concerned than in previous years about issues such as transborder data flows and export assistance. They are now seeking government assistance for research and development as well as for training.

Business appointments

New partners at L Messel & Co

Mr David C. Paget, Mr Orme Clarke, Mr Mark Donati, Mr Roger Goodwin, Mr Keith Hodgkinson, Mr Laurie Hunter and Mr Keith Windsor will be joining the partnership of L. Messel & Co on April 10. Mr Jack Girardet will be retiring from the partnership on April 9, but will remain as an associated member.

Mr Mike Donoghue is now managing director of Langdon Industries. Mr Philip Langdon, previously chairman and managing director, continues as chairman.

Mr Peter J. Woodward has joined the board of Walker & Staff Limited.

Mr Roy H. Jenkins has joined James Halstead as contract sales/marketing director. Mr David Morrish has been made retail sales/marketing director.

Lord Kearton has been elected as non-executive chairman of BPC Limited. Mr Robert Maxwell becomes deputy chairman and chief executive.

Mr Martin R. Harris has been made a director of Equity & Law Life Assurance Society.

Mr Derek Fowler has become a vice-chairman of the British Railways Board. He retains direct responsibility for finance and planning. He will, in addition, assume wider responsibilities in connexion with the overall running of the business. With effect from the same date, Sir Robert Lawrence will relinquish his responsibilities as vice-chiarman of the British Railways Board to enable him to devote more time to his chairmanship of the National Freight Company. Sir Robert will remain as a part-time member of the British Railways Board, and will continue as chairman of the BR Property Board.

Mr Edward Cummings and Mr Peter Viggers MP have joined the board of Sweetheart International (Gosport).

Mr A. R. Bagshaw has been made a director of the ICL Group's main operating company, International Computers.

Mr P. H. Barnett is now a corporate finance director, Midland Bank.

Rear Admiral J. O. Roberts has been appointed to the board of Aeronautical & General Instruments.

Mr Paul Roots has been made director of industrial relations of Ford of Britain in succession to Mr Robert J. Ramsey who is retiring. Mr Roots will continue as the company's employee relations director and chairman of the company's side of the national joint negotiation committee.

Mr R. T. Harris, deputy chairman of Gallaher, will become chairman of the Mono Pumps Group and Mr R. M. Miles, at present managing director and chief executive of Saunders Valve Company, will become chairman and chief executive of Saunders. Mr H. E. Martin-Leake is resigning from the board of Gallaher and from its subsidiaries from February 28. Mono and Saunders are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Gallaher.

Mr E. H. Garside and Sir John Stewart-Clark have been appointed non-executive directors of Capseals.

Mr G. J. Stanley has been appointed a director of the Steetley Company.

Mr Michael Staton has been named managing director of Vine Products from March 9.

Avana circulates bid documents

Formal documents for Avana Group's bid for Robertson Foods have been sent out. Avana forecasts that pretax profit for the year to March 28 will amount to not less than $5.4m before employee profit sharing of about £250,000. Accepting holders of Robertson will receive final dividend of Avana of 3p for the year.

Scottish Eastern Investment Trust: Dividend 4.64p gross (4.57p) for year to January 31. Gross revenue £6.48m (£6.21m).

Likely winners of offshore licence awards

This week sees the second and final leg of the seventh round offshore licence application awards. Interest in some of the second-line oil shares ahead of these awards began to build up towards the end of last week and is expected to mount as the market waits for details of the awards from the Department of Energy.

Oil shares have been dull during the past fortnight, because of a continuing "temporary" glut in oil supplies, that could easily last until the autumn, and there is surplus refining capacity in Europe. Added to that, anxiety over the extent of any further changes to the Government's Petroleum Revenue Tax planned for the Budget has depressed the sector.

The extent of the additional Special Petroleum Tax is known—a 20 per cent royalty to raise £850m revenue—and analysts think the changes to PRT could be designed to take a further £150m slice in taxation, to give a total take of £1,000m.

What no one knows is how the PRT burden will be spread between the bigger fields, meaning to a large extent the bigger producers bearing the cost, and the smaller fields. Clearly the second-line oil companies are hoping their smaller interests will escape the PRT net, but it is by no means certain that they will. Of

Briefing

course, some of these stocks are protected by having very few or no producing assets as yet, but ideally that situation will change.

So excitement over the seventh round awards this week could evaporate as the Budget approaches. But once the PRT changes are known, though the sector is expected to have another quiet spell, second-line stocks with good exploration acreage are expected to remain firm. Majors like BP and Shell are out of favour, since they will definitely suffer from increased PRT.

The market expects stocks like Tricentrol, Cluff Oil, Sovereign and Lasmo to do well. Tricentrol's main thrust for new acreage comes in the second leg of applications and a good deal of interest in the shares was evident on Friday. Cluff is also expected to win new acreage.

Sovereign did rather well out of the first leg of the round with good quality acreage, but the shares are attracting investors in now for the cream that any fresh award could mean to the company. Lasmo is thought to be sure of more acreage and Burmah is also a front-runner.

Charterhouse Petroleum, which is in the Burmah consortium that won Block 22/2 in the first leg, is another that the market liked the look of late last week. Clyde Petroleum with interests in the same structure as Sovereign, also stands a good chance of additional acreage now.

Whatever the short-term benefits to share prices of these awards, production from the new acreage will not be forthcoming for at least a year and possibly much longer.

The acreages that will attract most interest lies in the Moray Firth, which is known to be an area of considerable potential, and round the Isle of Wight. These are the most obviously "prospective" blocks to be awarded now.

The Government has made it plain that British companies will be favoured in these licence awards. But investors can look further afield and consider the domestic American oil stocks now. The tax take there is lower—and falling—and the prospects more interesting. But the multiplicity of companies, and the volatility seen in some American and Canadian stocks traded over here, mean that investors must tread warily.

Catherine Gunn

Enormous potential in the video boom

The video revolution is not just good for the Japanese. Home video tape recorders are now the hardware behind a huge expansion in the highly developed British rental market.

So W. Greenwell's Mr Keith Sykes has been looking into the sector in his circular *Video: The Rental Concept for the 1980s.* He concludes that video offers the greatest potential for the rental companies since colour television and estimates that they will be spending *£150m annually on the sector* by 1984, a two-thirds increase from present levels.

The profit impact from this is substantial since the fixed costs of the showrooms are already covered by the existing business.

Mr Sykes points out that in spite of the explosive growth that has already taken place, with up to 420,500 units imported last year, only 2 to 3 per cent of households have a video. He forecasts VTR placements rising from 500,000 this year to 1.2m in 1984. Even by then, only 20 per cent of households would have a set.

The investment opportunities are divided into four areas: the hardware makers outside the United Kingdom, though a company such as BSR could be involved in the production of video disc machines; software companies such as ACC, Rank and Thorn EMI; software distributors such as Intervision on the Unlisted Securities Market, and finally the distributors such as Dixons, Comet and Currys but with the main emphasis on Thorn, Granada, Electronic Rentals, Rediffusion and other renters.

A 37-page circular on Tunnel Holdings has come from Mr Noel Hayes, analyst at L. Messel. His recommendation is a buy with forecasts of pretax profits rising from £10.5m last year to £13.1m this and £14.2m next taking fully taxed earnings a share up from 21.6p to 29.5p *and pushing down the p/e ratio* from 13.3 to 9.8 at a price of 288p.

Mr Hayes points out that Tunnel has been transformed in the last few years from a "lethargic highly geared cement company to an efficient, high-return-on-capital business with a rapidly expanding speciality chemical division, a potentially lucrative waste disposal operation and a rationalized but now highly profitable and cash-generating cement business".

Mr Roy Owens at Carr Sebag has been looking at Wearwell, the London clothing group. Again it is a company that has changed markedly in recent years. Now it is predominantly an exporter with 85 per cent of its sales going abroad and the remaining 15 per cent going to the bigger United Kingdom stores groups.

Mr Owens expects fully taxed earnings to rise from 8.9p to 16.6p in 1981-82 and the yield at 72p to rise from 9.1 per cent to 14.2 per cent.

Brokers' views

Earnings and dividend growth may slow from these levels but Mr Owens nevertheless recommends a buy.

Mr Chris James and Mr Bill Coleman of Scott, Goff, Hancock have been looking at Dowty Group's interim figures, which showed pretax profits up by 9.6 per cent to £19.05m in the six months to September 30.

The analysts forecast £39m pretax for this year, rising to £45m next. These represent downgraded forecasts and a slowdown in Dowty's historical rate of growth but "it is a decidedly better performance than most engineering companies are likely to achieve in current conditions". Consequently they recommend a "buy for longer term".

The recent strength of the dollar has provided some respite for hard-pressed insurance brokers who earn a great deal of their revenues from the United States. Even so, Mr Peter Martin of Capel-Cure Myers reports that underlying earnings prospects are far from bright.

Despite this outlook, however, he suggests that latent interest in the sector could well be stimulated by possible further merger activity after the recent rash of transatlantic takeover and joint-operation moves.

Bryan Appleyard

Kellock plans to subdivide shares

The board of Kellock Trust has for some time been aware that it has become increasingly difficult to deal in the group's ordinary shares and variable rate convertible preference shares. The directors propose that the ordinary shares of 40p each be subdivided into eight shares of 5p each and that the existing variable rate convertible preference shares of 40p each be subdivided into eight variable rate convertible preference shares of 5p each.

An extraordinary general meeting will be held immediately after the annual meeting on March 12 to vote on the proposal.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
Rossminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £50,000 12%, over £50,000 12½%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P E
3,700	Airsprung Group	64	+1	6.7	10.5	5.8
1,075	Armitage & Rhodes	43	—	1.4	3.3	17.7
11,609	Bardon Hill	190	—	9.7	5.1	7.1
7,308	Deborah Services	95	—	5.5	5.8	4.7
3,974	Frank Horsell	106	—	6.4	6.0	3.3
7,512	Frederick Parker	52	+1	11.0	21.2	2.4
1,576	George Blair	74	—	3.1	4.2	—
2,675	Jackson Group	107	+1	6.9	6.4	4.1
16,424	James Burrough	119	−1	7.9	6.6	9.8
3,366	Robert Jenkins	330	—	31.3	9.5	—
2,640	Scruttons "A"	54	+1	5.3	9.8	3.9
3,338	Torday Limited	217	+1	15.1	7.0	3.7
2,457	Twinlock Ord	11½	−½	—	—	—
1,938	Twinlock 15% ULS	71	−1	15.0	21.1	—
6,256	Unilock Holdings	41	+2	3.0	7.3	6.3
13,033	Walter Alexander	103	+2	5.7	5.5	5.7
6,091	W. S. Yeates	261	−2	12.1	4.6	4.3

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 6

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MARKET REPORTS

No uplift in sight for tanker trade

With tanker rates losing more ground last week, a number of shipowners are now believed to be considering again the question of laying up their vessels. Levels for VLCCs from the Gulf to the UK/Continent slumped back to world scale 24, the lowest yet seen this year. These poor values mean that owners are not even covering operating costs and with no real uplift in sight for the market the point where it is more economic to lay up a vessel than keep it operating at a loss is close for several owners, especially if rates decline further.

Certainly a withdrawal from the market of a sizable volume of tanker tonnage should help those remaining by providing an incentive for rates to firm up. Since peaking last June the number of tankers laid up has been falling so that at the end of 1980 some 7m tons were inactive. However, over the past months the total has risen to more than 7.5m tons.

Looking at the actual performance in tanker chartering over the last week, the Caribbean zone has continued to dominate activity. Fluctuating rates, which have been a feature of this loading area over recent weeks, appeared again, taking the form of an early setback followed by a steady recovery as the week progressed. Despite a feeling towards the weekend among some brokers, that the Caribbean was stabilizing, the degree of improvement that should have been forthcoming, bearing in mind the amount of fixing throughout most of this year, is still proving elusive.

Freight

In the Gulf a two-tier rate structure is emerging with the resumption of Iranian oil exports. West-bound VLCCs loading in the Arab-producing states secured between world 24 and world scale 28 last week, according to speed and destination, while Far Eastern bookings, such as to Japan, obtained world scale 30—31.75. By contrast a VLCC loaded at Iran's Kharg Island with 230,000 tons of crude for Japan was fixed at world scale 40, a useful bonus.

With overtonnaging being experienced in the Gulf, where some 25 VLCCs are awaiting cargoes, the Mediterranean and West Africa, the tanker market can expect no real improvement for some time.

After a slow start the dry cargo sector had a more active end to the week. The hesitant beginning was explained in part by the closure of the New York market on Monday because of the Washington's birthday holiday. Increased time chartering and more inquiry circulating in the voyage area combined to provide the subsequent improvement.

In the voyage sector transatlantic grain fixing was quieter but rates were stable. Fixing from the Continent to Middle East destinations continued to feature. Demand for coal was healthy and a number of iron ore bookings were made from West Africa.

Interest in Panamax tonnage in the Far East was a particularly strong point in time chartering activities.

David Robinson

Prices erratic amid continuing uncertainty

Market participants were hoping that the outlook for the international bond market would be clarified by President Reagan's state of the union message, and by the German central bank's decisions on credit policy *writes AP-Dow Jones*.

However, a sampling of European investment bankers, dealers and bond analysts indicates that there is as much uncertainty as ever about how markets will perform in the coming months.

As the result of uncertainty, prices of international dollar bonds moved erratically over the week to finish mixed. There was no pressure from a build-up in offerings and short-term interest rates fell sharply. These developments normally would have provided the basis for a rally, dealers said.

Several bond specialists said that the huge size of the United States Treasury's demands on credit markets is still a big worry. In his first televised address to the nation earlier this month, President Reagan said: "The federal budget is out of control and we face runaway deficits of almost $80,000m (£35,555m) for this budget year that ends on September 30."

In his state of the union message this week, the President managed to lop off $25,500m from his original estimate of the budget deficit, without much explanation of how this would be achieved. Moreover, some market economists have estimated that the deficit could reach $100,000m in the fiscal year, especially if Congress fails to pass any of the proposed government spending cuts before the summer.

Euromarkets

"It looks like there will be very heavy treasury borrowing in the second half of this year, at a time when private credit demands are likely to be high. Therefore the outlook for interest rates is not all that good", says Mr Alan Ormrod, an economist and bond analyst at Merrill Lynch International.

The German central bank took a step this week that some German bankers believe will make deutsche mark interest rates more volatile and uncertain. In effect, the Bundesbank said that it will make credit available at varying interest rates and varying amounts through a special facility. It closed down a standard Lombard lending facility that allowed commercial banks to raise funds at 9.0 per cent by pledging securities.

Consequences of 1980 silver fiasco continue to reverberate

It may not be marked in your diary, but a year has passed *since the great silver show* starring the Hunt brothers and a supporting cast of silver bulls grabbed our attention. In February 1980 we were halfway between the January boom which took silver to $50 an ounce and the March bust which brought the metal crashing back to $14. The bankruptcies and the turmoil are history.

But the *consequences* rumble on. Whether or not one believes that Mr Nelson Bunker Hunt and his Arab friends did try a good old-fashioned squeeze on silver, they certainly left many people with the abiding impression that the market should be treated with respect. At the very least, some traders feel that market sentiment is more *cautious about going long and* short—long because it could tempt anybody locked in at a high price to sell and short because that was how the savage squeeze was applied a year ago.

This legacy will take a long time to erase. It is reinforced by the material fact that the Hunts are still sitting on top of an estimated *60m ounces*. Although the terms of their $1,000m loan agreements with the banks prevent them from realizing any but a small part of this hoard, dealers are guarded about assuming that *the metal can, for practical* purposes, be considered outside the market. Mr Hunt will not be constrained for ever, and the time may come when he is tempted to take some profits, perhaps to buy more metal at *lower prices*.

But this is by no means the only, or the most important, factor which has kept silver remarkably steady, so much so that the current price is about the same as that at the end of *that fateful March. Silver for* three months delivery closed in London on Friday at 591p an ounce. Part of the reaction against last year's extraordinary events seems to have been a reversion by the silver mar*ket to its historic tendency to* domination by gold.

Over the last three months, silver has followed gold very closely. In the absence of any unusual financial or speculative forces, silver has responded to fundamentals. This means that while all precious metals are *dull—platium is very low*—silver tends to trade at a greater discount to gold. Expressed in gold terms, silver *is comparatively cheap*. Mr Hunt's long-term assumption is that it will become comparatively expensive.

Commodities

All precious metals have been held back by high interest rates, a lessening of international tensions and simple profit taking after last year's boom. Unlike gold, however, silver has also been heavily affected by a relative increase *in supply. According to* Handy and Harman, the American refiners, silver consumption fell by 20 per cent last year, from *448m* ounces in *1979* to 356m. This is, in fact, the lowest figure for more than 10 years.

At the same time, *supply rose* by 16 per cent from 413m ounces to 479m. The significant statistic here is that while mine output *fell* from *270m* ounces to 255m American production was 32m ounces, down 16 per cent, it lowest since 1976. Supply from secondary sources soared by 81m ounces to 143m. Secondary sources is a dull *term for bangles, or the silver* trinkets on most mantlepieces.

As this huge hoard flooded out last year, the inherent instability of the silver market was vividly illustrated. It was a crucial factor in the Hunts' *undoing. The primary deficit*—consumption less mine production—fell sharply from 178m ounces in 1979 to 101m ounces last year, another 10-year low. By the same token, the comparatively low industrial and *coin consumption resulted in* a huge addition of 123m ounces to private stocks. In every year over the past decade except 1975 private stocks have shrunk.

Most of these changes were *a function of prices*. In 1972 the average silver price was $1.68 an ounce, rising steadily to $5.40 in 1978. But the following year it leapt to $11.09, and in 1980 it approximately doubled again to $20.51. Not only was silver enticed out of private savings and redistributed *into other, richer* hands, but mine development also accelerated. The silver by product of base metal mines *—which constitutes about 60* per cent of mined silver—became more important as base metal prices simultaneously declined.

It is now estimated by the London commodity dealers Rayner Harwill that about 45m ounces will be added to mine capacity by 1983. Depending on how silver prices move, new capacity could grow faster. Silver mine production is forecast to expand by 80m ounces between now and 1988, an *increase of almost a third over* last year.

No wonder, then, that leading commodity firms, such as the American Shearson Loeb Rhoades, are predicting another silver surplus in 1981, barring a sharp drop in price. That seems unlikely at the moment. Some dealers see about 500p in London and $11 in New York as the *support for the price, although* nobody would place too much money on it. The real difficulty will come if the close *correlation with gold is broken*. It is certainly a very different world from a year ago.

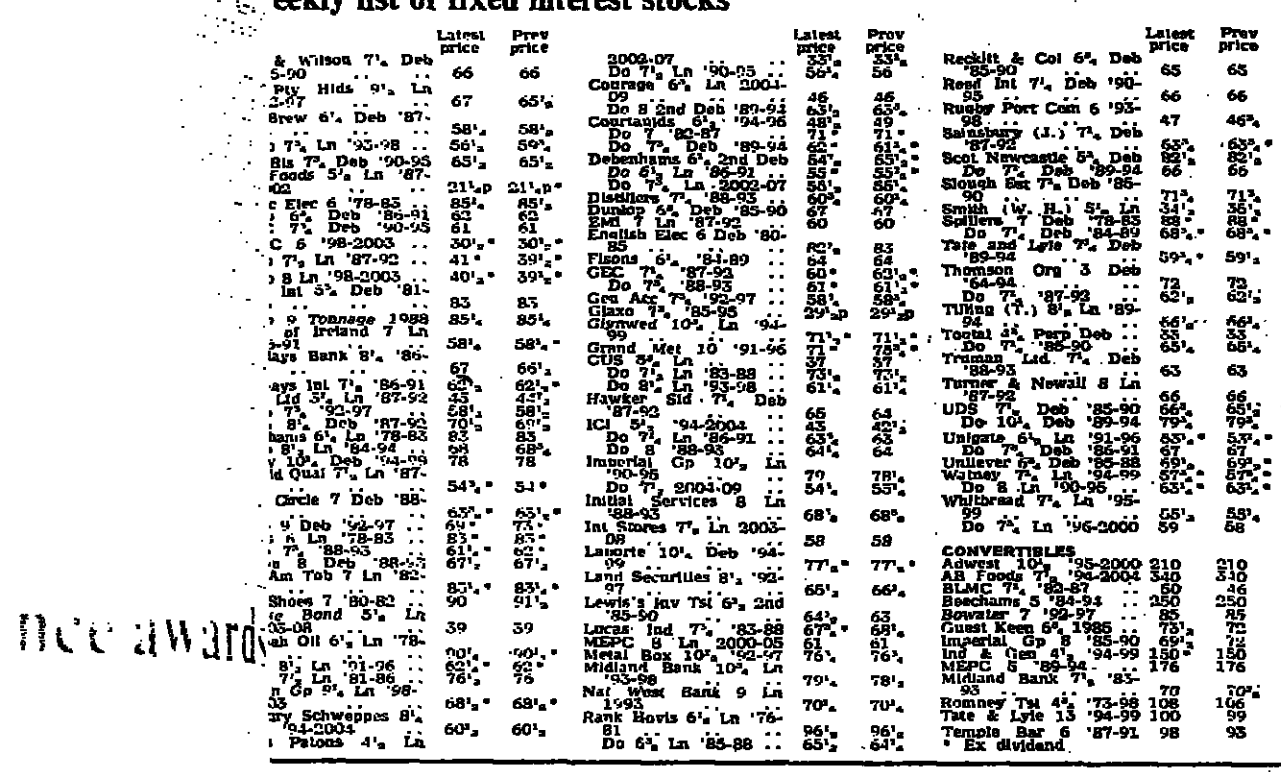
● Strategic Metals have not taken off in quite the way that their *supporters* hoped a few months back, but if one retains *faith some are looking very* cheap.

Cadmium is a case in point. This rather rare metal is a zinc by-product, of which 1.5-6 kilogrammes per tonne are recovered. Available reserves are *put at 1.26m tonnes*.

The metal is used in plating, coating and alloying, and compounds are employed in pigments, plastics and in small batteries used in calculators. Batteries are expected to be a *growing application in the* 1980s.

Despite these hopes, cadmium's price fell last year from about $3.10 a pound to around $1.70. A favoured explanation is that, in common with other strategic metals, it is vulnerable to marginal changes in industrial demand. Merchants' stocks therefore accumulated.

Michael Prest
Commodities Correspondent



eekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev price
& Wilson 7¼ Deb 5-90	66	66
Pty Hlds 9½ Ln 2-07	67	65½
Brew 6¼ Deb '87-	58¼	58½
7¾ Ln '93-98	56½	59¾
Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	65½	65½
Foods 5½ Ln '87-02	21½p	21½p*
c Elec 6 '78-83	85¾	85½
6¾ Deb '86-91	62	62
7½ Deb '90-95	61	61
C 6 '98-2003	30½*	30½*
7½ Ln '87-92	41*	39½*
8 Ln '98-2003	40½*	39½*
Int 5¾ Deb '81-	83	83
9 Tonnage 1988	85¼	85¼
of Ireland 7 Ln 5-91	58¼	58¼*
lays Bank 8¼ '86-	67	66½
ays Int 7½ '86-91	62½	62½*
Ltd 5¾ Ln '87-92	45	42½
7¾ '92-97	58½	58½
8¼ Deb '87-92	70½	69½
hams 6¼ Ln '78-83	83	83
8½ Ln '84-94	68	68¾
y 10¾ Deb '94-99	78	78
ld Qual 7¼ Ln '87-	54¾*	54*
Circle 7 Deb '88-	65¾*	65½*
9 Deb '92-97	69*	73*
6 Ln '78-83	83*	83*
7¾ '88-93	61½*	62*
n 8 Deb '88-93	67½	67½
Am Tob 7 Ln '82-	83¼*	83¼*
Shoes 7 '80-82	90	91½
te Bond 5¼ Ln 05-08	39	39
ah Oil 6½ Ln '78-	90¼	90¼*
8½ Ln '91-96	62¼*	62*
7½ Ln '81-86	76½	76
n Gp 9¼ Ln '98-03	68½*	68½*
ry Schweppes 8¼ '94-2004	60½	60½
Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07	33½	33¾
Do 7½ Ln '90-95	56¼	56
Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	46	46
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	63½	63¾
Courtaulds 6¾ '94-96	48½	49
Do 7 '82-87	71*	71*
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	62*	61½*
Debenhams 6¾ 2nd Deb	54¾	55½*
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	55*	55½*
Do 7¾ Ln 2002-07	58½	55½
Distillers 7¾ '88-93	60¾	60¾
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	67	67
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	60	60
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	82½	83
Fisons 6¼ '84-89	64	64
GEC 7¼ '87-92	60*	63½*
Do 7¾ '88-93	61*	61½*
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	58¼	58¾
Glaxo 7¾ '85-95	29½p	29½p
Glynwed 10¾ Ln '94-99	71½*	71½*
Grand Met 10 '91-96	71*	75¾*
GUS 8¾ Ln	37	37
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	73½	73½
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98	61¼	61¼
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	65	64
ICI 5¾ '94-2004	43	42½
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	63¾	63
Do 8 '88-93	64¼	64
Imperial Gp 10½ Ln '90-95	79	78¼
Do 7½ 2004-09	54¼	55¼
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	68½	68⅝
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	58	58
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	77½*	77½*
Land Securities 8½ '92-97	65½	66¾
Lewis's Inv Tst 6¾ 2nd '85-90	64½	63
Lucas Ind 7¾ '83-88	67¾*	68¼
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	61	61
Metal Box 10½ '92-97	76½	76¾
Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98	79¼	78½
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	70¾	70¼
Rank Hovis 6½ Ln '76-81	96½	96½
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88	65½	64½
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	65	65
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	66	66
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	47	46¾
Sainsbury (J.) 7¼ Deb '87-92	63¾	63¾*
Scot Newcastle 5¾ Deb	82½	82½
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	66	66
Slough Est 7¾ Deb '85-90	71¾	71¾
Smith (W. H.) 5½ Ln	34½	35½
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	88*	88*
Do 7¼ Deb '84-89	68¾*	68¾*
Tate and Lyle 7¾ Deb '89-94	59¾*	59½
Thomson Org 3 Deb '64-94	72	72
Do 7¾ '87-92	62½	62½
Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '89-94	66½	66¼
Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb	33	33
Do 7¾ '85-90	65¼	65¼
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	63	63
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	66	66
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	66¾	65½
Do 10¾ Deb '89-94	79¾	79¾
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	53¾*	53¾*
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	67	67
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	69½	69½*
Watney 7¾ Ln '94-99	57¾*	57¾*
Do 8 Ln '90-95	63¼*	63¼*
Whitbread 7¾ Ln '95-99	55½	55¼
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	59	58
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 10½ '95-2000	210	210
AB Foods 7½ '94-2004	340	340
BLMC 7¾ '82-87	50	46
Beechams 5 '84-94	250	250
Bowater 7 '92-97	85	85
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	73½	72
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	69½	72
Ind & Gen 4½ '94-99	150*	150
MEPC 5 '89-94	176	176
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	70	70¾
Romney Tst 4¾ '73-98	108	106
Tate & Lyle 13 '94-99	100	99
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	98	93

* Ex dividend



Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YtM
Sears 9 82	94½	15.53
Australia 8 82	92⅞	15.54
EEC 7½ 82	91½	15.34
Sweden 7½ 82	90⅞	15.96
BFCE 8¾ 83	92⅝	13.16
Norway 8¼ 83	89½	14.39
ICI 11 83	93	14.79
New Zealand 8½ 83	90	13.81
Canadair 8½ 83	88⅞	14.91
EIB 8 84	84¼	14.68
Sweden 9¾ 84	88⅞	14.06
GMAC 11 84	90¾	14.28
Elf Aquitaine 8¼ 85	81⅞	14.44
Roylease 11¼ 85	90⅝	14.26
IBM 10¾ 85	95½	11.96
EDC 9½ 86	83⅝	14.37
Australia 8¼ 86	81⅝	13.41
Midland 8¾ 86	82½	13.37
ICI 8¼ 87	78⅝	13.97
Eksportfinans 11¼ 87	89	14.10
World Bank 10¾ 87	84¼	14.02
Repsteel 11½ 88	81	16.04
EDF 10 88	81½	14.28
Shell 8¼ 90	72½	13.78
Anheuser Busch 11¼ 90	84¼	14.35
Unilever 9¾ 90	79½	13.83
Utd Biscuits 11 90	78½	15.44
Norsk Hydro 9 91	80	12.49
Hydro Quebec 11½ 92	82⅝	14.71
Australia 8¼ 92	70⅞	13.34
Barclays 8½ 92	71⅞	13.40
Hudson Bay 10 94	75⅝	14.19
Dow Chemical 9⅞ 94	76⅞	13.54
EEC 11 95	79⅞	14.37
ECSC 8⅝ 97	66	14.14

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Conv Prem
Alco Standard 9½ 94	92½	9.91
Beatrice 4½ 92	70½	15.37
Eastman Kodak 4½ 88	87	16.81
Enserch 9½ 94	153	−1.97
Ford 5 88	57	77.81
Galveston-Houston 8¾ 94	126½	1.59
I.N.A. 6 97	113	0.97
Lear Petroleum 8 89	107	8.77
J. P. Morgan 4½ 87	97½	1.14
Revlon 4⅝ 8	107	2.52
Sperry Rand 4½ 88	104	3.50
Warner Lambert 4½ 87	71	63.65
Xerox 5 88	68½	85.21

DMK ISSUES	Price	YtM
E.C.S.C. 7¾ 86	93⅝	9.65
O.K.B. 9 87	95⅝	9.93
World Bank 7¾ 88	87½	10.21
Kobe 8 90	88¼	9.98
Austria 8¼ 92	88½	9.95

FLOATING RATE	Price	Currnt Yield
American Express 82	100	14.00
B.N.P. 83	100⅛	17.66
Bank of Tokyo 84	99⅞	15.27
I.B.J. 85	100⅛	17.73
Offshore Mining 86	99⅝	17.79
Midland 87	99⅝	16.04
Credit National 88	98½	9.64
G.Z.B. 89	99⅞	15.76
Barclays 90	100½	20.02
B.N.P. 91	98⅝	12.10
Midland 92	98⅝	17.47
Chase Manhattan 93	97⅝	10.06
Nat West 94	97⅝	13.55
Barclays 95	97⅞	10.41

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 488.4 −4.8 (1.0%)

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 9. Dealings End, Feb 27. § Contango Day, March 2. Settlement Day, March 9

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

Stock outstanding £	Stock			Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
1956m	Treas	9¾%	1981	99 11/16	+3/32	9.779	13.283
900m	Exch	8¼%	1981	98 15/16	+¼	8.360	12.842
800m	Exch	9½%	1981	98¾	+3/16	9.620	12.559
600m	Exch	3%	1981	95⅞	+¼	3.129	11.984
600m	Exch	12¾%	1981	100 5/16	+1/16	12.726	12.418
861m	Treas	8½%	1980-82	96 15/16	+3/16	8.769	12.213
400m	Treas	3%	1982	94⅞	+¼	3.162	8.589
600m	Treas	14%	1982	101 13/16	+3/16	13.751	12.137
300m	Treas	8¼%	1982	95⅜	+⅛	8.651	12.048
1600m	Exch	9¼%	1982	95⅝	+3/16	9.673	12.382
800m	Exch	8¾%	1983	94 7/16	+11/16	9.265	12.163
600m	Exch	3%	1983	89	+⅞	3.372	9.167
1550m	Treas	12%	1983	98⅞	+⅝	12.138	12.649
800m	Treas	9¼%	1983	93 7/16	+5/16	9.901	12.510
800m	Exch	13½%	1983	101⅜	+7/16	13.316	12.869
900m	Exch	10%	1983	93 7/16	+5/16	10.702	12.850
500m	Fund	5½%	1982-84	86⅝	+1⅛	6.342	10.958
1100m	Exch	11¼%	1984	96⅛	+11/16	11.704	12.853
1100m	Exch	14%	1984	102 9/16	+5/16	13.649	12.994
1000m	Exch	3%	1984	79¾	+15/16	3.762	10.364
1050m	Treas	12%	1984	97 5/16	..	12.294	12.857
1000m	Treas	15%	1985	106½	+¼	14.084	12.865
600m	Treas	3%	1985	74¼	+¼	4.040	10.716

MEDIUMS

Stock outstanding £	Stock			Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
1300m	Exch	12¼%	1985	97 5/16	+5/16	12.588	13.009
1150m	Exch	11¾%	1986	95⅛	+⅛	12.348	13.107
600m	Treas	8½%	1984-86	86¼	+¼	9.918	12.210
500m	Exch	13¼%	1987	101¼	+⅜	13.293	13.237
559m	Fund	6½%	1985-87	80½	+⅜	8.285	11.462
1000m	Treas	12%	1987	97¼	+¼	12.831	13.493
500m	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	79¼	+¼	9.857	13.445
1052m	Trans	3%	1978-88	69¼	+1⅛	4.269	9.841
600m	Treas	11½%	1989	89¾	+¼	12.823	13.666
601m	Treas	5%	1986-89	66⅞	+⅜	7.713	11.540
600m	Treas	13%	1990	98⅞	+1	13.374	13.551
600m	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	78¾	+¼	10.693	12.464
300m	Treas	11¾%	1991	89¼	+¼	13.305	13.969
400m	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	66⅜	+⅜	8.966	11.954
200m	Exch	11%	1991	87¼	+¾	13.085	13.903
600m	Treas	12¾%	1992	94⅝	+½	13.640	13.933
600m	Treas	10%	1992	80	+⅜	12.512	13.573
400m	Exch	12¼%	1992	90¼	+½	13.568	13.992
1000m	Exch	13½%	1993	95⅛	+⅞	13.959	14.081
1100m	Treas	12½%	1993	93⅛	+½	13.628	13.924

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
19.7m	Utd States Gen	244	+2	15.0	6.1	..
39.6m	Viking Res	99	-1	1.1b	1.2	..
76.5m	Westpool Inv	78	-2	1.4b	1.8	..
113.4m	Witan Inv	133	-2½	5.1	3.9	..
15.4m	Yeoman Tst	252	+7	18.2	7.2	..
1,560,000	Yorks & Lancs	39	-½	2.9b	7.3	..
8,031,000	Young Co Inv	223½	-½	8.6	6.9	..

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
94.5m	Brit & Comm	292	..	17.9	6.1	7.3
35.1m	Fisher J.	154	+1	2.9	1.9	12.6
5,524,000	Jacobs J. I.	37	..	3.1	8.5	..
147.1m	Ocean Trans	131½	-3½	12.7	9.7	15.7
171.9m	P & O 'Dfd'	121½	-3	10.0	8.2	7.5

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
317.1m	Anglo Am Coal	£13½	..	53.5	4.0	..
1,389.1m	Anglo Am Corp	613	+17	48.0	7.8	..
869.8m	Ang Am Gold	£39⅝	+1 15/16	501	12.7	..
417.5m	Anglo Am Inv	£41¼	+⅛	161	3.9	..
30.3m	Anglo Transvl	£17	..	144	8.5	..
30.2m	Do 'A'	£17	..	144	8.5	..
489.8m	Asarco	£15 5/16	-1/16	60.0	3.9	..
7,858,000	Beralt Tin	67	-2	7.1	10.7	..
166.5m	Blyvoors	£6 13/16	+½	196	28.2	..
24.3m	Bracken Mines	174	+26	47.4	27.2	..
191.8m	Buffelsfontein	£17 7/16	+1	419	24.0	..
237.7m	Charter Cons	231	+6	12.0	5.2	..
815.2m	Cons Gold Fields	438	+15	32.1b	7.3	..

هكذا من الأصل

Commercial property

Making full use of the available land

Schemes to make the maximum use of land are very much part of the property market in these economy-conscious days. One such plan just announced is on an industrial estate in Letchworth Garden City, Hertfordshire, where Hunting Gate Developments are planning to redevelop the premises of J. M. Dent, publishers, in Works Road, after a reappraisal by Dent of their future requirements.

The scheme is intended to provide about 100,000 sq ft of warehouse on a site of five acres. It will comprise an existing office and warehouse building of 34,500 sq ft which is to be retained by Dent under a sale and leaseback arrangement. After demolition of some buildings, phase one of the redevelopment will comprise a new warehouse for Dent.

The second phase will consist of light industrial and warehouse space, which is also intended for use by Dent. When complete, the scheme will have a total value of nearly £3.5m. Work on the site, which has been occupied by Dent since the foundation of the garden city in 1906, is expected to start soon, completing the first phase in 12 months and the second soon after.

In a large scheme to be available for letting, Dimsdale Developments (South East) in partnership with the Lilley Group are to carry out an industrial scheme worth some £3.5m in Aldershot.

The developers have acquired the freehold interest in the Buxted poultry factory in Deadbrook Lane and have obtained planning permission for 76,000 sq ft of industrial and warehouse space on the site, which covers about 4½ acres. Construction is to start next month and units of between 7,000 sq ft and 9,600 sq ft will be ready for occupation in the spring of 1982.

Weller Eggar acted for Dimsdale in buying the property and have been retained jointly with Geoffrey Perkins and Co as letting agents. Mr P. J. M. Taylor acted for Buxted. Architects for the scheme are the Peter Jones Partnership.

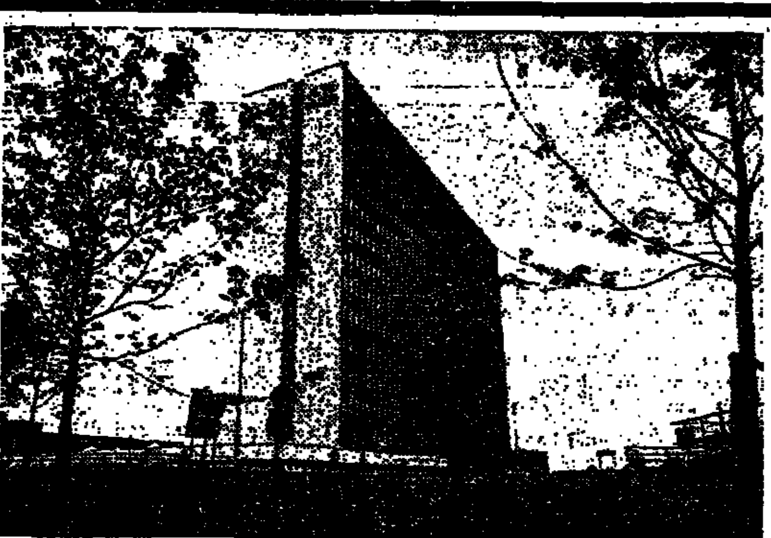
This is the second scheme to be announced by Dimsdale this year. The other is in Hertford, where the company is carrying out a £1m scheme of central redevelopment.

Smaller units are available on a scheme just being completed by Abbey Properties on a site of one acre near the middle of Bletchley, Milton Keynes. The scheme provides light industrial or warehouse units ranging between 1,750 sq ft and 4,400 sq ft, which are being offered at rents slightly over £3 a sq ft.

Letting is through Ernest Owers, Buckell and Ballard (London office), and Brown and Merry.

In the London area, marketing has started of the 104,000 sq ft industrial and warehouse scheme, the Thomas Road industrial park in E14, being carried out by Asda Securities. Richard Ellis, the letting agents, are looking for rents from £3.25 a sq ft.

Designed by the Julian Keyes Partnership, the scheme includes two units of 12,500 sq ft and 11,200 sq ft respectively, with the remaining 15 ranging in size from about 4,000 sq ft to about 6,000 sq ft. The first units are expected to be ready for occupation in the early spring. Asda Securities bought the site in the autumn of 1979 from Hestair. An older five-storey industrial building of 220,000 sq ft was demolished soon after, and construction work on the scheme began last spring. Richard Ellis also advised on the purchase.



3M House, Bracknell, Berkshire, acquired by Airways Pension Fund Trustees, previously the head lessee, for about £3.5m.

On the south coast, IDC Property Investments have let the entire first phase of their Portland Industrial Estate, in Portland Road, Hove, Sussex. This comprises some 18,388 sq ft of warehousing and has been taken by Lumley and Hunt at a rent of over £2.65 a sq ft. Lumley and Hunt have also taken a warehouse of 6,765 sq ft at an initial rent of £18,000 a year in the second phase of the development, due for completion in July.

The two remaining units will provide 12,600 sq ft of industrial space. IDC are carrying out the scheme in conjunction with Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, who were advised by Knight Frank and Rutley. Joint letting agents are Edward Erdman, and Stiles Horton Ledger, of Brighton.

As part of its sale of assets programme, Bracknell Development Corporation has completed the freehold sale to Airways Pension Fund Trustees of 3M House, in Bracknell, Berkshire. The 14-storey building is close to the town centre and comprises 115,000 sq ft net of air-conditioned offices, a covered retail market and an adjacent multistorey car park.

The fund was previously the head lessee, having provided the finance in 1973-74 for the development when the offices were let to 3M United Kingdom. It is understood that the purchase price was of the order of £3.5m. Hillier Parker May and Rowden acted for the Bracknell Development Corporation.

New offices are planned in Chelmsford, where the Old Bakery in Railway Street, adjoining Chelmsford railway station, has been acquired by Crossman Development Company. A total redevelopment is intended, to provide a self-contained building of some 5,500 sq ft net of offices, together with on-site parking. Work is due to start shortly for completion early next year.

Lesters of Chelmsford, acted for unnamed vendors in the sale of the freehold, and the property was introduced and acquired by Bairstow Eves, who have been retained as letting agents.

The National Union of Public Employees, through Anthony Brown Stewart, has negotiated from the London Borough of Greenwich, a peppercorn leasehold interest of 125 years on a site of some two-thirds of an acre in John Wilson Street, Woolwich. NUPE has obtained detailed planning consent for the construction of a new five-storey headquarters building with a gross area of some 30,000 sq ft. The building contract of £2.5m has gone to Walter Lawrence and Son, and the architects are the Carpenter Farrer Partnership. The new building is expected to be ready by the summer of 1982.

M. P. Kent, of Bristol, has exchanged contracts with a wholly-owned subsidiary of Reed International to buy for £2.4m a vacant property at 6-10 Norwich Street, near Holborn Circus, London EC4. Planning permission has been obtained for a new office block of some 39,750 sq ft gross. Construction is due to start late this year for completion in 18 months.

Gerald Ely

Commercial Properties and Services to the Business World

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of HAMPSHIRE PLASTICS & ENGINEERING CO. Limited and In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 31st day of March, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Stephen Daniel Swaden, FCA, of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 17th day of February 1981.

S. SWADEN, Liquidator.

RE: B L H TYPOGRAPHICS LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the Companies Act, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 27th, March, 1981, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Caims to the undersigned David Julian Buchler, F.C.A., at Bernard Phillips and Co., 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1981

DAVID JULIAN BUCHLER, F.C.A. (Chartered Accountant)

RE: TOPQUAL CLOTHING LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the Companies Act, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before 20th March, 1981, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned, I. D. Holland, F.C.A., of Messrs Bernard Phillips & Co., at 76 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AH, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1981.

I. D. HOLLAND, F.C.A.

In THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE In Bankruptcy No. 388 of 1981. Re: Harry ADAMS, of 65 South Lodge, Circus Road, St. Johns Wood, London NW8—of no present occupation—lately trading as Kelsey Cash & Carry at 21 Ridley Road, London E8 as a Tobacconist/Confectioner. (Under Receiving Order dated 13th February 1981). First Meeting Of Creditors on the 25th February 1981 at 2.30 in the afternoon at Room 410, 4th Floor, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts Of Justice, Strand, London WC2. Public Examination on the 7th May 1981 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Court 46, Queen's Building, Royal Courts Of Justice, Strand, London, WC2.

D. A. THORNE, Official Receiver.

N.B. All debts due to be paid to me.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN BANKRUPTCY No. 1187 of 1980 re: Active Supply Company (Sued as a Firm) of 54, Holders Hill Avenue, Hendon, London NW4, importers and exporters (under Receiving Order dated 23rd January 1981) First Meeting of Creditors 4th March 1981 at 11.30 in the forenoon at Room 410/4th Floor, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2. Public Examination 7th February 1981 at 11.00 in the forenoon at Court 46, Queen's Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2.

D. A. THORNE, Official Receiver.

N.B. All debts due to be paid to me.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1976 C. NICHOLLS AND CO Limited.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Ship Canal House, King Street, Manchester on Friday, the Sixth day of March 1981, at 11.30 o'clock in the fore noon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 11th day of February 1981.

By Order of the Board.
BERNARD NICHOLLS
Director

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 NIPPON ENGINE PARTS LIMITED

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of Creditors of the above named company will be held at the offices of S. G. Banister & Co., 16, Golden Square, London, W1R 4DH on Thursday, the 5th March 1981 at 12.30 p.m. for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act, i.e.:—

1) The nomination of a Liquidator

2) The appointment of a Committee of Inspection

General and special forms of proxy are enclosed herewith. Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged at the registered office of the company, situate at 16, Golden Square, London, W1R 4DH not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the 3rd day of March 1981.

Dated this 13th day of February 1981.

C. V. M. LATHAM
Director

E. B. MEE & CO. Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of E. B. Mee & Co. Limited will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Friday the 6th day of March 1981 at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 17th day of February 1981.

D. ALDERMAN, Director.

In the matter of AMERITOS TOURIST SERVICES INTERNATIONAL Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 30th day of March, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned STEPHEN DANIEL SWADEN FCA of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 16th day of February 1981.

S. SWADEN
Liquidator

D. B. COURT Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of D. B. Court Limited will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Friday the 6th day of March 1981 at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 17th day of February 1981.

D. ALDERMAN.
Director.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PIPE-LINES ACT, 1962
NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION FOR A PIPE-LNE CONSTRUCTION AUTHORISATION

British Pipeline Agency Limited, acting on behalf of United Kingdom Oil Pipelines Limited, hereby give notice in accordance with the provisions of Part I of the First Schedule to the Pipe-lines Act, 1962, that an application has been made to the Secretary of State for Energy for the grant of an authorisation for the construction of extensions to the Thames/Mersey and West London pipe-line systems. The proposed pipe-lines, which are to be for the conveyance of refined white oils, are to run between:—

(a) Kingsbury Oil Terminal in Warwickshire and Buncefield Oil Terminal in Hertfordshire;

(b) Longford metering station adjacent to Heathrow Airport and Walton-on-Thames.

The pipe-lines will be owned by United Kingdom Oil Pipelines Limited.

A copy of the maps which accompanied the application, on which the routes of the pipe-lines are delineated, can be inspected during normal office hours in Room 1368, Department of Energy, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ, at the offices of British Pipeline Agency Limited, Lord Alexander House, Waterhouse Street, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP1 1EJ and at the offices of the following local authorities:—

Bedfordshire County Council, County Hall, Bedford.

Buckinghamshire County Council, County Hall, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

Hertfordshire County Council, County Hall, Pegs Lane, Hertford.

Greater London Council, Record Keeper, Room B21, County Hall, London SE1 7PB.

Aylesbury Vale District Council, Municipal Offices, The Mall, Friars Square, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

Dacorum District Council, Dacorum Civic Centre, Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire.

Daventry District Council, District Council Offices, Church Walk, Daventry, Northamptonshire.

Elmbridge Borough Council, Town Hall, New Zealand Avenue, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

London Borough of Hillingdon, Planning Department, Civic Centre, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

London Borough of Hounslow, Civic Centre, Lampton Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.

Milton Keynes Borough Council, Saxon Gate, Civic Offices, Central Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire.

Milton Keynes Development Corporation, Wavendon Tower, Wavendon, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire.

Northamptonshire County Council, County Hall, Guildhall Road, Northampton.

Surrey County Council, County Deeds Office, County Hall, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

Warwickshire County Council, Shire Hall, Warwick.

West Midlands County Council, County Hall, 1 Lancaster Circus, Queensway, Birmingham.

North Warwickshire Borough Council, The Council House, South Street, Atherstone, Warwickshire.

Rugby Borough Council, Planning Department, Town Hall, Rugby, Warwickshire.

Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, Council House, Solihull, West Midlands.

South Bedfordshire District Council, Grove House, 76 High Street North, Dunstable, Bedfordshire.

South Northamptonshire District Council, Town Hall, 14 Richmond Road, Towcester, Northamptonshire.

Spelthorne Borough Council, Council Offices, Knowle Green, Staines, Middlesex.

St. Albans City and District Council, 16 St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

Warwick District Council, 1 Warwick New Road, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

Objections to this application should be made in writing, setting out the grounds for objection and bearing the reference PET 16/108/64 and should be sent to the Secretary of State for Energy at Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ to arrive not later than the 30th March 1981.

Dated this 16th day of February 1981.

Lord Alexander House, Waterhouse Street, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP1 1EJ

For and on behalf of BRITISH PIPELINE AGENCY LIMITED
J. S. MOFFAT
Director and General Manager.

PIPE-LINES ACT, 1962
NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION FOR A PIPE-LINE CONSTRUCTION AUTHORISATION

British Pipeline Agency Limited, acting on behalf of BP Oil Limited, Mobil Oil Company Limited and Shell U.K. Limited, hereby give notice in accordance with the provisions of Part I of the First Schedule to the Pipe-lines Act, 1962, that an application has been made to the Secretary of State for Energy for the grant of an authorisation for the construction of a cross-country pipe-line.

The proposed pipe-line, which is to be for the conveyance of aviation fuels, is to run between Walton-on-Thames and Gatwick Airport.

The pipe-line will be owned by BP Oil Limited, Mobil Oil Company Limited and Shell U.K. Limited.

A copy of the map which accompanied the application, on which the route of the proposed pipe-line is delineated, can be inspected during normal office hours in Room 1368, Department of Energy, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ, at the offices of British Pipeline Agency Limited, Lord Alexander House, Waterhouse Street, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP1 1EJ and at the offices of the following local authorities:—

Greater London Council, Record Keeper, Room B21, County Hall, London SE1 7PB.

Surrey County Council, County Deeds Office, County Hall, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

West Sussex County Council, County Hall, Chichester, West Sussex.

Crawley Borough Council, Town Hall, The Boulevard, Crawley, West Sussex.

Elmbridge Borough Council, Town Hall, New Zealand Avenue, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

The Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, Guildhall, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

Mole Valley District Council, Pippbrook, Dorking, Surrey.

Reigate and Banstead Borough Council, Information Centre, Town Hall, Reigate, Surrey.

Objections to this application should be made in writing, setting out the grounds for objection and bearing the reference PET 16/108/63 and should be sent to the Secretary of State for Energy at Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ to arrive not later than the 30th March 1981.

Dated this 16th day of February 1981.

Lord Alexander House, Waterhouse Street, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP1 1EJ.

For and on behalf of BRITISH PIPELINE AGENCY LIMITED
J. S. MOFFAT
Director and General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BRITISH RAILWAYS BOARD
NOTICE is hereby given that MERCHANDISE AND ARTICLES received by passenger trains etc and/or left in the railways possession unclaimed, the owners of which are known or have refused delivery, will be sold by auction at New Mileage Yard, Alfred Road, Harrow Road, London W2 if not claimed within fourteen days of this date. Catalogues, price 30p will be available on application to Messrs Ansley Horne & Co, 31 Newbury St., St. Bartholomew's, London EC1. Sales dates 17th and 18th March 1981 with view day 16th March.

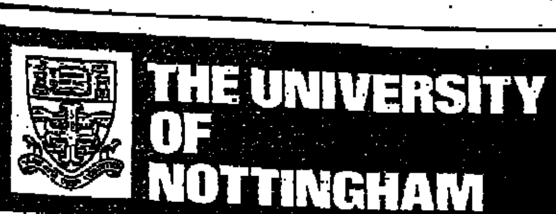
I, JOY SURROY, son of N. N. Surroy, whose permanent address is B25 Aurobindo Park, Calcutta-53, India, wish to change my name to John SURROY, subject to the approval of Indian High Commission, London.

EDUCATIONAL

CHEMISTRY tutor required for "A" level student, SW10 area. 01-352 8054, one or two eves pw. Conditions neg.

PROPERTY also on page 23

Public and Educational Appointments



Applications are invited for the following appointments:

LECTURER IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS (Ref. No. 772).
Preference will be given to candidates with interests in Operation Research, Numerical Analysis or controlled theory.

LECTURER IN PHARMACOLOGY (Ref. No. 773)
Candidates should have qualifications in Pharmacology, Pharmacy, Biochemistry, Medicine or cognate subjects. The successful candidate will be expected to accept teaching commitments in the field of biochemical pharmacology and a strong commitment to research is also required.

LECTURER IN ZOOLOGY (Physiology) (Ref. No. 774)
The appointee will contribute to the teaching of undergraduate courses in animal physiology and will be expected to pursue independent research, preferably in some aspect of vertebrate physiology.

The salary range for University Lecturers is £5,505-£11,575 per annum but the appointments will be made initially within the range £5,505-£8,245 per annum. Further particulars and forms of application, returnable not later than 16th March 1981, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Please quote ref no.

LANCASHIRE POLICE AUTHORITY

DEPUTY CHIEF CONSTABLE

Salary £19,791

Applications for this office are invited from persons with wide police experience in the United Kingdom. The appointment would be subject to the Police Acts and Regulations for the time being in force and to a satisfactory medical examination.

Housing accommodation will be provided or an allowance paid in lieu. Flat rate car allowance and uniform allowance will be paid.

Application forms are obtainable from the Chief Executive/Clerk (Reference 60), County Hall, Preston PR1 8XJ, tel. Preston 54868, extn. 6089, and should be returned completed by the 6th March, 1981.

BRIAN HILL,
Clerk to the Police Authority,
County Hall, Preston.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL 

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

HORSHAM, SUSSEX

Required for September 1981 (a) an Honours graduate to teach French and Russian, (b) an Honours graduate to teach French. The Modern Language Department is a large and expanding Department with a strong academic tradition. The appointments advertised envisage the possibility of advanced work for suitable candidates.

Christ's Hospital is an independent charitable foundation with boarding accommodation for 820 boys. By 1985 it will have become co-educational.

Applications, with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to: The Head Master, Christ's Hospital, Horsham, Sussex. RH13 7LS.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

Lectureship in Chemistry

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Chemistry in the Department of Chemistry. This is financed for the first five years by the Science Research Council under their Special Replacement Scheme designed to retain first-class young scientists in academic life. The conditions of service, including probation and tenure, are the same as for other lectureships within the University. Initial salary will depend upon qualifications and experience on the scale £5,505 to £11,575 with superannuation benefits.

In addition to the normal duties of a Lecturer in Chemistry, including teaching preferably in the field of Organic Chemistry, the successful applicant will be expected to collaborate during the first five years with Professor Margot Symons and provide biochemical expertise in research on metallo-enzymes and on radiation effects on DNA. Details of this collaboration and research can be obtained directly from Professor Symons.

Further particulars from the Registrar, The University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH, to whom application should be sent on the form provided by 30 April, 1981.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

LECTURESHIP IN MUSIC

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in Music from 1 October, 1981. It is hoped to appoint a person with a special interest in original composition and in teaching composition at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. The initial salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturers' scale (£5,505-£11,575 per annum) together with normal pension arrangements.

Applications (three copies), together with the names of three referees, should be submitted not later than Saturday, 28 February, 1981, to the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

£6,000+ FOR UNFASHIONABLE VIRTUES

We are looking for an Examination Assistant to take responsibility for the administration and organization of the examination for the award of the N N E B Certificate. 3,000 candidates per year at 150 centres means taking infinite pains to ensure that every detail of the process is scrupulously correct. A strong sense of personal responsibility, an appetite for hard work, a cool head in a crisis and a sense of humour are all essential. If you think you have these qualities, send a C.V. to N N E B, Argyle House, 29-31 Euston Rd., London, NW1 2SD. Then ring Michael Stanton, 01-837 5458, to arrange an informal interview.

BELMONT ABBEY HEREFORD

Graduate biologist required for September, 1981, to assist with the teaching of biology at "O" level and "A" level and to teach some chemistry to "O" level. This post is an important one as biology is a compulsory subject for all pupils, therefore an allowance above Scale 1 may be available for a suitably qualified and experienced applicant. Ability to assist in the coaching of rowing an advantage. Apply with curriculum vitae and names of two referees to the Headmaster.

University of Bristol

CHAIR IN RADIODIAGNOSIS

The University proposes to make an appointment in the Chair in Radiodiagnosis which will become vacant on 1st August, 1981 on the retirement of Professor J. H. Middlemiss.

Suitably qualified candidates are invited to submit applications by 1st May, 1981. Further particulars of the Appointment may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University Senate House, Bristol, BS8 1TH.

University of Birmingham

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS

Applications are invited for two posts of Administrative Assistants in the Registry. Good Honours Degree and sound administrative experience, preferably though not necessarily in an academic institution, are required.

Initial appointments as follows:

Post A:
In the Senate Division, where principal duties will include responsibility for all aspects of the servicing of a range of important central University committees, and other central administrative functions.

Post B
In the Arts Division. Appointee will work mainly in the Combined Honours Office with the Senior Tutor to Combined Subject Students but will be responsible to the Assistant Registrar, with other duties in the Division.

Applicants may also indicate an interest in any similar vacancies which may occur.

Salaries in Administrative scales Post A IA £4,745-£9,595; Post B: IB £4,745-£8,045 plus superannuation.

Applications by 13th March 1981 to Senior Assistant Secretary, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT from whom further particulars and applications forms may be obtained.

UMIST DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS LECTURER

REF: MAT/27/S Applications are invited from candidates of either sex for the above post. The main duties of the person appointed will be in the field of Applied Mathematics.

Salary will be on the scale £5,505-£11,575 per annum (under review) and the appointee will be expected to commence duties by 1 September 1981, or as soon as possible thereafter, by arrangement.

Requests for application forms and further particulars, quoting the above reference, should be addressed to the Registrar, Room B6, UMIST, PO Box 88, Manchester M60 1QD. Completed application forms should be returned to the Registrar as soon as possible.

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university college of swansea

PRINCIPAL

The office of Principal of the University College will become vacant in October, 1982, following the retirement of Professor R. W. Steel.

A committee of the College Council has been set up to recommend an appointment to this post. Anyone wishing to have his or her name considered for the post or who wishes to submit names for consideration is invited to write in confidence to the President of the College.

Sir John Habakkuk, M.A., D. Litt., F.B.A.,
President of the College,
Room 38,
Singleton Abbey,
University College of Swansea,
Singleton Park,
Swansea SA2 8PP.

DAVENANT FOUNDATION SCHOOL

(Voluntary Aided)

HEAD OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

(Scale 4 plus London Fringe Allowance)

Applications are invited from suitably experienced and qualified teachers for this key post in a boys' Grammar School (years 2-6) now developing as a five-form entry co-educational Christian Ecumenical Comprehensive School, with over 100 in the Sixth Form. The successful candidate will organise the Department, teaching to "A" Level, within the developing ethos of the School, and will contribute to the social and personal development of pupils, as well as initiating and co-ordinating ecumenical activity within the School community.

Further details and application forms are available from the Headmaster, Mr D. M. W. Bolton, M.A.(Oxon.) at the School—Chester Road, Loughton, Essex. IG10 2LD.

Closing date: Friday 13th March.

CRANLEIGH SCHOOL

(HMC 500 boys, 50 Sixth Form girls) . . . HONOURS GRADUATE IN MATHEMATICS required in September to take a leading role, teaching at all levels up to Scholarship standard, in large and successful Department. SMP syllabuses to O Level, MEI thereafter. The school has mini and micro-computers: an interest would be welcome. Accommodation available. Cranleigh salary scale (above Burnham).

Applications with c.v. to the Headmaster, Cranleigh School, Surrey.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
The London School of Economics

LECTURESHIPS (TWO) IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Applications are invited for appointment from 1 October, 1981. Candidates must be capable of teaching in the general field of industrial relations, but a special interest in the managerial aspects of the subject would be of advantage in one of these appointments.

LECTURESHIP IN MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

Applications are invited for appointment from 1 October, 1981, to a lectureship in Management Sciences in the Department of Statistical and Mathematical Sciences.

The successful candidate will be expected to teach both undergraduate and postgraduate students, and should have an established and continuing research interest in a major mathematically-based subject area. Practical experience in applying management science to assist decision-making in the management of public or private sector organisations would be an advantage.

Appointment will be on the salary scale for lecturers of £5,505 to £11,575 a year (under review) plus £967 a year London Allowance. In assessing the starting salary, consideration will be given to qualifications, age and experience.

Application forms and further particulars are available, on receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope, from the Administrative Officer, H610, The London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE. Closing date for applications: 31 March, 1981.

CHARTERHOUSE

ENGLISH CLASSICS teacher for September

to teach English to Scholarship Level plus Latin to Lower School and First Year Sixth. Accommodation available. Applications with curriculum vitae and names of two referees to Headmaster, Charterhouse, Godalming, Surrey.

BRISTOL POLYTECHNIC
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN SOCIOLOGY —Ref. No. R31/101

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant to join an interdisciplinary team investigating the social aspects of serious eye disease and the experience of patients who undergo various forms of treatment. Applicants should have good honours degree in Sociology, Social Administration, Nursing or an allied field and a post-graduate qualification or some research experience would be an advantage. They should have a current driving licence. The appointment is for one year and will start as soon as possible.

SALARY: £4,683 per annum

Candidates who wish to discuss the post before applying should contact Mr J. Hilbourne on Tel. 656261 Ext. 363.

For further details and an application form, to be returned by 12 March, 1981, please contact the Personnel Office, Bristol Polytechnic, Coldharbour Lane, Frenchay, Bristol BS16 1QY.

Please quote Reference Number R31/101 in all communications.

University of Nottingham

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN LABORATORIES

EXPERIMENTAL CANCER THERAPY POSTDOCTORAL BIOCHEMIST/PHARMACOLOGIST

Applications are invited for a postdoctoral appointment to investigate the use of monoclonal antibodies as carriers for cancer therapeutic agents. Previous experience in biochemistry or biochemical pharmacology is required. The successful applicant will join a group including immunologists and cell biologists and there will opportunity to participate with other groups involved in studying tumour biology. This post is funded by a grant from the Cancer Research Campaign.

Salary within the scale £5,505-£9,595 per annum.

Application with curriculum vitae and names of two referees should be sent to Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, not later than 30th April, 1981. Ref. No. 775.

University of Durham

LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited to fill the post of LECTURER IN LAW from 1 October, 1981.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturers' scale £5,505-£11,575 per annum (under review) together with superannuation benefits.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, to whom applications (3 copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 13 March, 1981.

King's College London
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for an

SRC POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP

to study new amines with exceptional basic properties, involving some organic synthesis and the use of fast reaction equipment to investigate reaction mechanisms in solution. The successful applicant will be expected to take up the post by 1st August 1981. Salary £5,505-£6,245 p.a. plus £967 London Allowance. Applications with curriculum vitae and names of two referees to Dr. F. Hibbert, Department of Chemistry, King's College London, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS, from whom further details may be obtained. Quote reference T.

The University of Manchester

LECTURER IN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Applications invited for this post in modern economic history, preferably from those with special interests in the 20th century, or in agrarian history. Starting date, October 1st. Initial salary range p.a.: £5,505-£6,615. Particulars and application forms (returnable by March 16th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref. 40/81/T.

University of Aberdeen

EXECUTIVE DEAN FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Applications are invited from registered medical practitioners for the above post. Previous experience of medical administration would be an advantage. Salary on the Scale £15,510-£19,870 per annum. Placing according to experience. It is expected that the Grampian Health Board will grant appropriate honorary status.

Further particulars from The Secretary, The University, Aberdeen with whom applications (10 copies) should be lodged by 20 March 1981.

Appointments



TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS EXECUTIVE

Times Newspapers Limited requires an Industrial Relations Executive.

The successful applicant will have had considerable experience in industrial relations, ideally in the newspaper industry. A knowledge of computerized systems would be useful but not essential.

It is likely that this appointment will interest applicants earnings in excess of £12,500 per annum. The company offers six weeks holiday, pension and life insurance schemes and BUPA membership.

Please write giving full personal and career details, which will be treated with the strictest confidence, to:

Mr Bill O'Neill, Joint General Manager,
Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7,
New Printing House Square, London WC1X 8EZ.

Closing date for applications March 5th, 1981.



ASSISTANT EDITOR/RESEARCHER

for author writing a novel required for a 4-5 week project in Ireland. Salary negotiable, travel, accommodation provided. Journalistic or screen writing preferred. Reply to F. J. McDonald, Coutts and Co., 1 Old Park Lane, London W1.

TRANSLATOR TRAINEE

TO £5,200 + benefits

City, graduate French, subsidiary German, etc.

01-589 9222

KP PERSONNEL AGY

SENIOR BANKERS

£8,000-£12,000

Superb opportunity is offered by rapidly expanding International Bank. Several senior positions are currently available in the following areas:

SECURITIES
COMPANY LAW
LITIGATION
GENERAL

The ideal candidate should have a minimum of 7 years' experience and could be Grade 5, 6 or 7 Clearers. Generous benefits including mortgage subsidy are offered. Please call in strict confidence Mr D. Last, Prime Personnel Consultants. 629 7124.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Horsham Sussex require Honours Graduate to teach French and Russian. See Public & Educational Appointments.

ACCOUNTANT.—Assistant £8,000 plus car, corporate tax experience great opportunity in expanding company. Ring 734 5653, Beverley Farr recons.

TRAINEE SALES EXEC

£5,000 + CAR

Superb opportunity for a well educated, ambitious person (21-25). Full training and a highly rewarding management future offered by prestigious, long established international company. Positions open throughout London and the Home Counties. Interesting, yet stable background sought.

637 9732

PRIME PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

ACCOUNTANT. Our clients include entertainers and other individuals associated with the creative and performing arts. We have an opportunity in our London office for Staff Accountants with 2 years of recent royalty accounting experience with a record company, publishing company, or in an auditing and accounting environment. Interesting duties. Some travel. Salary commensurate with experience and ability. Please call Martin Feldman, 01-487 4095, or 487 5876.

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university college of swansea

Chair of Education

Applications are invited for the Chair of Education and the Headship of the Department of Education, which will become vacant on September 30, 1981, at the retirement of Professor D. Pritchard.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to whom applications (15 copies) should be sent by Friday, April 3, 1981.

University of Bristol

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

Applications are invited for the post of

CONSULTANT SENIOR LECTURER IN SURGERY

to be held at the Bristol Royal Infirmary. Salary £15,310 to £19,870 per annum according to qualifications and experience, as applicable to the National Health Service consultant scale. The successful candidate may expect to be offered an honorary consultant contract by the Avon Area Health Authority (Teaching).

Applicants will be required to have appropriate experience in General Surgery and Surgical Gastroenterology (upper gastro-intestinal or colorectal surgery) and to possess a Higher Qualification in Surgery. The duties include the clinical care of patients, undergraduate and postgraduate teaching and the undertaking of research. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience should include the names of two referees and reach the Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 21 March 1981. Please quote reference TLJ. Prospective applicants are invited to contact Professor R. C. N. Williamson, Department of Surgery, Bristol Royal Infirmary, Bristol BS2 8HW (Tel.: 0272-20601).

University of Newcastle Upon Tyne

TEMPORARY DEMONSTRATOR

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Temporary Demonstratorship in Agricultural Mechanization tenable from 1st October, 1981 until 30th September, 1985.

Applicants should either have had experience in the development and application of operational research techniques to agriculture or be an experienced agriculturalist, agricultural engineer, or agricultural mechanizer, with a sound knowledge of agriculture and agricultural engineering and of systems of agricultural mechanization.

The successful candidate will be involved in formal teaching, in project work in the field, workshop and laboratory, and with laboratory classes, at all levels of the B.Sc. (Hons.) degree course.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the Grade 1B (Bar) scale: £4,765-£6,985 per annum (under review), according to age, qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Senior Assistant Registrar (F.P.), The University, 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, with whom applications (3 copies) together with the names and addresses of 3 persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged not later than 6 March, 1981. Please quote reference T.

The University of Hull

LECTURER IN EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Education tenable in the Department of Educational Studies from 1 October, 1981. Applicants must be trained graduate teachers of physical education, possess suitable work experience in post-primary schools, and have a commitment to both the initial training and in-service education of physical education teachers. They should have specialist interests in psychology or sociology as applied to physical education OR in the history/philosophy of the subject.

Salary scale: £5,505 to £11,575 per annum (under review) plus U.S.S. benefits. The appointment will be made initially within the first 5 points of the scale.

Applications (six copies) should give full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of three persons from whom references can be sought, and be lodged not later than 23 March 1981, with the Registrar, University of Hull, HU6 7RX, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

COMMERCE TUTOR

Required immediately. Tutor specially qualified to coach Commerce and Political Science "O" Levels for 17-year-old boy, resident overseas, for next January exam. Must have clean driving licence. Accommodation and own car provided. Salary negotiable. For further details (Agencies or private enquiries) Tel.: 01-493 9183 (9-12 a.m.)

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE

Applications are invited for a

LECTURESHIP

in the DEPARTMENT OF SHIPBUILDING AND NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

from qualified naval architects, marine technologists or engineers/scientists in related fields to join the activities of a dynamic department. Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent qualifications and relevant industrial experience.

Salary scale £5,505-£11,575 per annum (under review) with placing according to qualifications and experience. Superannuation benefit.

Application forms and further particulars (quoting 13/81) and enclosing a self-addressed envelope (9" x 4") can be obtained from the Academic Appointments Officer, University of Strathclyde, Royal College Building, 204 George Street, Glasgow, G1 1XW with whom applications should be lodged by March 9, 1981.

University of Nottingham

Department of Physiology and Environmental studies

Applications are invited for a

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP

in Plant Physiology in which preference will be given to candidates with an interest in cellular or molecular aspects of the regulation of plant growth and development. The appointment, which will be for one year only, will be effective from 1st October 1981.

Further details and forms of application, returnable not later than 9th March 1981, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref. No. 771.

Westminster Cathedral Choir School

(IAPS 30 boarders, 40 day boys)

ASSISTANT HOUSEMASTER

required in September to teach two subjects to R.S.S. level from Latin, History, Geography and help with games and activities. Expanding School with lively music department. Burnham scale. Free board and accommodation in term. Practising Catholic preferred.

PLEASE WRITE FOR FULL DETAILS TO HEADMASTER, AMBROSDEN AVENUE, LONDON SW1P 1QH.

Lincoln College Oxford

DARBY FELLOWSHIP IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

The College invites applications from graduates of either sex, with interests in English Literature before 1500 and English Language, for a Darby Fellowship in English Language and Literature, tenable for seven years from 1st October, 1981. Applicants should normally be under 28 years of age. In making the appointment regard will be had to research achievement and potential as well as to teaching experience or qualifications. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Rector, Lincoln College, Oxford, OX1 3DR, to whom applications should be submitted by 13th March, 1981.

University of Southampton

CHAIR OF ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for the Chair of Engineering Mathematics which will become vacant following the retirement of Professor J. W. Craggs on 31 March 1981. Further particulars are available from the Secretary and Registrar, The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH, and applications (one copy from candidates overseas and ten copies from others) should be submitted by 13 April 1981. Please quote Ref. T.

TUTOR GOVERNESS

Required immediately for minimum one year. Qualified teacher 28 to 38 years for 9-year-old boy resident overseas. Must have flexible outlook, enjoy travel and have a clean driving licence. Hours 9-5, accommodation and own car provided. Salary negotiable. For further details

(Agencies or Private enquiries)

Tel. 01-493 9103 (9-12 am)

University of London

BRITISH POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL FEDERATION

Regional Postgraduate Dean—North East Thames Region

Applications are invited for the position of Regional Postgraduate Dean (North East Thames Region) and Assistant Director of the British Postgraduate Medical Federation. A minimum of six sessions will be required. The post will be based at the Regional Office of the Federation at 14 Ulster Place, London, N.W.1.

Salary payable will be linked with N.H.S. consultant rate, together with Distinction Award if any. The holder of the appointment may retain N.H.S. pension rights or may opt to transfer to U.S.S. in respect of service with the University. Further particulars about the post may be obtained from the Director, British Postgraduate Medical Federation, 33 Millman Street, London, WC1N 3EJ, to whom applications (6 copies), with the names and addresses of three referees, should be submitted not later than 3 April 1981.

University of Nottingham
CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN LABORATORIES

POSTDOCTORAL BIOCHEMIST

A position is offered to a Postdoctoral biochemist/immunochemist to undertake collaborative research upon tumour-associated cell surface antigens defined by anti-tumour monoclonal antibodies. The investigation primarily involves determination of the molecular nature, membrane organisation and biosynthesis of these antigens. Experience in membrane biochemistry is desirable. This post is funded by a grant from the Cancer Research Campaign.

Salary within the scale £5,505-£9,595 per annum.

Applications with curriculum vitae and names of two referees should be sent to the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, not later than 30th April 1981. Ref. No. 776.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CALIFORNIA

Experienced Cook/Housekeeper and Gardener/Handyman required to run household and grounds for young prof. couple. Must like children and animals. Ample accommodation is provided. Drivers preferred. Refs. required. Please apply Mrs. K. Williams, c/o Inn on the Park, Hamilton Place, London, W.1. 01-499 0888 after Feb. 28th.

YOUNG PERSON required from summer term, 1981, to help in kindergarten of girls preparatory school in Kensington. Telephone 01-937 0685.

NANNY wanted for Doctor's family. Girls aged 3 and 6, other domestic help kept. Live in. Phone 304 1458.

DIRECTOR'S COOK, E.C.2.—Experienced, aged 25-30. Belgravia Bureau, 35 Brompton Road. 584 4343.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER for elderly widower. Own comfortable rooms, bathroom, garage, beautiful modernized Suffolk village house. Position permanent to right person. Interviews London. References essential. Write: Middleton, 125 Old Church Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex.

EDUCATED LADY, retired or otherwise to help taking children to school, etc. Part-time basis in Putney area. Reply to Box 2640 F, The Times.

INN featured in leading restaurant guides requires versatile young couple as assistant cook/barcellar person for county inn in National Park. Own cottage available. Phone 0873 810775.

REQUIRED

SUPERB COUPLE. Butler, Houseman, Driver & Cook-Housekeeper, Spanish, both 37, delicious cooking and polished service, superlative references. Call 01-730 8132, Selection Staff, 25 Kings Rd. SW3.

YOUNG MAN, 24, efficient, presentable, seeks good position as PA/Houseman to prof. person—0222 37355, 12-6 p.m.

SECRETARIAL

also on pages 6 and 18

EXCITING OPPORTUNITY — We have been approached by one of our W.1. Clients to seek a confident, well educated secretary, 25-30 yrs, with English and French shorthand, as well as very good German. This special person will have an excellent c.v. showing practical use of these languages and will currently be earning not less than £6,500. For further details ring 408 0444 Berkeley Appointments Rec Cons.

CALLING all sh/audio Secretaries senior or college leavers, at present we have jobs in the following companies: Public Relations, Publishing, Advertising, Legal, Television and Travel. We can offer you fabulous jobs with salaries to match. For more information call Mrs Hark on 589 4545 or call in at Rand Services, 124 Brompton Road, SW3 (emp agy).

LEGAL AUDIOS, both for WC1, to work for partners: one commercial, & one probate and trust. Minimum 3 years' experience essential. Age 23-30. £6,350, neg. Call Sue Rayment, 836 5207, Lawstaff Ltd, Recruitment Consultants.

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT required for busy publications department of International weekly newspaper. Position would suit college leaver with ambition and willingness to learn. Accurate speeds essential. Please phone 839 7000 ext 147.

DEMORALISED SECRETARIES frustrated with the job hunting rat race? Tired of being one of many applicants? Come to us for that job with a difference. Your good skills and experience will do the rest. London Town Staff Bureau, 01-836 1994.

MAYFAIR AUCTIONEERS need well presented, young sec with good s/h skills to assist three Directors on the administrative side. £4,500-£5,000. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet Street, EC4. 01-353 7696.

PARTICIPATE in the fast-moving atmosphere of City Branch of prestigious Estate Agents as PA/Sec, 20-28ish, to two young partners. You need really good formal skills & adaptable personality. You will get out and about from time to time! £6,000 pa, neg. 4 Weeks' hols. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU

RESPONSIBLE PA/Membership Secretary required to assist Director, run the office of a Chelsea dining club. No shorthand. Must be numerate. Bookkeeping experience preferable. Lots of perks. Good salary. Telephone 352 7159.

£6,500 SEC. P.A. 35-50. Charity. S.W.3. Excellent shorthand typing skills, pleasant personality and ability to mix with people at all levels. For further details phone Barbara Fairbright, 584 8166, Alfred Marks Staff Consultants.

SECRETARY/P.A. with rusty shorthand in personnel, £6,600 neg. To work for two young executives. The successful applicant must be prepared to tackle any and everything, but none the less still be able to cope with highly confidential documents. Age 23-30 with proven work record. In return the company offers security, excellent salary with annual reviews and many other benefits. Please phone Miss Brown, 387 0023, Alfred Marks Staff Consultants.

P.A. to M.D. of Co. soon to be based in luxurious W.1 offices. Minimal S.H./T. (90/50). Ability to liaise confidently at senior level essential. 25-35. c £6,500. Daven Staff Agy. 734 4154

PA/SEC, 30s, invited to join own talent and experience with expertise of Senior Director of well known City group. A challenge where top formal skills, organising ability and general PA qualities will be appreciated. £6,500 pa neg. to start. Mortgage facilities.

COLLEGE LEAVER seeking a stimulating job with prospects in a "people" environment offered a good start with International W1 Estate Agents. Some experience preferred. Good shorthand/typing essential. £4,500 pa JOYCE GUINESS.

SEC/PA.—T.V. Co! personnel. £6,000 plus perks. Ring Fitzroy Rec Cons. 434 1004.

PERSONAL

MOTOR CARS

PANTHER LIMA MK II

August, '79. 30,000 miles. Gunmetal with Silver sides. Hard top, chrome wire wheels and tinted windscreen, 2 tonneau covers.

£5,300 o.n.o.

Tel.: Newmarket (0638) 750337

E TYPE JAGUAR

V12 2 + 2 Red

Immaculate condition, sun roof, tinted windows, radio. owner must reluctantly sell.

£6,000 o.n.o.

Tel: West Harptree (076 122) 488 (evenings or weekends).

DAIMLER VANDEN PLAS

4.2 NEW in Blascan Blue/tan trim. £16,950.

Contact Ian Button,
Wadham Stringer Ltd.,
Northampton 401141

SITUATIONS WANTED

LADY, early 40's, no ties, types, keeps books, drives, cooks—has wanderlust, seeks interesting challenge preferably U.S.A., but will consider all genuine offers. Small capital available.—Box No 3410 F, The Times.

INTERNATIONAL Company Manager (British) resident in Singapore seeks challenging post based in Singapore. 15 years experience in commerce, finance industry.—Write Maxwell Road, Post Office Box No 2720, Singapore 9047.

TOP TEMP, secretary (no agency) seeks West End assignments.—789 4817 (eves).

FLAT SHARING

FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

SHARE-A-FLAT (est. 1958) for professionals, 175 Piccadilly. 493 1265

CLAPHAM.—Own room in family house for professional, aged 30-50. £130 p.c.m. incl.—Tel. 622 0945 from 6 p.m.

S.W.5.—Girl, own room, shared flat. £135 p.c.m. inc.—373 5115.

BATTERSEA.—Nr Park. Prof. male (30-40) sociable house, own room, garden, £20.35 p.w. Tel.: 624 5837 office

INDEPENDENT, unassuming male, 31, computer programmer, requires own room in civilised flat, house. Any area in Greater London considered. Please phone Chris Newton-Carter on 242 0747 during office hours.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Large beautiful flat overlooking park. Lady 25+. Own sunny room, bath, porterage, c.h. £45 p.w. 01-589 8450.

MEWS HOUSE, W1. Sunny room, 6/9 mths. £38 p.w. 636 6048.

S.E.7. Own room, prof. person in bachelor's untidy house. £19 p.w. near Greenwich and Blackheath. 858 3717 (after 6 pm).

ROOM IN FAMILY HOUSE S.W.14. —(30 mins City), b & b + e.m. Mon-Fri. Suit businessman. £30 p.w. 876 5690.

OLYMPIA, W.14.—Share house, garden & cat, one other, own room & tel. £35 p.w. incl. Refs required. 603 8308.

CHELSEA HOUSE.—Mature person to share, own comfortable room/bathroom, own entrance. £40 p.w. inc. 584 2932, after 6.

S. KEN.—Dble room. 55 p.w., for Prof people. 373 5701.

10 MINS WHITEHALL.—Professional gentleman, for own room + T.V. & bath in comfortable house. £30 p.w. 735 0059 (eves).

W.5.—Grad for mixed luxury flat, own large room. £105 p.c.m. excl. 497 7725 eves.

LITTLE VENICE.—Single bedsit, in lux. flat. Share k. & b. Rels. £20 p.w.—Tel. 289 7054 after 6 p.m.

S.W.14. Short let. Own room. £113 p.c.m.—878 6612 (after 6.30).

S.W.15. Own room in luxury flat. £130 p.c.m. inc. 788 8685, p.m.

S.W.11 HOUSE Girl 25+. Own room. £100 p.m. 222 9605, day.

YOUNG LADY, 25-35 to share 3-bed flat with 2 other girls. 1 minute from Maida Vale tube. £30 p.w. 6 mth let. Contact Miss Makepeace, 499 9000 x 2508 day, 286 2206 eves. Avail. March 2.

WANTED own room in flat/house central London location pref. £25 p.w. max. 637 0322 Sally.

S.W.6. Own room. Prof. male, 25+. £30 p.w. 580 0118 (day) 731 6348 (eves.).

N.W.4. Flatmate wanted (male). £22 p.w. exc. 202 3299 (home).

CHELSEA/FULHAM.—Own bedroom and share with 1 other. large luxury house. Beautifully furnished. £250 p.m. all inclusive.—633 6252 day, 736 8370 night.

HAMPSTEAD, 2nd prof. person to share large luxury c.h. flat. Own room. £150 p.c.m. inc.—743 8000 x 3109 (day), 435 6778 (eves).

FLAT SHARING

FULHAM HOUSE. Single room, prof. man. £30 p.w. excl.—Tel. 402 2315 day, 385 6757, eves.

S.W.6. Double room. £20 p.w. Suit 2. 736 3127 (eves.).

FULHAM.—2nd prof. person 30ish, non-smoker, share lux. flat. Own room. £35 p.w. inc. 485 4181 day. 385 7923 eves.

WEST KENSINGTON.—Own double room, prof. person 23+, £25 p.w. Tel. 603 9674 after 7 p.m.

W2.—Prof person, 22+, share 1 other, own room. £97 p.c.m. excl. 451 3792 eves.

SW1.—Girl 20+, share room, lux. penthouse flat. All wash machine, roof gdn, col TV. £25 p.w. Tel. 834 4074 after 5 pm.

TWO GRADUATE GIRLS—25+ share beautiful house SW17. Own rooms £25 and £30 p.w. exc. 946 0063 (eves).

AT FLATLAND. Central flatshares available. 828 0626.

W4.—Own room, house, non-smoker, 25+, £25 p.w. 0430 86622 ext 3, or 01-995 2613 eves.

MAIDA VALE.—Room, suit 2 girls or couple, £20 each. 289 9666 eves.

MARBLE ARCH (near).—Pleasant room, in large mansion flat. Use drawing room, k & b, tel, col TV, washing machine. Suit business or professional man. £50 p.w. (incl heating and lighting). Box no 2861 F, The Times.

SECLUDED & CENTRAL.—Fully furnished house with roof garden, affording superb views, C.H., washing machine, deep freeze and col TV. 3rd person required. £40 p.w. 352 0976.

BELGRAVIA. Luxurious large house n/r. £36 p.w. 730 5984.

2ND friendly person for W1 flat. 2 mins Baker St. Own room. £40 p.w. 437 4758.

MAXFLATSHARE AGENCY. from £50 p.w. 785 9871.

RENTALS

MAYS always have a good selection of properties to rent in South West London, Surrey and Berkshire. Tel. Oxshott 3811. Telex 8955113.

AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required.—Phillips Kay & Lewis. 839 2245.

CHELSEA, Knightsbridge, Belgravia. Luxury houses and flats available for long or short lets. Ring for current list. Flatland, 828 8651.

CHELSEA—Nr Sloane Sq. charming 7th floor bachelor studio. Kit., bath, lifts, porters, C.H., CHW incl. £60 p.w. 01-589 1198.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE seeks quality furnished flat/house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required. R.I. + B. 637 9900.

FOR QUALITY RENTALS call Andrew Cowan Real Estate £60-£500 p.w.—Tel. 431 2129.

RIVER FRONT.—2 bedroomed furnished cottage in Wraysbury. 45 minutes central London. Swimming pool. Magnificent garden. £125 p.w. including gardener. Minimum 6 months.—250 5080 (day), 486 4155 (eves.).

W.1.—Mews Flat by Marble Arch. 2 large bedrooms, 1 en suite shower room, large L shaped lounge, kit. and bathroom. C.H. This property has been newly converted & furnished. £175 p.w.—Larchwood 136 7828

WANTED. — 3 bed house flat one recept. essential gas heating, £80 max. N. of river. 734 6080 x 2023 (day), 886 9672 (eves, wkend).

MAYFAIR. 1 bedroom, 1 recept., bathroom, kitchen unfurnished, lease £15,000 or offer. Outgoings £32 p.w. Tel.: 629 1011 (evenings).

DRAYCOTT PLACE, S.W.3 remaining 2 bed flats now avail. 1 min. Sloane Sq. £125 p.w. Co let. Portmans. 581 1377 (24hr.).

SWISS COTTAGE. — Close to American School. Luxury furnished flat 7 rooms, 2 bathrooms, balcony. Ultra-modern kitchen. Dishwasher. Dryer, col TV. Antique furniture C.H. £200 pw. Suit American Co. Tel.. 435 8727 or 586 3510.

OFF NEW KINGS RD. — 2 bed luxury CH flat, new decorations, garden 6-12 mths. Suit professional couple £80pw. 272 4787.

RUCK & RUCK, 581 1741. Quality furnished houses for long lets needed urgently and also available. Ideal tenants looking.

HAMPSTEAD. Brand new luxury flat, 1 bed., study, lounge. 624 6905.

HOUSES, FLATS, BEDSITS.—Most areas. Tel. Allens Accom. 734 7733 or 262 6118.

CHELSEA, S.W.10.—Charming s/c flat. 2 dble. beds. Spacious reception. Tel. Parking. Smiths. £75 p.w. 352 7815.

LADY graduate seeks accommodation Guildford area in Sept '81. To include own bedroom, bathroom, study, cooking facilities, central heating. Telephone an advantage. Parking space. 0301 795210.

MAYFAIR/S.W.1.—Lux. furn or unfurn. 2 or 4 bedrm. accom. £125 p.w. 629 9620.

LUX. 2 room flat, large drawing room, one bedroom, kitchen and bath., £80 p.w. 373 2056

BARNES.—Luxury cottage, newly fitted and furnished. 3 bed. C.H. Gdn. Avail April. Co let £100 p.w. Owner abroad. Reply Box 2824 F, The Times.

PIED DE TERRE, W.8, in quiet private house, large studio bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, roof garden, fully equipped, modern decor., C.H., linen provided. £75 p.w. incl. Tel. 01-584 2028 (day) 01-603 6760 (evenings).

WIMBLEDON.—Modern town house with garage and garden, 4 bed, 2 recep., kit. and 2 bath, well equipped, c.h., long let. £220 p.w. Phillips Kay and Lewis. 839 2245

MARSH & PARSONS urgently require large family houses or flats for rental with 3/5 bedrooms in the Kensington/Chelsea/Holland Park area for established company lettings. 937 6091/221 3335.

BELGRAVIA. — Stylish maisonette owned and elegantly furnished by antique dealer. 2 double beds, bathroom, showerroom, modern kit diner. £140 p.w. all inclusive. Long or short let. Flatland 828 8251.

SMITH STREET. — Chelsea, superbly fully furnished 1st floor flats 2 bed., spacious living rooms, luxury bathrooms, cleaner service. Available immediately c/o Embassy, 6/12 mth. let. Rent by negotiation. Contact Miss McPartland, 629 2791.

PHILBEACH GDNS. S.W. 5. — Spacious, comfortable 2nd and 3rd floor mais in quiet crescent with use of private gdns. 3 beds, 3 recep (living, dining, study), kitchen breakfast room, utility with wash mach. bathroom. C.H. £150pw. Clayton Henreck 581 6865.

QUALITY FURNISHED accommodation in Central London for long/short lets.—Beauchamp Estates 499 7722

HOLLAND PK.—Elegant s.c. for 1 person £65 p.w. 727

AMERICAN and European Staff requires furn./unfurn. flat/house up to £525 p.w. or would pay substantial premium. & Lees 493 9941

BELGRAVIA.—Extremely elegant 2nd floor flat. Main bed with bath. & dressing room, 2 further double beds. + bath., separate staff bed + bath., panelled dining room + imposing recep. Suitable for formal entertaining. Fully equipped kit. £450 p.w. Allen Bates & Co 499 1665.

W.8.—A third floor flat with balcony plus fantastic views, double beds, double recep., and bath + separate cloakroom. A garage available from p.w. Allen Bates & Co 1665.

CHOOSE from our economy, luxury deluxe apartments for short/long term. For bookings brochures ring HFS, 937

OXFORD CIRCUS.—Bright modern 1 bedroom flat C.H., washing mach, dryer, dish wash. p.w. Long Co. let preferred. 7656

SLOANE SQUARE.—Luxury flat 1 or 2 people. £75 p.w. 5504.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Modern in prestige block, 3 beds, bath, 2 recep., superb kit. let Plaza Estates, 262 5087.

CHISWICK, W.4.—Furnished s/c flat with telephone. £70 in. C.H. & C.H.W.—994

LONDON, W.1.—Close to Oxford Street, 4 self-contained flats to let—fully furnished in a modern building erected mid 1970s. Company lets only. Reply in writing to Marley Estates Ltd, Cherrycourt Way, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire. Tel 779106

W.8. Large bright studio with dining area, k. & b., furnishings, C.H., c.h.w. Suit Co., long let. Buchanans 351 7779/7156

NEAR HEATHROW Modern furnished house, 3 bedrooms, open plan lounge dining kitchen, garage, C.H. Avail now. p.w.—01-992 9154

SURREY. Near Godalming for 1 year initially. Small furnished country house, 4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, flat, 1 acre secluded garden. Convenient for London trains. Cubitt & West, Mill Mead, Guildford. Tel. Guildford 65252

FULHAM. Luxury s.c. flat, double bedroom, kitchen, bath. C.H., £65 p.w. 4651

BELGRAVIA. Furn. rooms avail. Freefare Ltd., 235 8215.

UNFURNISHED flat nr. Marble Arch, W.2. 7 yr lease. Approx. £5,000 p.a. incl. service. Fixtures and fittings £9,750. 453 7708.

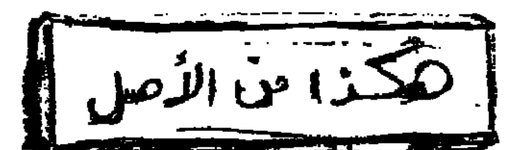
EALING. s.c. flat suit couple. pw. CAS & Co. 567

60 HOLLAND PARK. — W11. 3w S/c architect designed garden floor flat CH. You choose colour scheme, up to 700 sq. ft. Own kitchen, shared bath. £20pw. Max. 7 months tract. Tel. 221 1443 or 7711.

PUTNEY. — Mod. 2 double flat, furnished. C.H. garage. £85pw. 788

(continued on page 24)

هكذا من الأصل



PERSONAL CHOICE



...tford Johns as Warrant Officer Snyman in the BBC 2 ...house production The Jail Diary of Albie Sachs (9.30

...avid Edgar's play The Jail Diary of Albie Sachs (BBC 2, ...pm), directed by Kevin Billington, is based on a true story ...Jewish lawyer, practising in Cape Town, who was arrested ...r the notorious ninety-day law for his links with ...apartheid groups. He spends a total of 168 days in solitary ...inement in three different prisons, at first his only diversions ...g the Bible and daily exercise under the disinterested gaze ...warder. During his incarceration interrogators periodically ...him to try and make him inform on his fellow campaigners. ...ntually he is freed but two years later he is arrested again ...this time, through lack of sleep, he cracks and makes the ...ment wanted by the authorities. Peter McEnery, who was in ...ole when the play was performed by the Royal Shakespeare ...pany in 1978, is magnificent as Albie and there are some fine ...orting roles notably Stratford Johns as the Nazi-thinking ...nan, head of one of the prisons.

...etland Island naturalist Bobby Tulloch is the subject of ...irst programme in a new series presented by Julian Pettifer ...led Nature Watch (ITV, 7.00 pm). It marks Mr Pettifer's ...t in an ITV series and in his thirteen half-hour programmes ...troduces people who are obsessed with Nature. ...y Tulloch is the Shetland officer of the RSPB, in charge of ...vell-being of the millions of birds who use the islands, while ...e same time keeping a weather eye on the islands' mammal ...lation—the otter and seals that proliferate the seas around. ...is seemingly idyllic existence is threatened. Tulloch explains ...plastic debris and oil from dumped ballast is becoming a ...us problem and already one minor spillage has caused the ...s of 4,500 birds and he believes a major spill is inevitable. ...a realist however and agrees that oil is essential to our ...omic survival and that it must take precedence over bird ...ats.

...rlier today Alexander Frater examines The Barons of Fleet ...t (Radio 4, 11.05 am). He traces the influence legendary ...paper proprietors such as Northcliffe, Beaverbrook, ...ermere and our erstwhile owner Thomson have had on ...ress of this country and tries to put events of present day ...Street into an historical perspective.

...T THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; ...EPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Porcelain in a Wilderness; 7.05 M101/1 Symbols, Equations and the Computer; 7.30 Seeing Through Drawings; Closedown at 7.55.
9.00 For Schools, Colleges: Job Hunting; 9.20 Chemical Technology; 9.52 Read On; 10.15 Music Time; 10.38 Geometry; 11.00 Merry-go-Round; 11.25 You and Me (not Schools); 11.40 History of the Spy thriller; 12.05 pm Closedown.
12.45 News.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One. In the first of a four-part series Donny MacLeod talks to Tommy Trinder about his family and his introduction to show business. 1.45 Mister Men. A Roger Hargreaves story told by Arthur Lowe (r).
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures; 2.18 Europe from the Air; 2.40 Going to Work.
3.00 When the Bough Breaks presented by John Thaw. Advice for parents who think they may be ill treating their children (r). 3.15 Songs of Praise introduced by Geoffrey Wheeler from St Mary's Parish Church, Ilkeston (shown yesterday at 6.40 pm). 3.55 Play School (shown earlier on BBC 2). 4.20 Touche Turtle (r). 4.35 Jackanory. Ronald Pickup this week reads The Faithless Lollybird and Other Stories by Joan Aiken. 4.40 Rentaghost. Part two of a comic serial in six parts (r). 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. World news for young people presented in an adult manner. 5.10 Blue Peter. Percy Thrower joins the usual gang to help the Blue Peter garden return to its former glory after the ravages of winter.
5.40 News read by Peter Woods.
5.55 Regional Magazines. 6.20 Nationwide. Regional news followed by Hugh Scully's weekly look into complaints of bureaucratic abuse, Watchdog.
7.00 Triangle. Part fifteen of a twenty-six part serial about the crew and officers of a ferry on a North Sea route. 7.30 Star Trek. Landing on the planet Triacus, the crew of the Enterprise are surprised to see children playing happily among the dead bodies of their parents.
8.10 Panorama. Reporter Tom Mangold takes a look at the image of the secret service—MI5, MI6, and the little known GCHQ.
9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall.
9.25 Film: Cannon for Cordoba (1970) starring George Peppard with Pete Duel. It is 1912 and Captain Rod Douglas is sent to infiltrate the forces of Cordoba, the Mexican bandit, who intends to hijack six canons destined for General Pershing.
11.05 Film 81 with Barry Norman. We see clips from the latest films of Ellen Burstyn, Resurrection; the prisoner-of-war picture being filmed in Hungary, Escape to Victory; and the new adult Disney film, The Devil and Max Devlin.
11.38 News headlines. 11.40 In the Post. The seventh in a series of ten programmes about postage stamps introduced by Gwyn Richards and Jill Cochrane. The subject—Air Mails.
12.05 am Weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales: [illegible]

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Oedipus Tyrannus; 7.30 Interviewing Technique; Closedown at 7.55.
10.00 Focus. Number seven in a series of ten programmes presented by Roger McGough (r).
10.25 A Taste of Work. The second of a series of five programmes on schemes for the young unemployed (r). 10.50 Interval.
11.00 Play School. Today the presenters are Carol Chell and Stuart McGugan and the story is Snow.
11.25 Write Away. Advice for people who find it difficult to write a letter, of complaint (shown yesterday on BBC 1 at 10.35). Closedown at 11.40.
2.15 pm Let's Go. How to cope when things go wrong is the theme of this afternoon's programme for the mentally-handicapped introduced by Brian Rix. 2.30 Multi-Racial Britain. Part seven of a series of ten programmes designed to improve race relations (r). 3.00 Embroidery. Jan Beaney explains about pictures and panels. 3.30 Wainwrights' Law. The rights and responsibilities of the citizen in a dramatised form (r). Closedown at 3.55.
4.15 Work and Leisure. The second of five lectures from the Royal Institution. The speaker today is Sir Richard O'Brien (r). 4.40 Interval.
4.50 Open University: Personality and Learning; 5.15 Stereochemistry.
5.40 The Pawnshop* (1916) starring Charlie Chaplin. Our hero falls foul of his prospective father-in-law before he has time to pop the question. 6.10 Wings and Things. A catalogue of some man-made flying objects from gliders to closed-circuited model aircraft.
6.30 Rock Goes to College. From Oxford Polytechnic Tom Drummond introduces the five-piece rock group, Gillan.
7.10 News with subtitles for the hard-of-hearing.
7.20 Lulu. George Steiner discusses this work of the late Alban Berg which opened at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, last Monday. It was warmly received by my colleague William Mann and tomorrow evening on Radio 3 at 7.00 it will be relayed live from Covent Garden.
8.00 Fawlty Towers. Sybil thinks that Basil has forgotten their wedding anniversary but he has planned a surprise celebration.
8.30 Grace Kennedy. The vivacious singer's guests tonight are the King's Singers.
9.00 Yes Minister. Sir Humphrey tries to convince his minister, Jim Hacker, that it is quite logical to have a hospital without patients or medical staff. The first in a new series.
9.30 Play: The Jail Diary of Albie Sachs starring Peter McEnery as Albie Sachs (See Personal Choice).
11.10 Newsnight.
11.50 Tele-Journal. The news from a French-speaking European country introduced by Marianne Lawrence. The programme ends at 12.15 am.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: Helping children understand different curves; 9.47 A look at a family living in Verona; 10.05 Why journeys are made. 10.23 Simple arithmetic. 10.40 French conversation; 11.05 All about sand for the deaf and hearing-impaired children; 11.22 Picture Box; 11.39 What life was like for a Victorian doctor, and his family.
12.00 Button Moon. Adventures of a puppet space man; 12.10 pm Rainbow. Educational puppets.
12.30 Vet. The first of an eight-part series presented by vet John Speer to help you understand your pet. Today, with colleague Gareth Clayton-Jones, he has advice for dog owners.
1.00 News read by Peter Sissons.
1.20 Thames News with Robin Houston.
1.30 Crown Court. Alexander Garland is accused of assaulting his wife (r). 2.00 The Riordans. Drama serial about an Irish farming family.
2.30 Film: My Girl Tisa* (1947) starring Lilli Palmer and Sam Wanamaker. A sentimental tale of a girl who emigrates to the United States from Europe at the turn of the century in order to earn enough money to bring her father to join her.
4.15 Dr Snuggles. Cartoon adventures of an old inventor; 4.20 Graham's Ark. The first in a thirteen-part series presented by Graham Thornton with tips on how to look after pets. This afternoon we find out how to choose and care for kittens. 4.45 Heavens Above. Another journey to the stars presented by Heather Couper and Terence Murtagh; 5.15 Money-go-Round with Joan Shenton and Roger Bastable. They take a look at the Sunday trading laws; the real cost of a funeral and how easy it is to have your electricity cut off.
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Tricia Ingrams.
6.35 Crossroads. More scenes of drama at the motley motel.
7.00 Nature Watch. The first of a thirteen-part series presented by Julian Pettifer that looks at some people who, have a close affinity to Nature. (See Personal Choice).
7.30 Coronation Street. 8.00 West End Tales. [illegible] stars in this comedy series about the Soho underworld.
8.30 World in Action: In for a Penny . . . A look at what can happen when a council defies the government's edict on public spending.
9.00 The Sweeney. Regan knows who robbed a bookmaker but cannot break the man's alibi (r).
10.00 News.
10.30 Lou Grant. Another adventure surrounding the editor of the Los Angeles Tribune.
11.30 Job Hunt. The second of three programmes about the young's search for a job.
12.15 am Close with Tony Lothian reading an extract from Pat Seed's One Day at a Time.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 BBC Sound Archives.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: The Dog Days by Pamela A. Lunt.
11.00 News.
11.05 The Barons of Fleet Street (See Personal Choice).
11.50 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Quote . . . Unquote.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: A Long Way Home, by Mike Walker.†
4.35 Home is . . . (1).
4.45 Serial: The Trumpet Major, by Thomas Hardy (1).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Frank Muir goes into Greed.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 The News Quiz.†
7.50 Play: The Woolworth Madonna, by Elizabeth Troop.†
9.20 Letter from Exmoor.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 Serial: The Painted Veil, by Somerset Maugham (1).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.

VHF

10.02 am Schools: Music Interlude; Notice Board (1); Time to Move.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
10.45-12.00 Schools: Da sind wir wieder! (5); Singing Together (15); Springboard; Drama Workshop.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Exploration Earth: Listening and Reading II; Speak; Movement and Drama. 2.
11.00 Study on 4: World Powers in the Twentieth Century (18).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Looking at Rocks; The Uses of Learning.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Arensky, Dvorak, Chopin, Poulenc.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: J. C. Bach, Donizetti, Dodgson, Dvorak.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Barber (incl Sym 1).†
10.05 Songs (Berberian/Lester): Monteverdi, Berio, Debussy, Cage, Stravinsky, Weill, Berberian, the Beatles.†
11.30 BBC Scottish So/Del Mar: Debussy, Stravinsky (Vln Conc—Parikian), Dvorak (Sym 6).
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Quartet (Eder—live from St John's): Mozart (K575), Bartok (No 5).†
2.10 Matinée Musicale.†
3.05 Piano (Loveridge): Meduter.†
4.05 New Records: Spohr, *Martinu*.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.30 Semele, by Handel (English Baroque Soloists/Monteverdi Choir etc/Gardiner—live from St John's), Act I.†
7.15 The Sinking of the Titanic (2).
7.35 Semele, Act II.c
8.40 Talk: Humour, Atoms and *History*.
9.00 Semele, Act III.†
10.20 Reading: My Heart Laid Bare, by Baudelaire.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Records: songs (Melba).

VHF

5.55 am-6.55 Open University: Introduction to Imaging; Reading Development; Greek Colonisation.
11.15 pm-11.55 Open University: Why We Should Reason Well; Modelling for Technology.

Radio 2

5.00 am Bob Kilbey.† 7.30 *Terry* Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 David Hamilton.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 Much More Music.† 6.00 Steve Jones.† 8.00 Folk on 2.† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 10.00 Movie Quiz. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew. 2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Dances of the Renaissance. 8.30 Thirty-Minute Theatre. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from an Observer. 9.20 Theatre Call. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 DJ Roundtable. 10.15 Take One. 10.30 Emlyn. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 News Waves. 11.30 Fiesta. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Animal, Vegetable or Mineral. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 The Book Programme. 2.00 A Touch of Genius. 2.30 Rumpole. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 5.15 *Europa*. 5.30 A House for Mr Biswas. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 Europa. 9.30 A Touch of Genius. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Short Story. 11.30 DJ Roundtable. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Little Dorrit. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Fiesta. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Film: Monolith Monsters (Grant Williams). 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 10.35-11.30 Music in Camera Special. 12.15 am Weather followed by It's a Small World.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime 2.30 Film: Monolith Monsters (Grant Williams). 3.45 Money-Go-Round. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 By This I Live. 11.30 Soap. 12.00-12.10 am Bedtime.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: Bronk (Jack Palance). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Wine and Dine. 6.30-7.00 Mr and Mrs. 10.30 Snooker. 11.15 Job Hunt. 12.00-12.30 am News.

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Sea Fury (Stanley Baxter). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Left, Right and Centre. 11.10 News. 11.15 Job Hunt. 12.00-12.15 am Something Different.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Miss Sadie Thompson (Rita Hayworth). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Movie Memories. 10.30-11.30 Lou Grant. 12.15 am Reflection.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Father Came Too* (Stanley Baxter, Leslie Phillips). 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 Northern Report. 11.00-11.30 WKRP in Cincinnati. 12.15 am-12.20 Wholeness.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. *2.00 Film: Retreat Hell* (Frank Lovejoy). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40 Crimedesk. 7.00-7.30 Now You See It. 10.30-11.30 Golf. 12.15 am-12.20 Late Call.

Westward

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Tight Spot* (Edward G. Robinson, Ginger Rogers). 3.42 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.32 News. 10.36-11.30 Mannix. 12.10 am-12.15 Faith for Life.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Tight Spot* (Edward G. Robinson, Ginger Rogers). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.15 Cartoon. 6.30-7.00 Amazing Years of Cinema. 10.28 News. 10.36-11.30 Mannix.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Pure Hell of St Trinians* (Cecil Parker, George Cole). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 10.30-11.30 Palace Presents. 12.15 am-12.20 News.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Money-Go-Round 2.30-4.15 Film: Busman's Honeymoon (Googie Withers). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.30 Rugby League Action. 11.15 Job Hunt. 12.00-12.45 am Darts in Concert.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30 Film: Great St Trinian's Train Robbery (Dora Bryan). 4.05-4.15 Cartoon. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 Happy Days. 10.30 Rugby League Action. 11.15-12.00 Job Hunt.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Log of the Black Pearl (Kiel Martin). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 10.28 News. 10.30-11.30 Quincy.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 10.05 am-10.20 About Wales. 11.05-11.20 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 2.00-2.30 Hamdden. 4.15-4.20 I Want My Mummy. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos.

Entertainments Guide

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CONCERTS

...ELIZABETH HALL, 01-928 ...BOYS OF THE LOUGH ...Flora MacNeil (Barra) on ...Feb 24, 7.45. Traditional ...from Ireland, Scotland and ...nd. Tickets £2-£3.50.

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...RVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! ...TACULAR"—D. Express. ...TUNNING"—Time Out. ...booking through to Oct. ...roup Bookings Telephone ...36 7358 or 01-379 6061

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...NGEROUS CORNER
..."One of the cleverest plays ever ...n" Daily Telegraph.

...CH S 836 6404 cc 379 ...(10-6, Sats. 10-4). Info. ...5332.
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...AND THE PAYCOCK
...by Sean O'Casey
...Dench, winner of four ...as Juno. "Trevor Nunn's ...ing revival" D. Mail. With ...al Erdman's THE SUICIDE ...and Peter Nichols' ...ION PLAY (5 Mar). Prestel ...ng 20023. Group Sales 379 ...RSC also at The Ware. .../Piccadilly.

ARTS 836 2132. Reduced Price Prevs 4-9 March. 8 pm. Opens 10 March. 7 pm. Thereafter 8 pm.
JOHN JUDD in
'TWISTED CUES & ELLIPTICAL BALLS'
An affectionate look at the lives & music of Gilbert & Sullivan £4. £3. £2.

CHURCHILL cc 460 6677/5838 Bromley. Kent. 7.45. Sat. 4.30 & 8. Thurs. 2.30.
PETER DAVISON SANDRA DICKINSON
in Neil Simon's comedy
BAREFOOT IN THE PARK.
with MARGERY MASON & EWEN SOLON

COMEDY THEATRE S cc 01-930 2578. From 2 March until 23 May only. Eves 7.15 (March 4 at 6.30). Mat. Thurs. 2.00 (note early start). The National Theatre smash-hit production (from The Cottesloe) of
ARTHUR MILLER'S
THE CRUCIBLE
Directed by Bill Bryden

COTTESLOE (N.T's small auditorium—low price tkts.): Mons. to Sats. 7.45 THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN by Tom Taylor.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962 or 379 6061. Eves. 8. Sat. 6 & 8.45.
Robin Ray, Jonathan Adams Martin Connor, Tricia George in
A SATIRICAL REVUE
TOMFOOLERY
Words, music & lyrics of Tom Lehrer
"HILARIOUS, BARBED AND BUBBLY" Sunday Times
"OUTRAGEOUS" Gdn.

DRURY LANE. Theatre Royal. Tel. 01-836 8108.
THE BEST LITTLE WHORE HOUSE IN TEXAS
Reduced price previews tonight, tomorrow & Wed. at 8.0. OPENS FEB. 26 AT 7.0. Fri. Feb. 27 at 8.30 only. Subs. Evgs. Mon. to Thur. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061.

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ACTRESS OF THE YEAR
Swet awards 80
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BEST PERFORMANCE BY AN ACTRESS
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Drama Awards of the Year 1980
in TOM KEMPINSKI'S
DUET FOR ONE
BEST NEW PLAY
Drama Awards 1980
"THE AMAZING NEW PLAY" Daily Telegraph
"NO ONE INTERESTED IN THE THEATRE CAN AFFORD NOT TO SEE THIS PRODUCTION" F.T.

CARRICK S cc 01-836 4601 Evenings 8.0 until 14 March.
MAX WALL

GLOBE S cc 437 1592. 439 6770.
FOR 12 WEEKS ONLY
SOLD OUT UNTIL APRIL 1
ROWAN ATKINSON IN REVUE
Evenings 8.0. Sats. 6 & 8.45.

GREENWICH THEATRE S cc 858 7755. Evgs. 8.0 (sharp). Mat. Sats. 2.30. DONALD SINDEN in PRESENT LAUGHTER by Noel Coward. Ends here 7th March! Open 12th March CONSTANCE CUMMINGS in THE GOLDEN AGE. new play by A. R. Gurney.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301 GOOSE-PIMPLES Devised and directed by MIKE LEIGH. Prevs Sat & Mon 2 Mar at 8 pm. Opns 3 Mar at 7 pm.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL, cc 01-930 9832 Only 8 more weeks. Mon-Sat eves. at 8.0 MAGGIE SMITH "a great tragi-comic actress in full bloom" Financial Times in
VIRGINIA
"a beautifully crafted, highly emotional experience" D. Tel. A new play by Edna O'Brien from the lives and writings of Virginia and Leonard Woolf. Directed by Robin Phillips. "RADIATES PERFECTION" S. Exp. Latecomers may not be admitted.

JEANNETTA COCHRANE 242 7040 Until Feb 28, Evs 7.30: Feb 28, 5 & 8. NO NAMES . . . NO MEDALS. A story of the S.A.S. by Euan Smith. Unsuitable for children.

KINGS HEAD 226 1916. From Ton't. Dnr 7. Show 8. REUNION/DARK PONY by David Mamet.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Eves. 7.30. Thur. Mat. 2.30. Sats. 4.30 & 8.15 HOBSON'S CHOICE. Cast includes Arthur Lowe, Julia McKenzie, Ronald Pickup. "It's still a great choice . . . this thoroughly enjoyable comedy" N. Std. ". . . beautifully observed" Sunday Telegraph.
LYRIC STUDIO. From 9 March THE COCKROACH TRILOGY by Alan Williams. With Alan Aldred. Director Mike Bradwell.

LYRIC S cc 01-437 3686. evgs. 8.0 Mat Wed 3.0. Sat 5.30, 8.30.
DINSDALE LANDEN
NICOLA PAGETT
in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S
TAKING STEPS
"A VERY FUNNY EVENING. ENJOYED MYSELF ENORMOUSLY" Evening News
"THE BEST FARCE IN TOWN"—Punch.

LYTTELTON (N.T.'s proscenium stage): Ton't 7.45 LAST PERF WATCH ON THE RHINE by Lillian Hellman. Tomor. 7.45 THE ELEPHANT MAN. Ton't 6.00 MAUGHAM'S THEATRICAL PAINTINGS: Lecture on the history of the N.T.'s permanent exhibition. Platform perf. all tkts. £1.20.

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252. FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON / COTTESLOE. Excellent cheap seats from 10 am day of perf all 3 theatres. Also Standby 45 mins before start. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.50. Info. 633 0880.

New London Theatre cc Drury Lane, London, W.C.2. 01-405 0072. Opens April 30, prevs from April 22
CATS
A MUSICAL BY ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER BASED ON OLD POSSUM'S BOOK OF PRACTICAL CATS: BY T. S. ELIOT. Presented by Cameron Mackintosh and The Really Useful Company Ltd. Cast will include JUDI DENCH, PAUL NICHOLAS, WAYNE SLEEP, Roland Alexander, Sarah Brightman, John Chester, Geraldine Gardner, Sharon Lee Hill, Finola Hughes, Bonnie Langford, Anita Pashley, Myra Sands, Les Saxon, Jeff Shankley, Sue Jane Tanner, John Thornton, Donald Waugh, Ken Wells. Musical Director Chris Walker, Sound by Abe Jacob, Lighting Design by DAVID HERSEY, Designed by JOHN NAPIER, Associate Director and Choreographer GILLIAN LYNNE, Directed by TREVOR NUNN.
CATS
ADDITIONAL BOX OFFICE (at Normal Theatre Prices). The Ticket Centre (by Wyndham Theatre), St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN!

OLD VIC 928 7616 cc 261 1821 "S" Until 14 March. Mon. to Sat. Evgs at 7.30 Wed & Sat at 2.00. Winston Ntshona & John Kani in WAITING FOR GODOT.

OLIVIER (NT's open stage): Ton't. Tomor 6.00 MAN AND SUPERMAN (including 'Don Juan in Hell') by Bernard Shaw.

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. Evgs 7.30, Mats Tues. Wed. Thur & Sat. at 2.45. JIM DAVIDSON, MOLLIE SUGDEN, WINDSOR DAVIES, MELVYN HAYES, CLIVE DUNN, LIONEL BLAIR in
DICK WHITTINGTON
"The audience, old and young, roared, screamed, yelled and laughed their approval" Financial Times. Extra ½ term Mat. Mon. next 2.45 Book now. Box Office and all agents. Credit cards accepted. Group sales box office 379 6061.
FORTHCOMING ATTRACTIONS April 14-19, 6 days only, including Good Fri. & Easter Sunday
ELLA FITZGERALD
OSCAR PETERSON
Opens April 28th—2 weeks only. THE LIBERACE SHOW '81 Starring "MR SHOWMANSHIP".
LIBERACE
with supporting company. Box office now open. Credit cards accepted.

PALACE, S cc 01-437 6834 "OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail. Rodger's & Hammerstein's
OKLAHOMA!
"A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times. Evenings 7.30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 3.00. For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon.-Thur.

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373. Opens June 11 (previews May 29).
MICHAEL CRAWFORD
in the Hit Broadway musical.
BARNUM
Postal booking now open.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Group Bkgs 836 3962/379 6061. Mon.-Fri. 8. Mat. Wed. 3. Sat. 5 & 8.40. Stalls from £2.90.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.
in Willy Russell's new comedy
EDUCATING RITA
COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET AWARD 1980
JULIE WALTERS MOST PROMISING ACTRESS DRAMA CRITICS' AWARD 1980
"SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE ASTOUNDING"—Time Out.
"A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS. IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED & EXHILARATED" S. Tms.
RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

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"Variety is back in the West End" D. Mail. "Terrific" F. Times. "Show Stopping" Times. "That's Magic" S. Tel.
TWICE DAILY at 6.00 & 8.30. Prices: £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50.

PRINCE EDWARD. S cc Box Off. 437 6877. cc Hotline 439 8499. Grp. sales 379 6061. Eves 8.0 Mat. Thur. (Economy price) & Sat. 3.0.
EVITA
by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846.
PAUL DANIELS in
IT'S MAGIC
"TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Easter perfs.: Good Friday as normal. EXTRA MATS 20th & 21st APRIL AT 3.0.

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166 01-439 3849 01-439 4031.
PENELOPE KEITH
Peter JEFFREY Barbara FERRIS
MOVING
A new play by Stanley Price Directed by Robert Chetwyn. Evenings 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Grp sales 379 6061
"STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART . . . A FUNNY AND MOVING STORY OF SELLING A HOUSE" Daily Mail.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS: 748 3354. Tues. to Sun. 7.30. JOINT STOCK in Say Your Prayers. New musical play by Nick Darke. "Admirable story telling . . . intelligent comedy" Times.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564. Scarborough Theatre in the Round, in SUBURBAN STRAINS, a musical play by ALAN AYCKBOURN composed by PAUL TODD. Evgs. 8. Until March 14. "A witty ingenious Musical play" Gdn. "Mr. Ayckbourn at his familiar best" The Times.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564. Royal Exchange Theatre Company, THE DUCHESS OF MALFI with Helen Mirren and Bob Hoskins. 1 April-9 May. HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO DECLARE? 13 May-6 June. THE MISANTHROPE with Tom Courtenay. 1 July-1 August. Season Ticket available.

ROUND HOUSE. LLOYD'S BANK SHAKESPEARE WORKSHOPS presented by NEW SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. All Perfs SOLD OUT. Summer Term Workshops at Open Air Theatre open bkg March.

ROYAL COURT S CC 730 1745. FAITH HEALER by Brian Friel with Patrick Magee, Helen Mirren, Stephen Lewis. Prevs from Wed 8. Opns Mar 2 at 7. Mon all seats £2.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554. FOUR IN A MILLION devised & Dir. by Les Blair. Last week. Evgs. 7.30. "Very funny, exceptionally enjoyable" S. Times.

ST. MARTIN'S. cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
29th YEAR

SAVOY THEATRE 01-836 8888.
JOHN ALDERTON PAULINE COLLINS
in Charles Dyer's comedy
RATTLE OF A SIMPLE MAN
"COULD HAVE BEEN SCRIPTED FOR THEM." Times. "A THEATRICAL GEM." The People. Mon-Fri 8.0. Sat 5.45 & 8.45. Reduced Group Bookings 839 3092. Credit Card bookings. Only 839 7516 (9.30 a.m.-6.00 p.m. Sats 9.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m.). Final week—must end Feb. 28.

SHAFTESBURY, cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Tel. Box Office 01-836 6596 or 01-836 4255. Credit Card booking only 01-839 7516 01-839 4682 01-839 4855 (9.30-6.00. Sats. 9.30-4.30) Group bookings only 01-839 3092.
TOM CONTI & GEMMA CRAVEN
THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG
"This show is a real stunner. Two of the most engaging performances in London." D. Mail. Prices: Stalls & Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5.00. Circle £3.50 (£1.00 seats at Box Office). (OAP's £4.00 Wed. Mats. best seats. Student Standby £4.00). Mon.-Fri. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30.

STRAND cc 01-836 2660. 01-836 4143. Evs. 8.0. Thurs. 3.0 Sats. 5.30 & 8.30.
NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis
Group sales box office 379 6061. Mons-Sats. 8pm.

TRICYCLE THEATRE 269 Kilburn High Rd. NW6. 328 8626. The Women's Theatre Group presents BETTER A LIVE POMPEY THAN A DEAD CYRIL. One week only. Eves 8 pm.

VAUDEVILLE S CC 01-836 9988. Twice daily 2.45 & 7.45. Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber's SMASH HIT MUSICAL
JOSEPH
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GRP SALES 379 6061.
"A DREAM OF A SHOW" D Ex "SIMPLY WONDERFUL" BBC
EXTRA MATS DAILY AT 2.45.

VAUDEVILLE S cc 836 9988 OPENING MARCH 17 AT 7.0
DONALD SINDEN
DINAH SHERIDAN
GWEN WATFORD
POLLY ADAMS in
PRESENT LAUGHTER
by NOEL COWARD
"TERRIFIC" S. Times.
Red price prevs from March 11

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6, 01-834 1317. Evgs. 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45. Group Sales 01-379 6061.
ANNIE
"UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer.

WAREHOUSE Donmar Theatre. Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY Ton't 7.30 TELEVISION TIMES by Peter Prince. "Funny and constantly diverting . . . carried through with splendid attack" T.L.S. All seats £3.50. Students £2.00 in advance from Aldwych Box Office. Perfs. 2-7 March cancelled-ticket-holders please contact Box Office in person or by post.

WESTMINSTER S CC 01-834 0283 From March 3 Matinees only. Monday-Friday 2.15. Sats 3.0
THE NAMESAKE
A new play about King Alfred and the Vikings.

WINDMILL THEATRE. cc 01-437 6312. Continuous perfs nightly from 6.30 including Sundays. PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981. The erotic experience of the modern era. 5th Great Year.

WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028. cc 379 6565. Red. price. Gps 836 3962. Mon-Fri 8.00. Sat 6 & 8.45.
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CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. 5th month Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A) perfs. 1.00 (not Sun), 4.10, 7.40.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Andrei Tarkovsky's haunting new film STALKER (A). Progs. 1.50 (not Sun.), 4.50, 8.00.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Cocteau's ORPHEE (A) and Renoir's PARTIE DE CAMPAGNE (A). Progs 6.45, 8.15. Sats/Suns also 3.15.

CAMDEN PLAZA. Camden Town 485 2443 (opp Tube) ISABELLE HUPPERT in Maurice Pialat's LOULOU (X) 2.35, 4.40, 6.45...

CLASSIC 1 CHELSEA, King's Road. 352 5096. Isabelle Huppert in Pialat's LOULOU (X) progs 2.30, 5.30, 8.20. Last perf bookable.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave (734 5414). A John Cassavetes Film GLORIA (AA). Cont. progs. Dly 1.30 (not Sun) 3.45, 6.00, 8.20.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 BURT LANCASTER, SUSAN SARANDON in LOUIS MALLE'S ATLANTIC CITY (AA). Film at 2.0 (not Sun), 4.05, 6.20, 8.40.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for the last evening performance only. Advance box office open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Suns). Credit card telephone bookings ring Teledata 200-0200. THE TEN COMMANDMENTS (U) Sep progs. daily 2.00, 6.30. Now RITZ, Leicester Square WATERSHIP DOWN (U) Sep progs. daily 1.30. 3.45. 6.00. 8.30.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 221 0220/727 5750. MARTIN SCORSESE'S RAGING BULL (X) 1.45, 4.05, 6.25. SUPERFLY (X) & THE GETAWAY (X) 11.15 p.m.

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 8402/1177. Russ. Sq. Tube. WUTHERING HEIGHTS (U) 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. THE GODFATHER—PART II (X). 11.00 p.m. LIC'D BAR.

GATE THREE CINEMA. 267 1201/485 2446. Camden Twn. Tb. MIZOGUCHI'S CLASSIC THE STORY OF THE LAST CHRYSANTHEMUMS (A) 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. Lic'd Bar.

GATE MAYFAIR 493 2031 MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St. Green Pk. Tb. WUTHERING HEIGHTS (U). 5.30, 7.20, 9.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). THE SPECIAL EDITION: CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND (A). Sep progs Mon-Sat 2.10, 5.15, 8.20. Seats bookable w/ends. last eve. prog.

MINEMA. 45 Knightsbridge 235-4225/6. Andrey Tarkovsky's "MIRROR" (U) (Russian dialogue—English subtitles). Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Late Night: Show Fri & Sat 11.00 pm. Must end 25th Feb.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) ALIEN (X) IS BACK! In 70mm and Stereo sound. Sep. progs. 1.45, 4.50, 8.00.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111) Jane Fonda, Lily Tomlin, Dolly Parton NINE TO FIVE (AA). Sep. Progs. Drs. Open 1.15, 4.20, 7.30.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH, W.2 (723 2011/2). THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK (U). Sep Progs. Drs Open Dly. 2.30, 6.45.

ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE. THE NINTH CONFIGURATION (X). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. Progs. Dly. 1.35 (not Sun.) 4.45, 8.10.

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PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4. Off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as Empire. Leicester Square.
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• 2. AIRPLANE (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.). 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00.
• 3. MONTY PYTHON'S LIFE OF BRIAN (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.). 3.30. 6.00. 8.35.
• 4. THE FORMULA (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.). 3.30, 6.00, 8.35.
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SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366 Robert de Niro. RAGING BULL (X). Film showing at 1.45, 4.10, 6.40, 9.10. Ring 435 9787 after 2 p.m., for phone bookings.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 629 6176. Peter Brook—Yorkshire Landscapes until 27 Feb. Thurs. until 7 p.m.

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LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St., W.1. 01-493 1572/3. Twentieth Century Works on View. Mon-Fri. 10-5.

LEGER GALLERY, 13 Old Bond St. THOMAS ROWLANDSON — 63 Original Watercolours. Mon-Fri. 9.30-5.30 until 27th Feb.

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PROPERTY

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Daniel 3: 17

BIRTHS

HODSON.—On February 20th, to Yolande and Donald—a son (Matthew).
JAMES.—On February 19th to Gillie (née Kennard) and Roderick—a third son!
LOUGHRAN-SMITH.—On February 19th in Cambridge to Ruth and Philip—a daughter (Rachel Elizabeth).
ROXBURGHE.—On February 15, 1981 to Janie and Guy a son Charles Robert George.
SETTATREE.—On 19th February, 1981, to Tessa and Paul—a son (Anthony John Paul). Isaiah: 54 verses 13 and 14.
SPARKS.—On February 20 at the Westminster Hospital to Serena (née Fairfax) and Alexander—a son.
TASCA.—On February 20th at Thonon-les-bains to Jane (née Gauld) and Philippe—a son.
WADE.—On 19th Feb to Althea and Anthony—a son (Charles Alexander Michael).

BIRTHDAYS

GLU. have a wizard birthday. Willow.

MARRIAGES

NERNEY/STRAKER.—The marriage took place quietly in London on February 18, between Mr Hughson Nerney and Mrs Gillian Straker.

DEATHS

ALLEN.—On 19th February, 1981, peacefully, in his sleep after a long illness, Kenneth Sydney, author of Northwood, Middlesex. Funeral service and interment at Sutton Road Cemetery, Southend-on-Sea on Wednesday, 25th February, at 3 p.m. Flowers to Gulver & Sons, 641 Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea, or donations if desired, to Old Southend Association.

PRESTIGE.—John Theodore Radclyffe on 19th February, aged 61, of "Seaways", Sandwich Bay, Kent, beloved father of Sarah-Louise, Jane, and Robert, and grandfather of Henry. Funeral at St Mary's Church, Bishopsbourne, Kent, on February 25th at 11.00 a.m. Family flowers only. Enquiries to C. W. Lyons Ltd, St Gregory's Military Road, Canterbury. Donations if desired to SSAFA, 37 St Margarets Street, Canterbury. Please no letters.
RAMSDEN, KATE ELSIE.—On 16th February 1981, peacefully, of Four Winds, Meadow Way, Fairlight. Beloved wife of Arthur and loving mother of David. Funeral 3 p.m. 24th February at Fairlight Church.
SAXTON.—On February 19th, 1981, peacefully, Arthur John Frank of Windrush, Ashill, Ilminster, beloved husband of Ann and father of Susie, Cilla and Mark. Cremation service at Taunton Deane Crematorium on Wednesday 25th February, 1981 at 3.30 p.m.
SCOTT NANNY SEE WATSON.
STEVENS.—On February 21st, peacefully at home in Dorchester, after a long illness borne with great courage, Enid Stanley (née Davis), Widow of Thomas Russell Stevens, much loved mother of Gillian and Alex. Funeral at St Mary's Church, Dorchester on Thursday 26th February at 2.30. Family flowers only, donations if wished to N.S.P.C.C., c/o Woods (Dorchester) Ltd., 48 High St., Dorchester, Dorset.
TYE.—On Feb. 19th, 1981, Eric George Tye, of Saxonwood, Battle, previously of Sedlescombe, born Cranbrook, Kent, 1897, dearly loved uncle and great uncle. Funeral at Hastings Crematorium, Wednesday, 25th February, 12 noon. Arrangements, Arthur C. Towner Ltd., St. Leonards, Sussex. 0424 436586.
WATSON, ANN, on 18th February, peacefully, in hospital, aged 91, greatly loved Nanny for 43 years to Jim, Ian, Fiona, Andrew and Nicholas Scott.
WHITE.—On February 19th, 1981, at home, Brookmede, Manor Park Avenue, Princes Risborough, Bucks, Percival Edward (Pip) …

IN MEMORIAM

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,457

ACROSS

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ALSO ON PAGE 22

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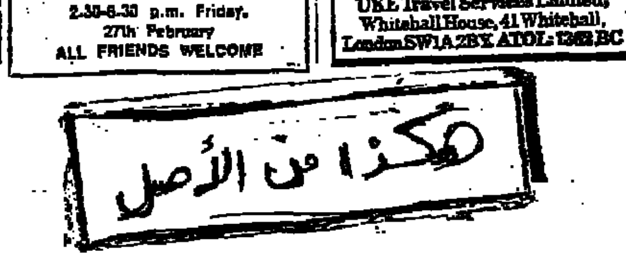
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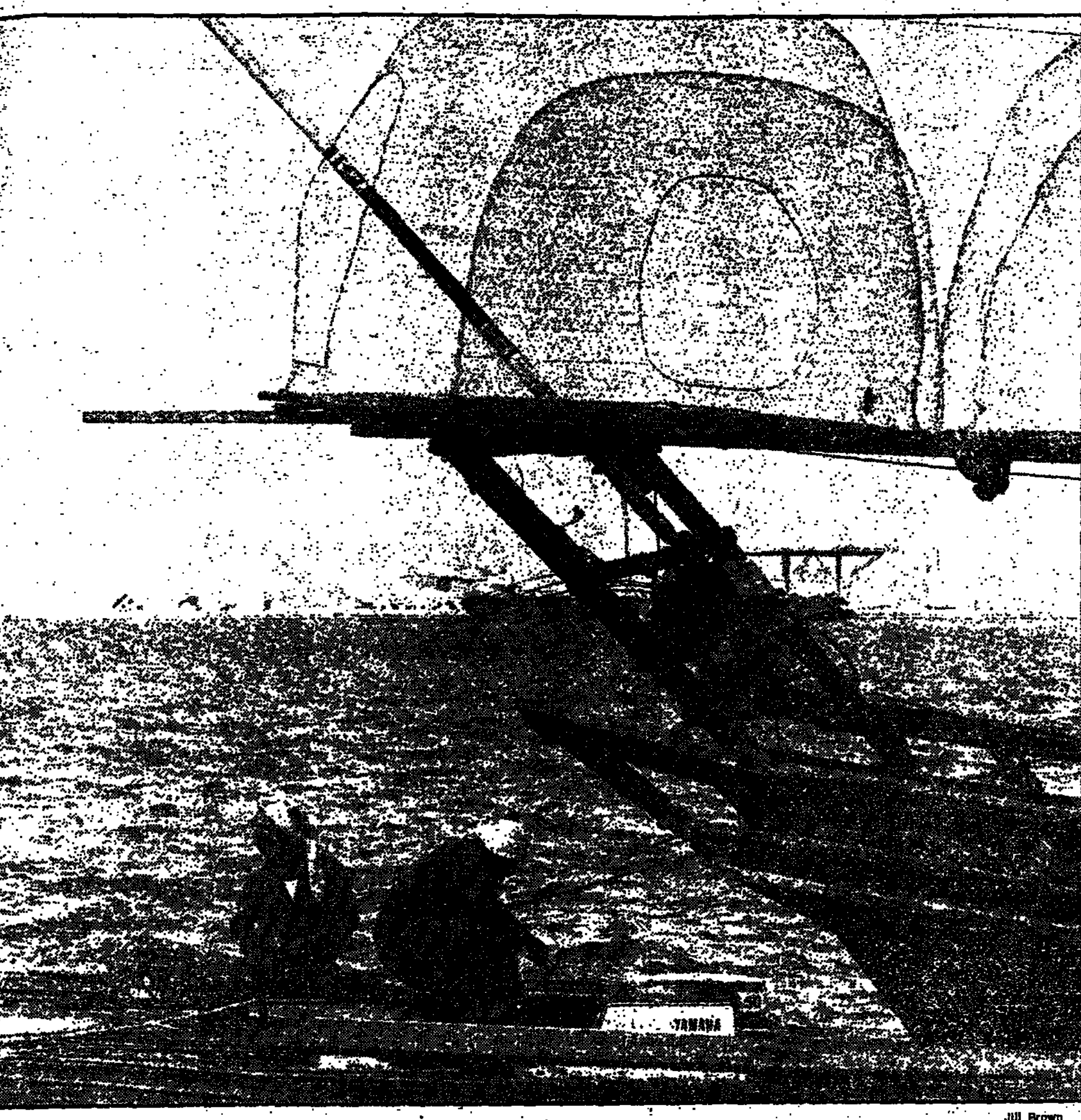
(continued on page 2

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هكذا من الأصل

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

On other pages



Jill Brown

"The old state of things cannot continue there", said a disconsolate British Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, in 1946, "but we cannot withdraw and leave a vacuum". When the British finally did pull out in 1971, leaving the Trucial States to form loosely into a federation of first six, later seven, emirates, it was not without misgivings, writes David Hewson:

Few who were close to the withdrawal thought that the emirates possessed the political will towards integration which would be necessary to enable the new country to forge an independent path through what had been a turbulent region since the turn of the century. The seven were too diverse: there was Dubai, an archetypal entrepot economy, worldly wise, cosmopolitan and as ready to earn a living on trade as on oil, and Abu Dhabi, introverted yet the most powerful and, through its oil reserves, destined to become the most wealthy.

Then there was Sharjah, third most wealthy and home of a radical Arab tradition, which regarded the West and colonialism with a deep, though not hostile suspicion; and the four less-developed emirates, Ras al Khaymah, Umm al Qaywayn, Fujayrah, and Ajman, all of them entering the new federation without so much as a proper road system to link them to their more powerful neighbours.

In 1971, the casual observer searching for long-term stability in the Middle East might have been more tempted to look elsewhere, across The Gulf, to the giant neighbour of Iran where, it seemed, a strong and stable regime sat comfortably with the open support of the West.

Hindsight is one of The Gulf's more precise sciences, but few would now claim to have foreseen the emergence of the United Arab Emirates into what it now represents: with Bahrain, the most stable region in the whole of the Middle East; a developing nation with a developed nation's economy which has, so far, managed to bridge the contradiction without any serious side-effects; a society in which Westerners can feel at home without the conflict with Islamic culture which is apparent in some of the UAE's neighbours.

The federation which no one expected to last is 10 years old this year and looking in fine fettle for the next decade which, all things taken into consideration, is quite an achievement.

To understand why the UAE has survived, it is necessary to understand why few people expected it to. The diversity of the separate entities has already been mentioned. That diversity is seen in perspective when it is remembered that the whole of the UAE was, about 30 years ago, one of the poorest of Arab countries. It had been cultivated by the British not for what it could offer but because it represented an important staging post on the route to India.

That position has altered only in respect of Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah, the three emirates which have uncovered viable oil reserves. Those reserves may be so substantial that at the present rate of exploitation they give the UAE citizen one of the highest per capita incomes in the world, but that power remains within these three emirates. The fate of the four poorer ones rests, to a large extent, on the generosity of Shaikh Zayed and his vice-president, the Ruler of Dubai, Shaikh Rashid bin Said al Maktum.

In addition to this imbalance of wealth, there is the natural rivalry of Abu Dhabi and Dubai which has, more than once, come close to a defection from the UAE ranks. Abu Dhabi was the leading proponent of the UAE from the outset and is the centre for most of its federal offices. Its economy, purely in terms of size of oil revenue, dwarfs those of both Dubai and Sharjah.

Yet in the face of these odds the federation has not only survived but prospered and moved towards integrating many important governmental areas between the emirates, establishing federal water, agricultural, and defence policies, forming a central bank and creating an educated federal civil service which, while occasionally bowing to local pressures, seeks to work for the whole of the UAE and not just one part of it.

As if to cement the trend, the Ruler of Dubai, Shaikh Rashid, took up the mantle of Prime Minister last July, balancing the Abu Dhabian majority within the Government, and, perhaps as important, giving notice that Dubai, for the time being, is a full and active member of the federation.

Could any of the seven secede? Dubai perhaps, before Shaikh Rashid's appointment. It has the money and the governmental service, but such a move is now thought to be highly unlikely. Abu Dhabi, as the founding force of the federation, in unlikely to abandon something which it had such a large role in creating. And the remaining five are likely to stay cast in the role of poor country cousins for some time to come. To leave would only be to break off relations with wealthy and generous relatives.

In addition to such motives, there is the real problem of leaving what has, until now, been a safe and successful sanctuary in a part of the world where security has been an aspiration rather than a fact.

Economically the UAE has prospered to the point where its oil production levels have more to do with Western energy needs than an Arab desire for revenue. Dirt tracks have been replaced by fine modern roads; social services have been introduced which offer free medical care for all, even those who are not UAE nationals; native industries have been supported with subsidies; and the federal Government has set itself targets on bringing electricity, medicine and education to its most remote citizens.

Work is under way to diversify the country's industrial base to provide wealth for that far-off day when the oil runs out. It is likely to be well into the next century. At current exploitation levels, the UAE's reserves will run for about 35 years, and newly explored reserves are expected to prove viable which could take the UAE well beyond then.

There is no real religious division to separate the emirates; the question of succession is always a difficult one, particularly in Abu Dhabi where there are two families which could compete for the rulership, but it is not thought to be one which poses any great difficulties for the federation's future.

And yet there is a clear sense of concern within the leadership over and beyond that which might be expected to stem simply from the geographical situation of the country. Within the federal Government, this concern is being channelled into growing talk of the problems of immigration, and it is not difficult to see why.

In 1968 the population of the emirates which now make up the UAE was about 180,000, 90 per cent of it local. What the equivalent is today has not yet been made public since the federal Government has so far declined to release the findings of its latest census.

Reliable sources indicate however that, while the local population has stayed fairly stable in size, the vast boom in immigration has led to their proportion of the overall population being whittled down to about 15 per cent. This becomes even more dramatic when one takes into account the fact that more than half of that 15 per cent consists of women and children, neither of whom take an active role in running the country, and that there is a large rural population.

continued on page IV

Penelope Turing looks at the first decade

Initial doubts seen to be unfounded



Ten years is a short time in the history of the northern shores of Arabia where millennia have passed leaving little mark.

Prehistoric man and ancient cultures have dwelt there and archaeologists and historians are piecing together some of their story. But for the most part the sands of time and of the desert have overlaid them.

When the United Arab Emirates was founded at the end of 1971 a number of people, among them some who knew and loved these small states well, thought the confederation would not last. Now, as the federation's first decade is almost completed; perhaps the best measure of its success is that these same people can say with pleasure that their doubts were unfounded.

International observers can judge a state by its economic and political power. Those who establish their lives in a country and in communion with its people are better able to know its inner health.

There was the background of the Trucial States Council, but the real beginning of the UAE came in February, 1968, when Shaikh Zayed of Abu Dhabi and Shaikh Rashid of Dubai met on the border of their two states and decided to merge their emirates into a federation which others would be invited to join.

By the end of that month seven other rulers had signed an agreement in principle to join the federation —those of Sharjah, Ajman, Ras al Khaymah, Umm al Qaywayn, Fujayrah, and also Bahrain and Qatar.

If that early stage was accomplished quickly it was followed by three years of exhaustive discussion, the gestation of the new state, during which both Bahrain and Qatar withdrew, preferring to test their futures independently, though many close links have remained.

In July, 1971, agreement was reached among the rulers of six emirates—Ras al Khaymah was to join later—and gave their approval for the provisional constitution of the United Arab Emirates. This was announced on December 2, 1971.

Oil was the prime factor which brought the new state to birth. It forced these small countries and their peoples into a world relationship. It has brought great wealth and with that both enormous possibilities and no less great responsibilities. Contrary to a superficial Western view ostentation and luxury are wholly foreign to the true Islamic way of life.

It is probable that it was the dangers of their new heritage quite as much as the opportunities for development which drew together those who held responsibility for their people. Many who talk at leisure with thoughtful Arabs of this region know how often they regret the inescapable golden burden of oil.

But they have been quick to grasp its value and to use it wisely for the welfare of their own small indigenous population. They have instituted free and up-to-date health and education services with the most advanced equipment that can be adapted to their needs, and hired experts and workers in the world markets to carry out the work.

Roads have been built, probably as much to unify the member states as to facilitate their modern development. Housing, seaports and airports have been built, extended and adapted to growing needs.

All this has come gradually. At the end of the first two years the central Government was taking over much of the administration from former regional authorities. A unified postal service had been established, and UAE stamps and currency issued. It was committed to extensive aid programmes to poorer Arab states. Tourism was already under discussion, though that is one side of development which is only now becoming practicable.

By 1976 the picture was unfolding and a unified UAE character emerging. One aspect was generosity in a responsible form. In 1975 more than a quarter of the federation's gross national income was spent on direct foreign aid, not only to Arab states but also to countries in Asia and Africa.

The country had taken its place firmly in the arena of Middle East politics, giving full support, both moral and material, to the Palestinian people, being an active member of the Arab League and working for fuller cooperation in The Gulf. This was after overcoming a period of differences with Saudi Arabia.

Alongside this world role remained much of the simple directness of the traditional Arab way of life, with citizens free to take a problem directly to the Ruler's *majlis* and tell him about it naturally and in a personal way. This in a country which then had the highest per capita income in the world of $22,060.

Since then the whole operation has gathered momentum and strength. The most important part of transforming small desert communities into a country with big angular modern cites, huge plant, advanced communications services, thriving commerce has been realized. And at the heart of it is something which prompts a long-term resident to say that the country's way of life is not only internally better off but more comfortable in a philosophical sense.

It may be true to say that though oil has been the deciding factor in the emergence of the UAE as a world state it is people with their needs and problems which have created the special character of the country, the blending of a diversity of peoples.

At the centre is a small number of indigenous Arabs of the region, led by their traditional rulers. Their numbers are tiny in comparison with, for example, Egypt, or many far less influential European lands, above all in relation to the teeming inhabitants of the Indian subcontinent. The UAE's population is about a million, but a big part of this number is made up of expatriates.

The highly individualistic tribal Arabs of The Gulf have drawn into their country vast numbers of workers from Pakistan and India, expert advisers, designers, contractors from Britain, America, France and a number of other countries, and more experts and administrators from other Arab lands—Jordanians, Palestinians, Lebanese, Egyptians, Syrians. This is the amalgam which constitutes the million inhabitants.

The mixture is too recent and the parts too diverse in their ways of life, experience and cultural background to make feasible any democratic government in the popular Western sense. The state will stand or fall by its leadership.

This has always been the pattern of nomadic Arab life from which the indigenous people of the emirates spring. Their power and their conquests depended not on numbers but on strategy and tactics carried out by strong leaders supported by loyal followers, and at its best this succeeded not by a rule of fear but by the combination of wisdom and authority on one side and trust on the other. Probably the most important quality in those bred to lead was a deep and shrewd gift in the judgment of character.

In 1950 the buildings in Dubai are traditional . . .

Readers of many of the UAE's official publications find in the opening pages two portraits facing each other: one the handsome aquiline features of Shaikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nabyan, Ruler of Abu Dhabi and President of the UAE from its foundation, the other the older, more humorous face of Shaikh Rashid bin Sa'id al Maktoum, Ruler of Dubai and Vice-President of the federation, also since its beginning. In April 30, 1979, Shaikh Rashid was appointed the UAE's Prime Minister also, and it is significant that two months later the first cabinet of ministers was formed.

It is these two men who have led the young federation through the problems of the initial years to the present stability. They are highly contrasted personalities, and, as one resident remarked, in 1947 they were fighting each other with camel corps, but it may be the very difference of the two men that has strengthened the country. Rumour sometimes attempts to capitalize on these differences, but there are deeper ties, not always known to the outsider.

There are two ancient tribal and religious confederations in this part of Arabia. Shaikh Zayed and Shaikh Rashid by heridity belong to one of these, and the ruling houses of the remaining five states of the UAE are associated with the other.

Shaikh Zayed has a reputation for his diplomatic gifts going back to his early relations with the British. He has travelled widely in Europe and among the Arab capitals, and he has a real and active concern for the betterment of his people. It is in great measure because of his unring efforts that the UAE became a fact rather than a mirage.

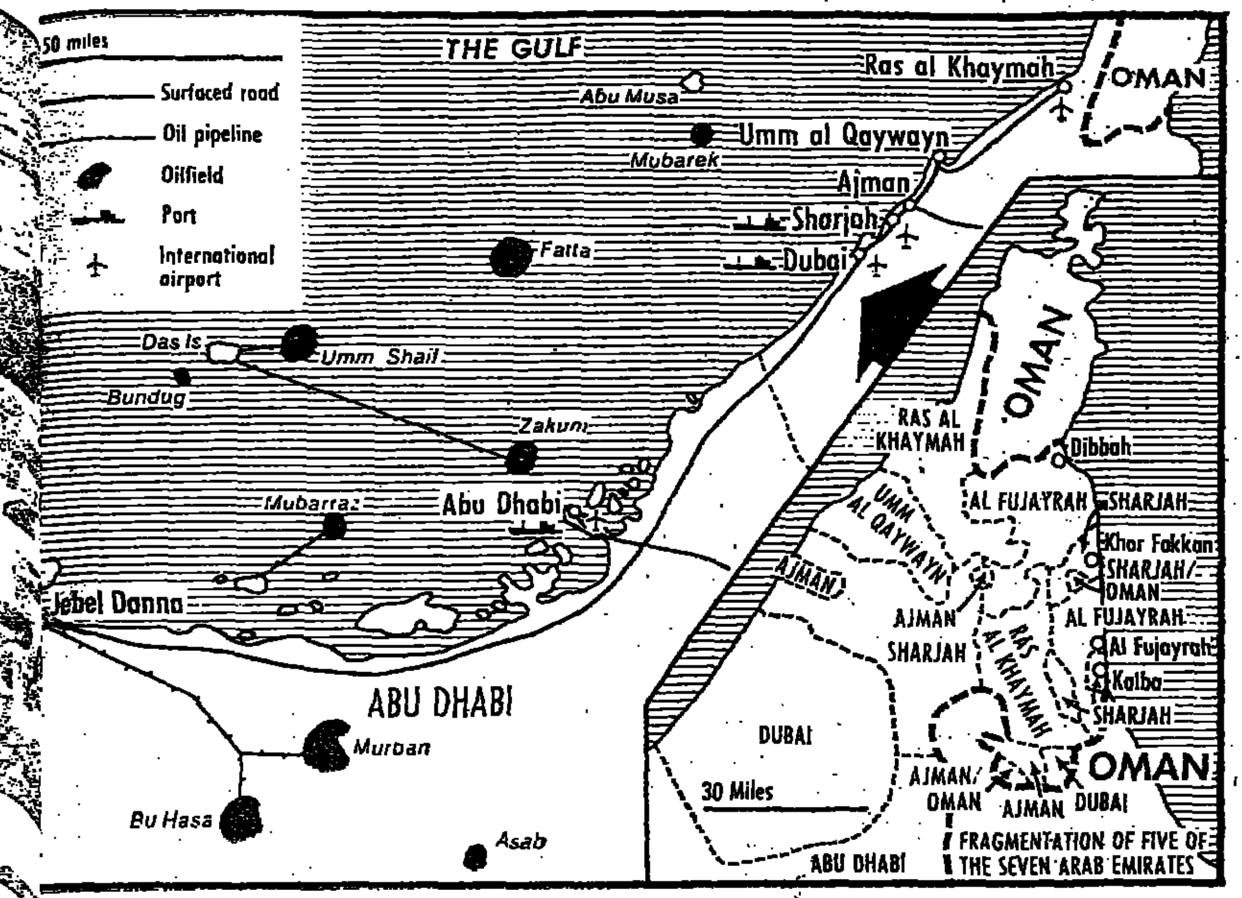
Shaikh Rashid is not fond of courts and ceremonial. A devout Muslim, his way of living is as simple as is compatible with the dignity of Ruler. He has a rare perception of human nature, a gift for finding the right man for a key post then trusting him to fulfil it.

. . . now, 30 years on, tall blocks of flats and offices line Dubai Creek.

هكذا من الأصل

Foreign policy

Neutral line steered through political minefield



The new Omani naval base at Goat Island.

UAE played a custom- low key role in last th's Islamic summit at in Saudi Arabia. The erence, which was ded by leaders of 42 nic countries, was inated by the question alestine, with the Saudi ian delegation calling a *jihad*, or holy war nst the Israelis.

e fact that the delega- then went on to rede- the term into some- less than actual mobi- ion is to some extent a sure of compromise Gulf states such as the which, while opposing it sees as the Israeli pation of Palestine, still s out hopes for a polit- solution.

e foreign policy of the ates has been tradi- lly moderate and cau- s, seeking to steer a ral Islamic line through minefield of Middle ern politics. The federa- has studiously striven emain impartial in the -Iran conflict. Emotionally, the support would probably lie on the side of Iraq, but a strong sense of pragmatism has curtailed any public pronouncement of such views. Dubai has a large Iranian population, but it consists mostly of middle-class traders with little love of the Khomeini Government.

The war did have serious consequences for shipping movements in The Gulf which, initially, almost stopped dhow trade out of Dubai, mainly into Iran, but this has picked up, though not to its former level.

The most serious implications of the Iran-Iraq war for the UAE and other Gulf states lie in further deterioration of the stability of an already unstable region. The federation itself has little worry about internal disruption but fears that it and its neighbours could fall victim to outside interference. This fear of superpower intervention dates from the Russian invasion of Afghanistan and was hardened by the warning of the former President, Mr Carter, that he would use force if necessary to protect America's oil needs in The Gulf.

Of the two, the American attitude has proved the most politically damaging. The Gulf states have taken a pro-Western line for many years, complicated only by the issue of Israel, and long regarded Russian interference in the region as a possibility. The effect of Mr Carter's comments, in the eyes of many Gulf leaders, was to bring the United States down to the level of Russia—to the position of a superpower willing to intervene militarily in another country simply out of self-interest.

American talk of rapid deployment forces on standby in The Gulf was interpreted as a threat, not against subversion, but against existing governments. One UAE official asked: "How could such forces be used otherwise? They could not be used to stop a revolution, or they would have been used successfully in Iran. Equally they are not the sort of forces which would be used against an insurgency movement."

There were signs while President Carter was in office that he was modifying his attitude towards The Gulf, propelled by the general dismay which it caused within Europe.

The stance of President Reagan's administration has yet to become clear but from the initial comments which have been made it would not seem to promise well for Gulf relations. The President's outspoken support for Israel and his condemnation of the Palestine Liberation Organization have been greeted with a familiar sense of foreboding and the usual flurry of newspaper editorials lambasting Zionist influence within the administration and the media.

At Taif, the UAE, with other Gulf states, agreed to the formation of a fund to aid anti-communist movements, but most of the region's worries about foreign relations still concern ties with the United States. There are those who claim that the blame for such agonizings by the UAE must lie with the federation itself, at least to some extent.

The Gulf is, perhaps, too wealthy and strategically important a region to promote a foreign affairs policy which attempts to maintain a strictly neutral line between America and Russia. Whether such a position is untenable or not, it is likely to be held for some time to come.

The UAE may not be of one mind on foreign affairs, but the federation usually succeeds in putting on a united public face. When Mr Ahmed Khalifah Suwaidi resigned as Foreign Minister last April, inter-emirate rivalry was more to blame than any disagreement over foreign policy. He has not yet been replaced, and is unlikely to be, although he maintains an important role in the UAE's foreign affairs stance.

Relations with Europe have strengthened with the EEC initiative on the Middle East, though those who are actively pursuing the Palestinian question—and they are by no means all of the Arab population of the UAE—have some reservations about whether the initiative will succeed.

A UAE federal official who is a Palestinian says: "If the European initiative works then good. But we must not rely upon it to do everthing for us; we have to have our own approach as well."

Links with neighbouring Gulf states are becoming closer, motivated more, perhaps, by self-interest than a cultural desire for unity. The fears of outside intervention in the region resulted in growing pressure for Gulf cooperation on defence issues and other areas.

At Taif, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and Oman formed a new block to operate a policy of "collective cooperation". An outline of the plan contains five principles on security matters.

1. Collective security for the Gulf states can follow only if each individual state enjoys security and stability. If the security of one state is threatened, the collective security of all will be jeopardized and consequently the security of other countries in the region.
2. Collective security can be achieved only by Arab states responding to states under threat with help to combat local and imported sabotage and international cooperation to stop foreign criminals entering the states.
3. Increased cooperation among police forces, including the strengthening of information exchange and the streamlining and coordination of action.
4. Cooperation to establish collective security denying international criminals and saboteurs access to Arab states.
5. Cooperation in any way to combat crime and to maintain security and stability.

In addition, the agreement will involve the coordination of armaments purchases, defence arrangements, and border disputes.

It is not the first time such a mutual scheme has been mooted. Oman and Iraq both put forward proposals in recent years which foundered, Oman proposing a scheme to ensure security of navigation in The Gulf and the Straits of Hormuz, and Iraq suggesting the creation of a Gulf security force.

The new pact does not impinge upon internal rights to arrange defence and security measures, but nevertheless it does indicate the growing desire for concerted action to provide security and stability, based, not upon the presence of Western forces, but the installation of a coordinated system of defence forces controlled by the Gulf states themselves.

From the point of view of the UAE, two obstacles had to be overcome in agreeing to the pact; the fear that Saudi Arabia might seek to dominate the agreement, and the approval by Oman of the Camp David agreement.

With these obstacles overcome, the way would be cleared for cooperation on other issues, the first of which might be the construction of a pipeline from the troubled waters of The Gulf across country to a terminal in Oman of the UAE emirate of Fujayrah.

David Hewson

Unloading cargoes in Dubai Creek.

The economy

New emphasis on planning

Like most Gulf states, the UAE is expected to show a marked upturn in economic activity during 1981. As in the past this will be seen in an expansion of industrial contracting and the adding of what are now almost the finishing touches to the federation's installations and services.

What is likely to make this growth year different from previous ones is the attitude of the government officials controlling it. Proper financial planning is the strategy of the day in contrast to the stop-go attitude of the past which has resulted in some expensive white elephants.

Some federal officials are disarmingly frank about the fact that the governmental system has yet to acquire the necessary skills to carry out the task with the finesse they would like. But they are relieved that the growing federal government role has at least enabled the planning of key sectors of the economy to be conceived with the emirates as a whole in mind. Rivalries remain, but such mistakes as the duplication of industrial facilities, leading to emirates competing against each other unnecessarily, are not likely to be repeated.

The performance of the economy is likely to be an important sector in the federal Government's five-year plan to be published in June. Oil fires the UAE's revenues and is likely to do so for some years: but industrial diversification is much in the minds of the Ministry of Planning which already has its eyes 30 to 45 years forward, when the existing reserves run out (at present production levels).

The five-year plan will detail the federation's objectives on diversification. It is also expected to call for the creation of new specialist state banks covering the funding of industry, agriculture and real estate which may be operating before the end of the year. Last December, the UAE Currency Board was transformed into a new Central Bank after two and a half years of discussion between the emirates. On paper it is quite a step forward in the continuing integration of the seven members.

The Central Bank retains the currency issue role and will supervise and regulate banks and banking practices through the federation. It will also take on a growing role as financial adviser to the Government.

An important change in the operation of the bank over the previous Currency Board is that it has been guaranteed a share of government income. The Government will make a permanent deposit with the bank of $2,000m within two years which will keep rising at 10 per cent a year until it reaches $4,000m. Additional requirements for the needs of the economy are also guaranteed by the Government.

Although it has not been published as part of the Central Bank's stated sources of finance, there is an understanding that Abu Dhabi and Dubai will transfer to the federal budget 50 per cent of their net oil revenue earnings. This would then be deposited in foreign exchange with the Central Bank which would credit the federal Government in UAE dirhams.

Like many of the steps in integration, this is much in the nature of an aspiration rather than a specific promise. Some oil revenues will certainly reach the Central Bank from Abu Dhabi and Dubai but whether they will reach the level of 50 per cent of net earnings remains to be seen.

Last year total oil receipts of the country amounted to between $18,000m and $19,000m. The country's total imports account was $8,500m, leaving a trade surplus of about $10,000m. There are a large number of capital outflows because of the large expatriate community which sends remittances to its various homes and the open economy which allows free speculation on overseas markets.

Taking these into account, the federation's overall investable surplus last year, after capital outflows, expenditure commitments, and such items as foreign aid, was probably in the region of $4,500m.

This year oil prices will rise internationally, but production within the UAE will fall slightly and imports will continue to grow substantially. Defence expenditure and spending on large industrial schemes is also expected to rise.

The level of oil revenues is expected to be about the same as last year, resulting in a small fall in the overall surplus, perhaps to below the $4,000m mark.

For the foreseeable future, the only fluctuating factor in the UAE's trade profile is likely to be imports which will continue to increase with a rapidity and value which could be tolerated only by an oil-producing nation of some considerable wealth.

The movement of inflation within the economy is extremely difficult to chart efficiently, since there are no price indices on which calculations may be based. The annual rate of inflation is provisionally estimated to have been between 25 and 30 per cent between 1975 and 1977, falling to 15 or 16 per cent in 1978 and 1979.

In 1980 there was a rise towards the 20 per cent mark, fuelled by rising construction costs, high rental prices in Abu Dhabi where office space remains at a premium, the inflationary effect of imports and rising government expenditure.

But overall there is a growing awareness of the need for controls on spending. Total bank credit in the past year has fallen below the level of inflation, rising by 12½ per cent. Total government spending last year was in the region of 38,000m dirhams, compared with 29,000m dirhams in 1979 and 26,000m dirhams in 1978. This increased level of expenditure does reflect a large number of considerable capital projects. In essence, the federal authorities are aware of the need for efficient spending and feel that they are working more effectively than in previous years.

Business confidence remains excellent but for the one usual caveat which affects all of the Middle East: will external influences interfere with the UAE politically?

The confidence of the local population in the UAE is buoyant. Despite the attractions of such areas as the Eurodollar market for investors in recent times, capital outflows from the UAE have proved much less than was expected, and certainly well below the rate of demand for supposedly safer Western markets which has been noted in other Gulf states.

David Hewson

No major changes expected in the direction of the federal Government

continued from page I

If these estimates are correct, and judging by the sensitivity with which the issue is being handled by the Government, the number of UAE nationals who take a dominant part in running their country's industry, economy and civil service must be very few.

The experience of anyone dealing with these sectors would suggest that this is correct. The large-scale immigration which by now has pushed the federation's population over the million mark is by no means accidental.

The vast influx of workers—mainly from other Arab countries and India and Pakistan—was necessary if the federation's schemes of building adequate roads, an active industrial sector, and a thriving financial community, were to succeed. The difficulty has been that the flow of immigration has been self-perpetuating. The more workers were needed for construction work, the more housing and medical facilities needed to be built—hence the need for more construction workers.

The problems of such a large immigrant population are not political, and it is hard to believe they ever will be. Most of the workers concerned view their stay in the UAE as a temporary one in which they will attempt to remit as much money as possible to their homes. Those who fall foul of the law are swiftly deported.

Rather from the UAE nationals' point of view, the threat is a cultural one. It is a question of a feeling of being swamped by another race, a vague proposition, apparently, for all but those who experience it.

Certainly some of the trappings of Western life have been contained; alcohol is no longer available in restaurants outside hotels and night club acts are monitored to make sure they are not too risqué.

The initial response has been to introduce new regulations which have been blatantly discriminatory when enforced. The regulations stated that no immigrant could change jobs without first leaving the country for a year. They have been enforced only in the case of the poorer immigrants from India and Pakistan; no Europeans can recall having any difficulty in changing jobs and staying in the country.

But there are signs that the Government will tighten up further on the question of immigration and that the subject will be mentioned with some force when the federation's first five-year plan is published later this year. Any blue-collar worker harbouring a desire to make the UAE a permanent home is likely to find that the plan makes clear the Government's policy of sending home most immigrants as soon as the need for their labour is expended.

Another issue causing concern for the Government is the nature of the educated young UAE national, one of a new breed who has been brought up alongside Western ideas of democracy. Elder politicians are visibly worried by developments among the young, notably in Sharjah. A magazine published there, *Al Azmina al-Arabia*, has been something of a clarion, calling for wholescale political integration of the emirates and the introduction of a democratic system to supersede the ancient *majlis* whereby each ruler holds a regular court accountable to his people.

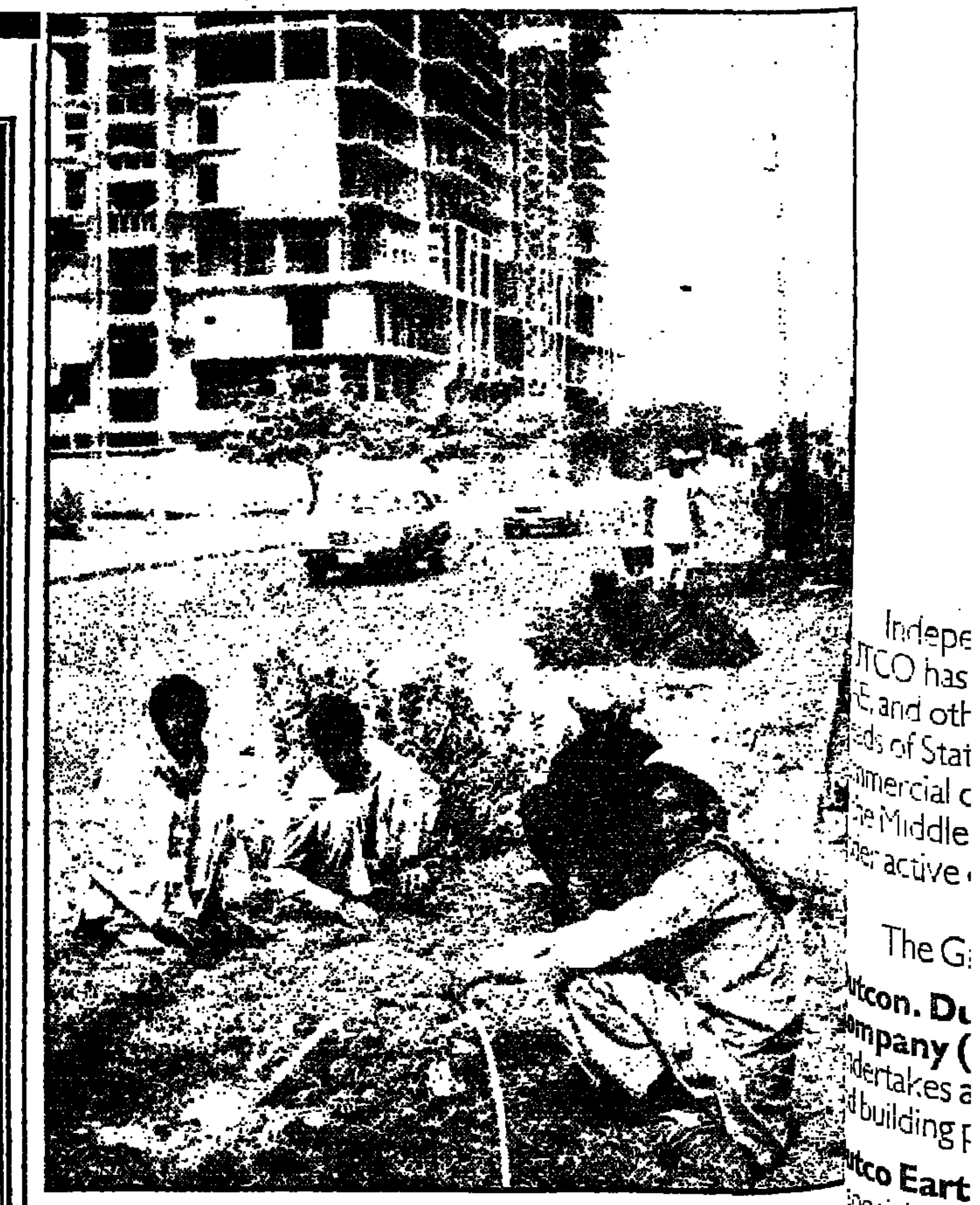
The demands, in Western terms, are far from revolutionary and are accompanied by a genuine respect for some of the present leadership's achievements. Yet *Al Azmina* has seen itself banned temporarily under a new and stricter press law, and a number of professors at the Al Ayn university have been dismissed for expressing views judged to be too liberal.

The instability of the region surrounding the UAE may go part way to explaining such measures, but there are many who feel that the Government has over-reacted in a way which it will feel necessary to retract at some stage.

The advisory national parliament, the Federal National Council, has attempted to take some kind of a lead, calling for a permanent constitution, legislative powers for itself and the abolition of internal borders. But its demands have not been met and, even if they were, the young radical grouping argues, the FNC merely consists, for the moment, of appointees.

Such murmurings are quiet and distant, but are not likely to go away. Though no details have yet been made available of the constitution which will come into force when the present one runs out later this year, few expect any major changes in the direction of the federal Government.

The UAE tends to attract the same kind of comment as the British broadcasting system: people are not quite sure how it works but they know that it does. All that can really blight the picture for this remarkable federation is the vast and unknown caveat hanging over any country, no matter how stable it appears, which is caught up in the tangled web of causes and emotions which makes up the Middle East of today.

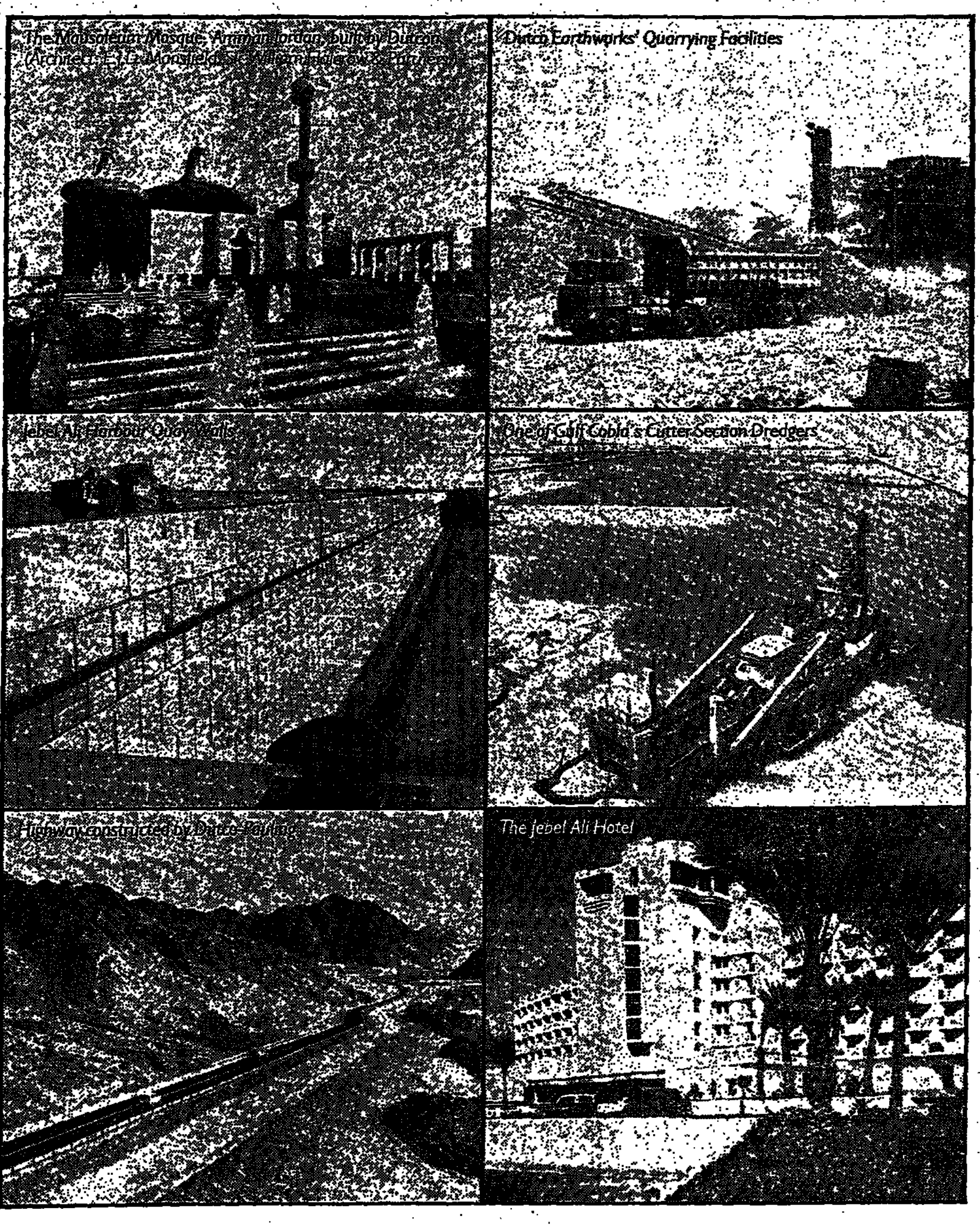


Among an influx of workers are Pakistanis, some of whom are seen here planting highway gardens in Port Said Road, Dubai.

هكذا من الأصل

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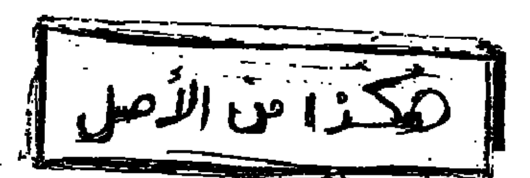
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UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Oil

Flow of new revenue for Sharjah

The UAE oil industry is in an exciting period of growth with Abu Dhabi opening the door to new companies in a bid to step up its exploration drive. In 1980 there was good news for the tiny emirate of Sharjah, long considered to be financially the "sick man" of the emirates, when the United States oil company Amoco forecast an eventual flow of 80,000 barrels a day from an onshore discovery. In Dubai, a steady output of 354,000 barrels was maintained.

With the interruption to output in the northern Gulf brought about by the Iran-Iraq war the UAE is now the Middle East's third biggest producer, after Saudi Arabia and Libya. From January 1, 1981 production levels for the three producing emirates were Abu Dhabi at 1,195,000 barrels a day; Dubai at 354,000 barrels and Sharjah at 9,000 barrels from the declining Mubarak field near the disputed island of Abu Musa which has recently been fortified by Iran. Based only on official selling prices—and Dubai and Sharjah sell at spot prices—revenue in 1981 could be expected to exceed £21,000m.

Considerable capacity in Abu Dhabi's fields has been "locked in" for conservation reasons. By contrast with the January Abu Dhabi allowable production figure of 1,195,000 barrels a day in August the figure was 1,275,000 and before that 1,355,000. Manaa Bin-Said al Otaibah, Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister, says the cuts are for technical reasons and to preserve oil for future generations. There has been some concern over the state of the reservoirs. Despite this an extra 50,000 barrels a day was permitted on a temporary basis for the benefit of France, to help to compensate for losses brought about by the Gulf war.

Abu Dhabi has remained a moderate on oil pricing and at the Opec meeting in Bali, Mr Otaibah argued for a pause until the summer before any price rise. But Dubai and Sharjah follow their own pricing policies since oil policy is still considered a matter for individual emirate governments.

In the autumn, in what bankers considered a remarkable deal, Sharjah proposed to sell forward, for $36m in loans from a group of banks, its entire remaining expected production from the Mubarak field. A buyer was easily found in a subsidiary of Guiness Peat but the deal fell apart because of concern about Abu Musa becoming a bargaining pawn in the Gulf war since Iraq has demanded its return to Arab sovereignty.

By late 1981, however, considerable extra capacity will come on stream in Abu Dhabi, changing the picture considerably. Initial output of 300,000 barrels a day will come from the Upper Zakum oil field off shore, rising eventually to 500,000 barrels. Mr Otaibah says the cost of bringing this capacity into operation has risen to £2,500m, which is well above the original estimate.

Upper Zakum has been handled by the state-owned Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) with only the Japanese consortium Jodco, a partner in the longstanding offshore concession held by ADMA-Opco, taking an equity stake of 12 per cent. ADNOC engaged as its operator for the field, on a fee basis, the French Compagnie Française Pétroles (CFP-Total) and as a result of aggressive biddings by French companies much of the contracting work went their way. ADMA-Opco, in which British Petroleum is a shareholder, is majority controlled by ADNOC but the state company has traditionally had less of a say in policy than in the newer oilfield ventures such as Upper Zakum.

On shore the Abu Dhabi Company for Onshore Petroleum Operations, known as ADCO, groups BP, Shell, CFP-Total, Exxon and Mobil and the Gulbenkian interest Partex in partnership with ADNOC. ADCO has come under considerable pressure to bolster exploration and has registered two recent field discoveries in the southern part for Abu Dhabi and plans four evaluation wells.

The commitment by ADCO has, however, not impressed Mr Otaibah who continues to say that unless ADCO and ADMA-Opco make more effort what remains of their concessions will be taken away. By October, 1980, the Abu Dhabi authorities clearly felt it was time to act. The first of three concession awards was announced and a further seven are pending.

These are the first exploration concessions granted by Abu Dhabi since the early 1970s. Amoco is a concessionaire as is a group led by Sceptre Resources of Canada. the last award was to a United States-United Kingdom consortium comprising Amerada Hess, Occidental Petroleum and the British consortium Alpha Oil. The pattern appears to have impressed the ADCO group because both Mobil and Exxon have now separately told the government of their interest in exploration permits.

The Government will have the satisfaction of seeing between £330m and £416m invested in the next 10 years by the oil companies working the new concessions. It has surprised some observers that the Government has decided against carrying out the exploration work through ADNOC and its subsidiaries since the company is certainly financially in a position to carry out the work. The advantage of doing the work through ADNOC has apparently been outweighed by the aim of keeping the UAE an open house to the international oil industry.

ADNOC has intrigued the Abu Dhabi business community by announcing huge spending plans over the next five years totalling more than £4,000m. Mahmoud Hamra Krouha, the general manager, said in January that ADNOC's capital is to be raised from £22m at present to £829m. This was to finance further oil and gas exploration and to increase the investment in downstream industry.

Mr Ian Irving, the First National Bank of Chicago's Abu Dhabi general manager, who is chairman of the UAE Bankers' Association, has said that 1981 will be a good year for Abu Dhabi. "Everybody connected with the oil industry—and that means most of the town in one way or another—will benefit."

High on ADNOC's list of projects is understood to be doubling the 120,000 barrels a day refinery at Ruways in the west of the UAE which is due to be completed in late 1981. This will cost in the region of £300m.

Since January 1 oil products in the UAE, apart from lube oil and aviation fuel, have been distributed in the northern emirates by the Emirates Petroleum Corporation, a state-owned company which nationalized filling stations operated by Shell, BP and Caltex. A possible merger between ADNOC's refined products subsidiary, which operates only in Abu Dhabi, and the state company is being considered.

Until Ruways comes on stream the UAE will continue to import 80 per cent of its refined products needs.

In Dubai there have been some disappointments, particularly with the failure of Sedco of Houston to find oil in an onshore area at Jibel Aki. No official reserves figure exists for Dubai's offshore oil fields, but they are thought to be in late middle age. The latest companies to express interest in Dubai's oil are Atlantic Richfield, which has signed a geophysical studies agreement, and the British National Oil Company (BNOC) whose interest is as yet undefined.

The announcement in December by Amoco of a field in Sharjah which may yield up to 80,000 barrels a day, raised something of an oil fever in the emirate which has a debt estimated at as much as £1,000m. Amoco is part of Standard Oil of the United States whose executive vice-president, Mr Frank C. Osmet, says the company is prepared to invest whatever it takes to bring the field on stream. Although the field is small by Abu Dhabi standards, it will make a useful contribution to Sharjah's revenue and could bring renewed prosperity.

John Whelan
Middle East Economic Digest

Gas

Leisurely pace of exploitation

Low gas prices have been the reason for the leisurely pace at which the UAE has proceeded with the job of defining its gas fields. As the size of the reserves has become apparent some official pronouncements have hinted at what is to come. In December Dr Manaa Bin-Said al-Otaiba, the Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, said he was confident drilling would "confirm the UAE's position as the possessor of the biggest gas reserves in the area".

Neighbouring Qatar is also making optimistic forecasts about its north-west Dome field which is geologically related to Abu Dhabi's most important gas-bearing structures.

The state-owned Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (Adnoc) has had some success with a deep drilling programme, and in 1979 found a large accumulation in the Khuff formation with a discovery well testing at 80 million cu ft a day of quality gas with a 90 per cent methane content. This well was at Umm Shaif, and another well dug in the Khuff formation in the Zakum field also yielded gas.

On shore a well is being dug at Bab to test Khuff again with the target of 22,000 ft of hole. As an indication of Abu Dhabi's seriousness of purpose the Bab well is to be one of the deepest yet drilled in the Middle East. Drilling has also revealed extensions to existing fields and a new formation known as Thamama C is particularly important.

Abu Dhabi's gas industry is aimed at recovering gas produced with crude oil to avoid flaring. The burn pits are visible to every air traveller going to The Gulf. On shore the Abu Dhabi Gas Industries operation known as Gasco is expected on stream this year. Production levels are dependent on Abu Dhabi's policy on crude oil production, but design capacity would give 1,230,000 tonnes a year of propane, 1,410,000 tonnes a year of butane and 2,110,000 tonnes a year of gasoline. There will be some variation in the efficiency of Gasco's plant since the technology used at Bu Hasa was dependent on some old equipment inherited from a previous attempt at getting an onshore gas gathering programme operational.

Gasco groups Adnoc with Compagnie Francaise des Pétroles (CFP-Total), Shell and the Gulbenkian interest Partex — BP Mobil and Exxon having declined to join in the investment. It has been considerably boosted by loan finance through the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority and may soon be in a position financially to consider expansion. The likely market for Adnoc's share of Gasco's production is Japan, where seven companies have been lined up as customers although negotiations are still going on. The other shareholders will market their own and all have provided a share of management.

Abu Dhabi's long established gas project is the offshore based liquefied natural gas (LNG) scheme at Das Island. Here the Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company (ADGLC) is engaged in The Gulf's only lng project for its shareholders Adnoc, BP, CEP-Total, and the Japanese companies Mitsui and Bridgestone. The Das plant has from the start produced at below design capacity of 2,200,000 tonnes of lng a year and 1,200,000 tonnes of natural gas liquids.

In 1980 Das was producing at about 65 per cent of capacity because of problems with the plant's storage tanks. These are to be replaced under a $500m scheme for which Pullman Kellogg of the United States has been appointed project manager to the Adnoc gas directorate. The question of alleged faults in the existing tanks is sub judice.

ADGLC's sole customer is the Japanese utility Tokyo Electric Power Company, and the shipping of the gas to Japan is now the responsibility of Abu Dhabi's Liquefied Gas Shipping Company. This company has also been involved in litigation with a shipping company after bolts were discovered in the hold of the first gas carrier to travel from Das to Japan.

To compound the trail of bad luck ADGLC has discovered that bad weather, which occasionally closes in on Das, has led to delays in loading. It is possible that Adnoc will want to encourage ADGLC to expand possibly by investing in another train (gas production line), but this will have to await the completion of a gas gathering scheme scheduled for late 1981.

Dr Otaiba has boosted ADGLC's operating profits by securing from the Japanese client an agreement indexing the price of the gas to Abu Dhabi's 39° API Murban crude. It replaced a much less favourable indexing agreement whereby the price was related to the average cost of landed crude oil in Japan. The formula agreed by Dr Otaiba, who is ADGLC's chairman, is based on a price parity with Murban cost in freight (cif) to Japan on a BTU (British Thermal Unit) equivalence basis. Dr Otaiba pleased the Japanese by accepting that the difference between oil and gas, on an investment basis, argued against establishing the equivalence on a freight on board (fob) price.

The present excitement in the UAE gas industry, however, concerns Adnoc's plans for exploiting the Themama C strata. This project emerged during the Muslim month of fasting (Ramadan) in 1980 when most companies' business development managers were on leave—victims of a feeling in the UAE that during Ramadan business goes off the boil. Adnoc wants site work to start in September and it is likely that the project management of the $300m scheme will go to Fluor Corporation, although Lummus Company of the United States is still in the race.

The Themama C project will help Adnoc to meet a commitment to supply gas to Dubai through a 100 km pipeline for the Dubai aluminium smelter. One-quarter of the flow will go to Dubai and the rest will be needed for domestic consumption at Abu Dhabi's power and water desalination complex at Umm al Nar island outside the capital.

The project management for the 100km gas pipeline to Dubai is to be handled by the Dubai-based Gulf Resources Management Corporation under the direction of Mr Mike Thomas, former managing director of Taylor Woodrow International of the United Kingdom. It is an example of improving cooperation between the emirates, since Dubai's smelter has a demand for gas which the Dubai oil fields may in the future find it difficult to satisfy.

In Dubai the Jibel Ali fractionation plant built by McDermott-Hudson for the Dubai Natural Gas Company (Dugas) has been operating for just less than a year. Its total output is 260,000 tonnes a year of butane, 371,000 tonnes a year of propane and 270,000 tones a year of gasoline. The dry gas remaining is supplied to the smelter while the other products are exported to Japan from the gas liquids loading facility at Jibel Ali.

Dugas is a joint venture between the Dubai government and Sunningdale Oils of Canada. There has been discussion of a domestic grid for gas in Dubai, but this may be ruled out by the prospect of falling production off shore.

All this could be resolved by use of the gas pipeline from Abu Dhabi. There is every sign that Adnoc is committed to including such investment in its gas development programme. At Ruways dry gas is to be supplied to the fertilizer factory now being built. The gas pipe which was laid in the course of the Gasco project would, if laid end to end, stretch from Abu Dhabi to Kuwait. The future for an integrated gas grid looks better than ever, but depends on more political cooperation between the emirates. At various times in the recent past Dubai has contemplated buying gas from Oman and neighbouring Umm al Qaywayn, but only Abu Dhabi is really in a position to meet its requirements.

J. W.

هكذا من الأصل

Banking

Step towards a common monetary policy

ng-awaited transforma- f the United Arab es' Currency Board Central Bank took n December although nouncement was nine ter than the forecast ber 15 deadline. Abdel al-Hamar, the manag- rector of the former cy Board, a UAE l born in Bahrain, pointed governor but f job of chairman of rd of directors went, cted, to the Chamber- f the Presidential and cousin of the nt, Shaikh Surour Bin mad. Neither man mal banking qualifi-

he face of it such ounds parochial. Yet tablishment of the Bank, promised since narks a milestone in ocess of integration the emirates. The on has until now hampered by the of the Supreme Coun- Rulers to endorse a monetary policy. It erstood that the oil- ng emirates, effec- Abu Dhabi and Dubai, lace half their oil es with the Central

may well turn out to ken agreement since ankers do not expect ange in the way Abu and Dubai funnel oil revenues into the tional banking system. portant institutions in ndling of the UAE's rplus are the Abu Investment Authority, u Dhabi Investment ny, which is a mer- banking arm of the ty, the National Bank Dhabi which is often upon as a government in Abu Dhabi and tional Bank of Dubai, performs a similar n in Dubai.

a lesser extent the al institutions in the ruling family has such as the Luxem- based Bank of Credit mmerce International), are also important e Abu Dhabi Fund for Economic Development its role not only as a l of foreign aid but s an exceutor for aid, uted by the Abu ruling family acting in n right.

Central Bank, how- is more than just a l of the emirate ments' new commit- to unity. It has been given the powers more effectively to regulate the commercial banks since for the first time a minimum capital requirement of the equivalent of £4.5m for commercial banks has been established.

For the handful of banks which fail to meet this requirement there is a stipulation that 10 per cent of annual net profits must be put aside until the minimum is reached.

The first bank to respond to these new criteria was the tiny Ras al Khaymah-based Bank of the Arab Coast, started in 1975 with a capital of only £570,000. By the end of 1980 its balance sheet had grown to only £6.9m and its foreign shareholders, including Credit Libanais of Beirut, appeared unwilling to continue.

In January, 1981 new shareholders came forward and the bank was recapitalized at £11.5m. Interestingly this brought in, besides new UAE shareholders and directors, including Khalifah al Naboodah, the Dubai merchant, a number of prominent Kuwaitis including Mr Jawad Bukhanseen, the owner of the Kuwait Holiday Inn.

A more controversial aspect of the Central Bank law is that commercial banks will no longer be able to lend to members of their board. They are also prohibited from lending more than 20 per cent of their deposits for real estate financing.

Most UAE banks say that since the 1977 banking crisis, when two banks closed, they have reduced considerably their real estate portfolios. This has been helped by the creation of a real estate fund by the Government which has allowed the commercial banks to transfer certain bad loans, made to nationals at the height of the boom. A number of banks continue to make useful revenue from their real estate management departments and the whole issue of real estate finance is clouded in a certain amount of mystery, according to a leading estate agent in Abu Dhabi.

The shake out since 1977 has seen no reduction in the number of banks operating but some of the 52 commercial banks are probably no more than money shops. At the top the banking sector is dominated by the big six; National Bank of Abu Dhabi, National Bank of Dubai, the Abu Dhabi-based Khalij Commercial Bank, the Abu Dhabi-based Arab Bank for Investment and Foreign Trade, BCCI and Union Bank of the Middle East. Other names such as National Bank of Sharjah and the Dubai Bank have also made steady progress.

International branches have been established by the Bank of Oman, which is based in Dubai and has no connexion with the sultanate. Bank of Oman is the first Dubai bank to obtain a licence to open an offshore banking unit in Bahrain and is already represented in Bombay and London and has a finance company in Hongkong.

As banks with a truly international profile, National Bank of Abu Dhabi and, the Abu Dhabi Investment Company are established names. National Bank of Abu Dhabi had, in December 1980, balance sheet footings of more than $6,000m—a remarkable tribute to the efforts of its international division headed by Mr Clive Smith which has been actively encouraged by Mr Assad Assad, the bank's chief executive. National Bank is in the process of opening an office in Washington DC and has had a presence in London for several years. A useful contribution to group earnings is made by the bank's Egyptian and Sudan branches.

Banks such as Khalij Commercial are investing in on-line computer systems to improve the service to their customers. Mr David Alexander, the general manager, is proud of the £830,000 which Khalij has invested in its software. Each branch of the bank is connected to a central computer and on presentation of a cheque the customer's account can be read instantly.

The strongest base of the native commercial banks in the UAE is trade finance. The branches of foreign banks which have set up in the UAE are also to some extent in competition and the arrival of the Central Bank has led to fears that wholly-owned foreign banks may be restricted in their activities.

A bank such as First National Bank of Chicago says, however, that its prime reason for being in the UAE is to serve its corporate foreign clients, when they do business in the UAE. This is so they do not compete in the UAE bankers' "back yards".

The UAE's attempt to establish an offshore banking enclave to match Bahrain has, however, met with limited response. It is known that some Japanese institutions now in Bahrain would like to move to Dubai or Abu Dhabi but the Central Bank has to date shown no willingness to consider expanding the enclave. There are now only four restricted licence banks in the UAE (reduced from 12 in 1977) including Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banco Urquijo of Spain, American Express and Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank. The departure in 1980 was Bank of Nova Scotia which has decided to consolidate in Bahrain.

The representative office has proved a more popular vehicle for bankers although it limits them to acting as a "post box" and listening post. The spread of representative offices shows a sprinkling of leading banks, including Chemical Bank, Bank of America, Chase Manhattan, Crédit Suisse, Union Bank of Switzerland, County Bank of the United Kingdom, Crédit Lyonnais and Banque Nationale de Paris as well as Banque Bruxelles Lambert of Belgium and Den Norske Credit Bank.

The motives of the international banks vary. Crédit Suisse is doing a lot of work with bullion and yet finds time for a trade promotion role to help Swiss exporters. In Dubai, Belgium's only banker in the emirates, Mr Hugo de Clercq, is a travelling envoy to the whole Gulf, including Iraq. Mr de Clercq also serves as his country's honorary consul-general in Dubai, proving that in the UAE a banker may be required to issue visas as often as to give advice on letters of credit.

Through the UAE Bankers Association the banking community has a channel of communication with the Central Bank. Meetings are well attended, particularly as the bank uses the meetings to issue statements on new policy. With the equivalent of about £2,500m deposited in local banks at the end of 1980 there is plenty to look after even if most of that money is held by the big six commercial banks.

J. W.

Agriculture

Scientific advance but at high cost

Agriculture, for the past few years almost a novelty industry within the UAE, is likely to take on a new importance when the federal Government publishes its five-year plan in June.

The problems that such an arid, mainly desert area faces in growing crops are the provision of water supplies and the underdeveloped farming technology prevalent in the rural areas.

Abu Dhabi pioneered new agricultural techniques at the desert oasis of Al-Ayn and has had notable success in pioneering methods of turning arid desert into a medium fit for horticulture. But while the scientific advances have been worthwhile, the economics have been less satisfactory.

Even taking into account the savings made by growing locally, the additional cost of the technology of some of the early agricultural schemes still left the end product more costly than its imported equivalent.

Al-Ayn remains a private venture of Abu Dhabi but the rest of the federation's farming ventures now come under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Experiments carried out jointly with foreign firms and universities have made the best of the benefits which can be drawn from an annual rainfall which rarely rises above 100 millimetres and frequently is much less.

Soil and water surveys are being carried out to estimate the level of the water table and whether more aquifers are viable. The construction of three dams, at Fujayrah, Ras al Khaymah and Dibba is under investigation. Drip irrigation techniques which can reduce water usage by 70 per cent have been developed.

Farmers receive state subsidies which bring seeds and fertilizers down to 50 per cent of cost price, and grants and loans for the purchase of new machinery. Livestock are treated free and the ministry is willing to carry out certain activities such as ploughing, crop spraying and some mechanical maintenance.

The result has been a massive increase in output in the face of a slight rise in the size of the workforce. Hectares under cultivation rose from 2,000 in 1968 to 23,000 in 1979 with a further 26,000 hectares devoted to forestry. The value of the agricultural output rose from 138m dirhams in 1972 to 647m dirhams in 1978. The main products are dates, limes and other citrus fruits, mangoes, guavas, vines and figs and a wide range of vegetables.

But the policy of wholesale subsidy has led to the propping up of some inefficient elements within the sector and an absence, in some farmers, of proper financial planning.

To counter this, the federal Government is to set up a marketing institute, under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, which will set the price structure for all domestic agricultural output. Such blatant state intervention in the trade process seems rather incongruous in a state so devoted to the ethics of free enterprise, but its formation does give a measure of how seriously the federal Government is starting to regard agriculture.

The reasons are as much social as economic. The UAE will never be able to be self-sufficient in food production and, despite talk of the necessity for food security, it is unlikely to face supply problems as long as it has considerable assets to pay for the imported goods.

What a concerted agricultural programme offers the Government is an opportunity to develop traditional industries in the poorer northern emirates which have no oil reserves to provide them with instant wealth. In the past, they have had to depend largely on handouts from Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

Civil servants are increasingly conscious of the need to retain local industries and culture rather than allowing the all-embracing sweep of oil wealth to dominate every aspect of national life. Agriculture, though a tiny part of the federation's economy, is possibly the only sector where UAE nationals have retained overall control of their industry.

Rural depopulation is almost unknown, though there has been a serious fall in the number of fishermen who, through their pearling activities, were once the key to the area's prosperity. The number of active fishermen fell from 6,545 in 1972 to 3,955 in 1978, though total production rose from 40,900 tons to 64,436 tons.



Fish in a Dubai market. The sea is an area in which the emirates could become self-sufficient.

The sea is one area in which the UAE could easily become self-sufficient; the clear waters of The Gulf teem with life and remain relatively unpolluted by the heavy oil tanker traffic which traverse them daily.

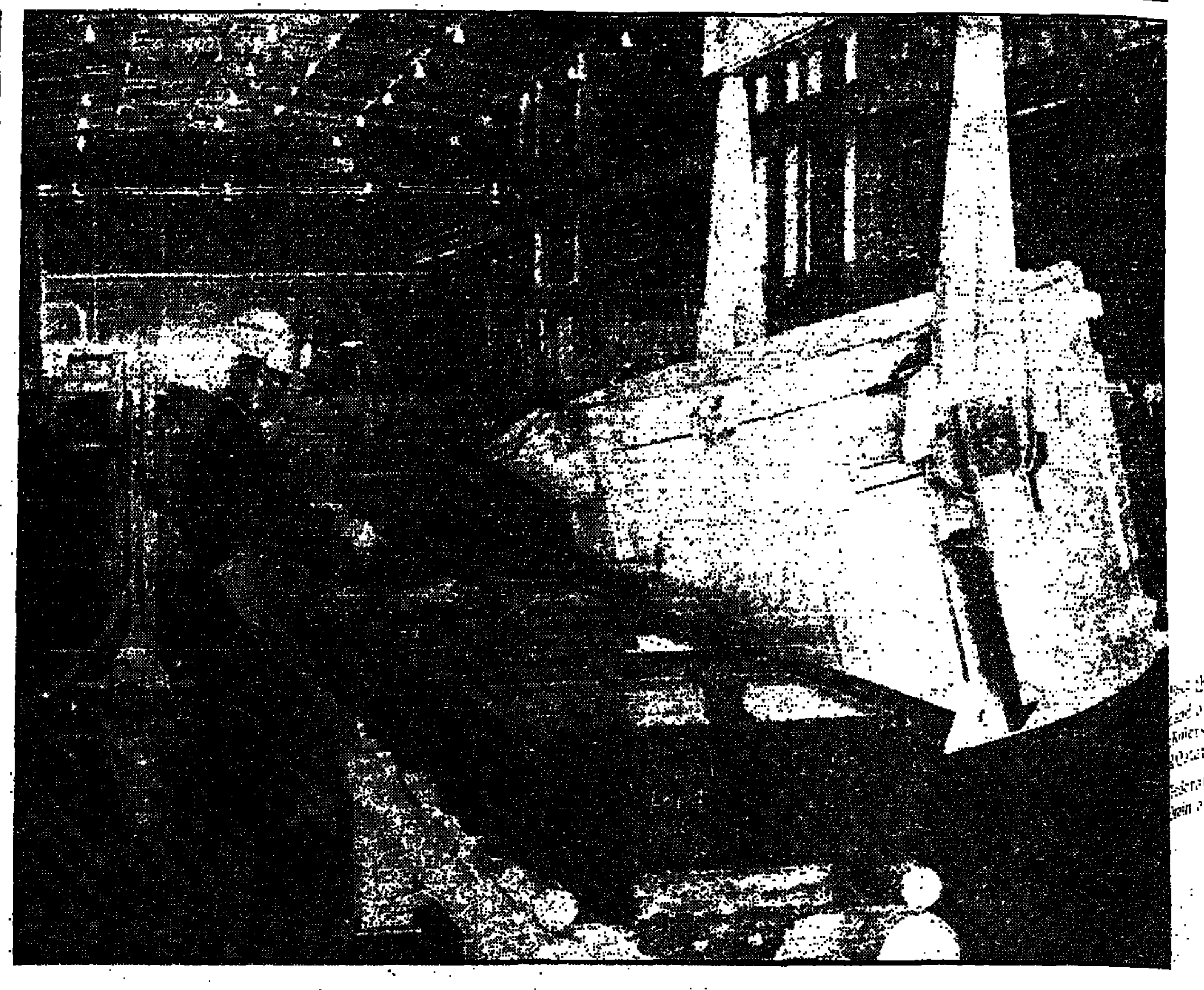
Modernization is again a key part in the Government's strategy. New fishing methods and equipment have been introduced, fish breeding projects are under way, and a joint marine exercise has been undertaken with neighbouring states to determine the potential of The Gulf.

Both farmers and fishermen are keen to adopt any new methods which give them proved benefits. Any who feel that the ministry has been slow on equipment deliveries do not hesitate in complaining over the ministry's heads to their Ruler at his majlis. The habits which are hard to break are those concerning education. While new machinery is welcome, new ideas about agricultural colleges have proved less popular.

A fully-developed agricultural sector would mean a smaller workforce of highly skilled technicians. But the wages for those who receive a good education are lower in agriculture than in other sectors. The number of agricultural graduates employed by the ministry has fallen over the years. While the potential in fishing, horticulture, and animal husbandry is promising, the sector remains a tiny part of the federation's economic life and will anxiously await this year's budget and five-year plan to see if its promised new importance materializes.

David Hewson





A container ship at Jibel Ali port. Above right: liquid aluminium being handled at the Dubai smelter.

Heavy industry

Little hope of finding home markets

Mr Humaid al-Drai, Dubai's chief of protocol at the Ruler's office, is categorical on the future of industrialization in the emirates. "In 25 years Dubai will have returned to the sand", he says. It is characteristic of the free-thinking atmosphere in the emirates that such views are permitted to coexist with the conventional wisdom that the foresight of Shaikh Rashid, the Ruler of Dubai, has expressed in the ambitious 66-berth Jibel Ali industrial port and the dry dock capable of handling very large crude carriers—so huge that they have yet to be built.

Mr al-Drai's argument also challenges the assumption that Dubai's preeminence in The Gulf as a trading-centre is founded on the natural talents of its merchant elite. "No", he says, "before oil our wealth was the result of gold. Without either Dubai will be nothing". It is perhaps encouraging that the emirate governments have avoided surrounding themselves with courtiers, drawn from the fable about the emperor who walked without his clothes.

Indeed with a population reckoned by the December 1980 census at 1,040,000 there are only 322,000 women and 180,000 families for a country the size of Scotland or the state of Maine. This means that the prospect of finding much of a home market for industry is slim despite the high per capita income—likely to be something in the region of £21,000 a head in 1981 based on a notional division of the population into the estimate for oil income.

In Dubai a brave attempt has been made to establish Jibel Ali as the Rotterdam of The Gulf. The Jibel Ali Port Authority has made a bold marketing drive which has attracted a number of regular container line users. The industries themselves are dwarfed by the massive £630,000 aluminium smelter which has still to reach full capacity, but in 1980 was making a little over 1,000 tons of metal a week.

Yet Dubai Aluminium (Dubal) which sells on to the world market, rather like a gold mine or an oil well, is somehow irrelevant to the future of industry in Dubai proper. While it is true that Dubal has stimulated the growth of a number of related industries, such as aluminium extrusion, and provides desalinated water to the city, the real evidence of a take-off at Jibel Ali would be the arrival of more industries making fabricated steel, prefabricated homes and electrical cable.

Dubal has recovered from a bout of bad publicity surrounding the Government of Dubai's decision to cancel metal offtake agreements reached some years ago (before the rise in world aluminium prices) with Southwire and Alcan UK. As part of this move Dubai announced it was buying minority foreign interests in the plant. The Government has since appointed an advisory board of prominent international bankers and businessmen to the Dubai Aluminium Authority which has the job of giving the Ruler independent advice on policy.

It is hard to escape the feeling that Jibel Ali was born, or at least conceived, during the boom of the 1970s when expectations were different. The dry dock is an even more poignant reminder of the days when ships queued to unload at Dubai. Completed since 1979 and said since to be "on the brink" of finding an operator, the dock passed the second anniversary of its completion without any ink on papers, said to be drafted, awarding the management contract to the West Country C. H. Bailey Group. Mr John Wiseman, Bailey's representative in Dubai, said early last month that he expected a signing to take place soon.

In Abu Dhabi industrial planning has been left largely in the hands of the state-owned Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), and it is easy to believe that the richest emirate has thought out an industrial strategy. The journey out of the city along Airport Road passes through well-planned areas of showrooms and warehouses. Since 1976 when Shaikh Zayed, the Ruler, ordered all workshops and work camps to relocate outside the city centre a light industrial zone has been emerging on the mainland at Mussafah.

At Umm al Nar island between the city and the mainland is a power and desalination complex which also houses a refinery and gas-bottling plant.

In the west of the Abu Dhabi emirate is the industrial zone of Ruways—the UAE's counterpart to Saudi Arabia's Jubayl and Qatar's Umm Said. ADNOC, which acts as a development authority for Ruways, has as a base project a gas processing scheme capable after start-up this year of supplying dry gas to industry at Ruways. The first recipient is likely to be an ammonia and urea plant being built by Japanese contractors (Chiyoda and Mitsubishi) for a joint venture established by ADNOC and Compagnie Française des Pétroles (CFP-Total).

The French, it is widely believed, are putting in equity to strengthen their chances of having favoured nation status over contract crude oil supplies. Fertilizers are unlikely to have much of a market in the UAE despite attempts to foster agriculture and most of the production will have to be exported to the Indian sub-continent or the Far East. The other project under construction is a refinery scheduled for completion in 1981 by the Italian engineering company Snamprogetti.

ADNOC's plans for the Ruways industrial park include the possibility of a minerals processing industry, probably steel, although a joint venture partner will needed. Talks have tak place with the Indian G ernment recently althou they have been trying reach agreement since 19

Petrochemicals are al under consideration but view expressed at ADNC is that the investme climate is not ripe. Mo likely is an extension of th natural gas liquids projec especially if efforts to inde the price of gas to crude oi by Opec are successful.

Ruways suffers from "expatriate fever", chronic absenteeism, caused by its remote location and the lack of adequate family facilities. Unlike Yanbu in Saudi Arabia, there has been little attempt so far to provide exemplary accommodation for the workforce. It is common for contract workers to return home before the end of their terms. The Ruways weekend, when the better paid escape to Abu Dhabi for a break, often lasts from Thursday until Sunday.

It brings back to mind point made in Dubai by M al-Drai. He is conscious o the emirates' over-dependence on expatriates and feel they have imported value which the UAE could wel do without. These, he says are the values of the BB television "soap operas which are screened or Dubai's colour televisio English language pro gramme. "Yes", he adds "and they all drink far to much beer".

John Whela

Light industry

Duplication of projects hinders progress

Sadiyat Island, a few minutes by boat from Abu Dhabi's main port of Mina Zayed which was once remembered for its experimental agriculture station, is now home for a pioneering venture, manufacturing drilling chemicals and liquids.

The Abu Dhabi Drilling Chemicals Company which is a joint venture between the state-owned Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) and NL Industries from the United States has been able to achieve success because of its powerful backing from ADNOC, access to finance through a syndication handled by the National Bank of Abu Dhabi and expert foreign management. Its neighbours on Sadiyat are to include a ship repair yard and road bridges are shortly to be installed to the mainland.

Yet even a venture as well founded as ADDCAP has had to establish itself without the immediate benefits of modern basic services. It is harder still for smaller ventures backed by the UAE's private sector. The Gulf Pipe Industry's factory at the Mussafah industrial zone outside Abu Dhabi had to start production in September 1980 without telephone, piped water or mains electricity on a site 40 kilometres from the city. With the benefits of hindsight the Abu Dhabi Government might have tried to install such facilities first.

The hardships, surprisingly, are not considered the main drawback for light industry in the UAE. The smallness of the domestic market and the duplication of sound projects are the big hindrances. Gulf Pipe is a good example of this. On the next site at Mussafah is a competing factory, Cord Abu Dhabi, which also plans to make pipes. The lack of any adequate industrial licensing system has led to unnecessary duplication.

In theory this is the job of the newly-established General Industries Corporation (GIC) which also handles the management of some projects. GIC also had to close one of its factories, a rerolling mill, after the price of raw materials from India rose to a level where the project was no longer economic even with massive subsidies.

GIC's brief for industry is based on a report made some years ago for the Abu Dhabi Department of Petroleum and Industry by the Swiss consultant, Electrowatt. This drew up a fairly concise list of viable industrial projects using census and other data which has not been fully released to the public. Among the projects given a high priority were production of vegetable oil and fats, pasta products, cigarettes, animal feeds, soaps and plastic products.

GIC has come under fairly concerted attack from local businessmen who feel the Government should keep its nose out of the private sector and concentrate on industrial projects of $50m and more through the national oil company ADNOC.

Abdullah Nasser, a businessman who belongs to the influential Abu Dhabi Executive Council (Execo) which exercises powers similar to the GLC in the United Kingdom, is one of the lobby who wants the Government to leave light industry alone. He believes GIC should hand over the projects it runs including the Al-Ayn cement factory and the Abu Dhabi flour mill to the private sector. "It is rubbish to say local people are not prepared to work. They will if they are given the incentive", he says.

Yet businessmen such as Abdullah Nasser and the big Abu Dhabi trading concerns such as the Massoud have tended to avoid over-involvement in industry. As Count Albert de Borchgrave, the former Belgian chargé d'affaires in Abu Dhabi now in London, recalls: "The Abu Dhabi business people in the mid-1970s were keen to avoid the ADNOC sector. Ruways was too far out of town for them. It would have been difficult then to encourage any of the big names to go there."

This conservatism has led to the younger generation of Abu Dhabi businessmen concentrating on fairly specialized joint ventures or service companies rather than manufacturing. In Dubai similarly most of the impetus has come from the Government with only a handful of Dubai merchants engaged in fabrication ventures at the Jibel Ali industrial zone.

They more than any are acutely aware of the lack of any agreement within the emirates on protective tariffs for local industry. Although the Government is prepared to help with cheap land and free electricity and water even these concessions have an edge to them. Domestic connexions in Abu Dhabi at least seem to have a higher priority than industry.

It would be difficult for the UAE authorities to enforce tariff protection since there would have to be concurrence of all seven emirates to make a tariff effective. While Oman, Saudi Arabia and Qatar have been able to enforce tariffs such regulations in the UAE are still the province of the emirate governments.

A cable factory established at Jibel Ali by the BICC group of the United Kingdom with the Dubai Government has been particularly hit by "dumping" in the market of cheap imports o cable. The BICC plant iron ically had everything else in its favour—investment good machinery, technica knowledge from outside an the minimum amount o labour.

Light industry has also t contend with prejudices o the part of foreign consult ants who often advise gov ernment clients to specif foreign-made constructio materials. Unlike in Saud Arabia, there is no genera edict that a locally-made pro duct must be favoured if i is of an equal standard to a imported competitor.

Despite the UAE's achieve ment of self-sufficiency i cement a certain quantity o imported cement still find its way on to the loca market. For light industr to survive the export marke has to be considered an only the bigger venture have developed sufficien marketing knowledge succeed.

The Abu Dhabi Nationa Plastic Pipe Fabricatio Company which makes pipe for irrigation, water suppl and sewerage is looking har at the export market, accord ing to Mr H. Togano, genera manager. It is no surpris to find that the company established since 1974 is joint venture between C. Itoh of Japan and ADNOC.

J. W.



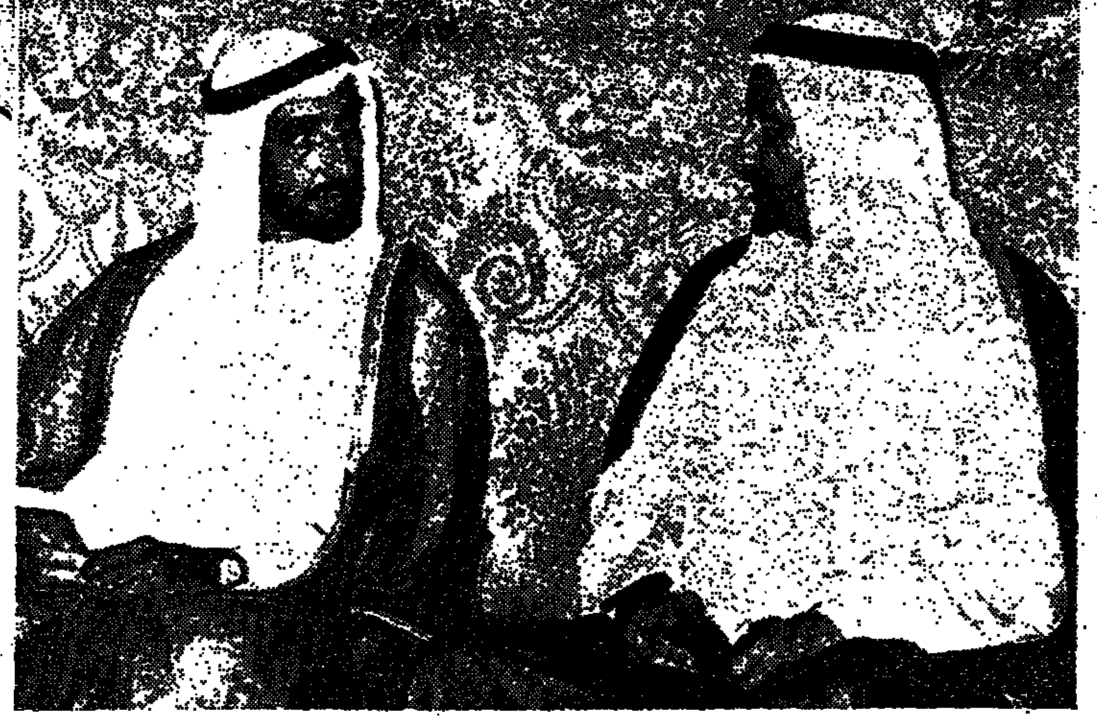
Even before the U.A.E. was formed in 1971, Dubai foresaw the inherent benefits in unity, stability and a better future through developmental projects.

Union a dream-the U.A.E. its realisation

In 1968 the Rulers of Dubai and Abu Dhabi met and agreed to form a union, inviting also the Rulers of the other Trucial States Bahrain and Qatar to participate in a Federation.

A Federation was formed, but in July 1971 Bahrain and Qatar opted for independent statehood. December 1971 saw the creation of the United Arab Emirates when Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Ajman, Fujeirah and Umm Al Quwain merged into a single unit, which Ras Al Khaimah also joined three months later. A Provisional Constitution was promulgated when the union took effect.

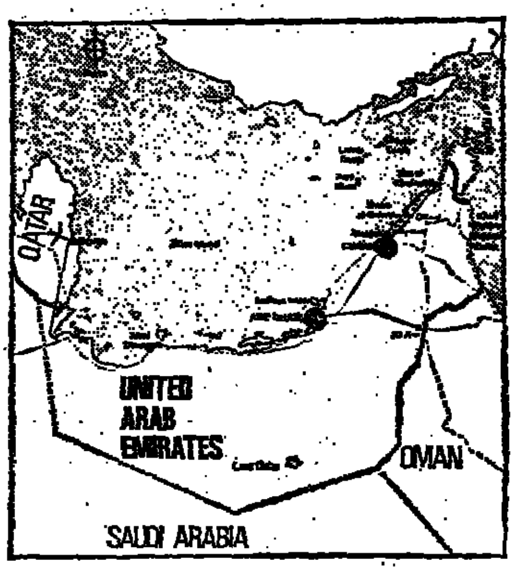
Once union was achieved, the watchword became 'development'. The Federal Government, through its various Ministries, took an active role in implementing economic, industrial and social development. Schools were opened everywhere, modern housing was built and distributed to citizens, and an extensive network of roads was constructed to link up the Emirates. Efficient health services were established to serve the Federation. For example in Dubai the modern Rashid Hospital is a veritable showpiece with free facilities that include operating theatres, a well equipped laboratory and X-ray and central sterile supply departments. This hospital has made significant contributions in medical research.



His Highness Shaikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, President of the U.A.E. and Ruler of Abu Dhabi, with His Highness Shaikh Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the U.A.E. and Ruler of Dubai.

The U.A.E. is far more than the mere coming together of seven different emirates. Today it is a living, throbbing testimony to the successful unifying of advanced technology and eastern and western human resources. It is an eloquent example of a fine mix between traditional values and far-sighted realism. In the modern world of commerce and industry, the U.A.E. is a vital link.

Today the U.A.E. also plays a pivotal role in the international arena through its membership of the Arab League, the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and various other U.N. bodies.

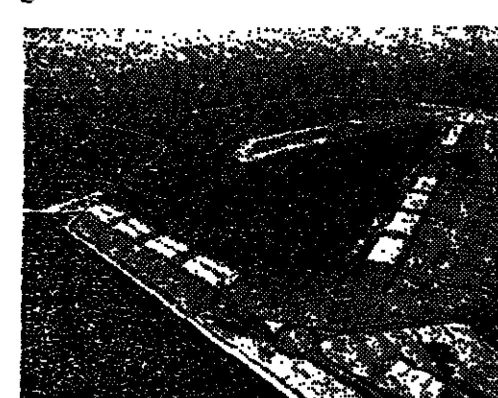


As a major oil producer, and consequently as a member of OPEC and OAPEC, the United Arab Emirates has a vital influence in the international scene.

Even as the U.A.E. is eager for its development, it is keen on assisting up-and-coming nations. To aid them, a significant percentage of the Federation's national income is channelled into a programme that includes direct aid and soft loans.

Dubai: wisely developed as the Gulf's major free trade zone

Dubai, traditionally a trade centre where a pearling industry once flourished, is today the commercial hub of the U.A.E. This progress is due not so much to Dubai's strategic location as to the wise pragmatism of Dubai's Ruler, H.H. Sheikh Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum. Recognising the reality that oil, first discovered in 1966, would not last forever, His Highness the Ruler envisaged a grand plan that would channel the revenues from oil—for building an industrial infrastructure that would benefit successive generations.

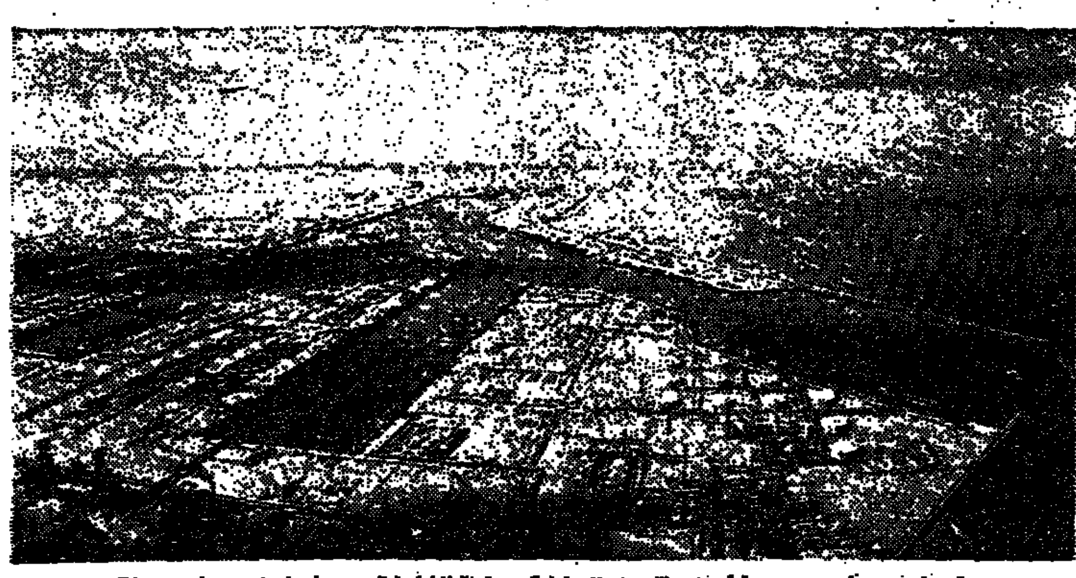


Port Rashid, Dubai's original deep water harbour.

The manifestations of this foresight are many, but a few would provide ample testimony. Port Rashid, Dubai's deepwater port, opened in 1972, is today a major gateway for trade to the entire Gulf region. With its 37 berths, Port Rashid to date has handled ships from 55 international shipping lines.

Dubai also takes pride of place internationally with the super dry dock opened in February 1979 by Queen Elizabeth. Certainly one of the world's largest, the Dubai dry dock can handle tankers of up to 1 million tons, and provides services that are unrivalled in this part of the world.

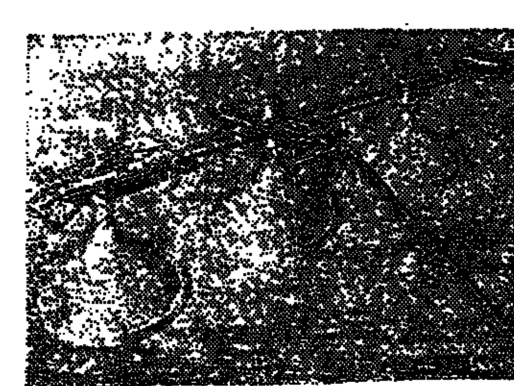
Jebel Ali is the current catch phrase for industrial progress in Dubai. This multimillion dollar project 35 km southwest of Dubai is humming with activity as the massive industrial complex takes shape, nourishing the well established free trade zone. The Port of Jebel Ali, commissioned in 1979 with its 67 berths is one of the world's largest. Around it is growing a network of facilities which includes the now completed Aluminium Smelter.



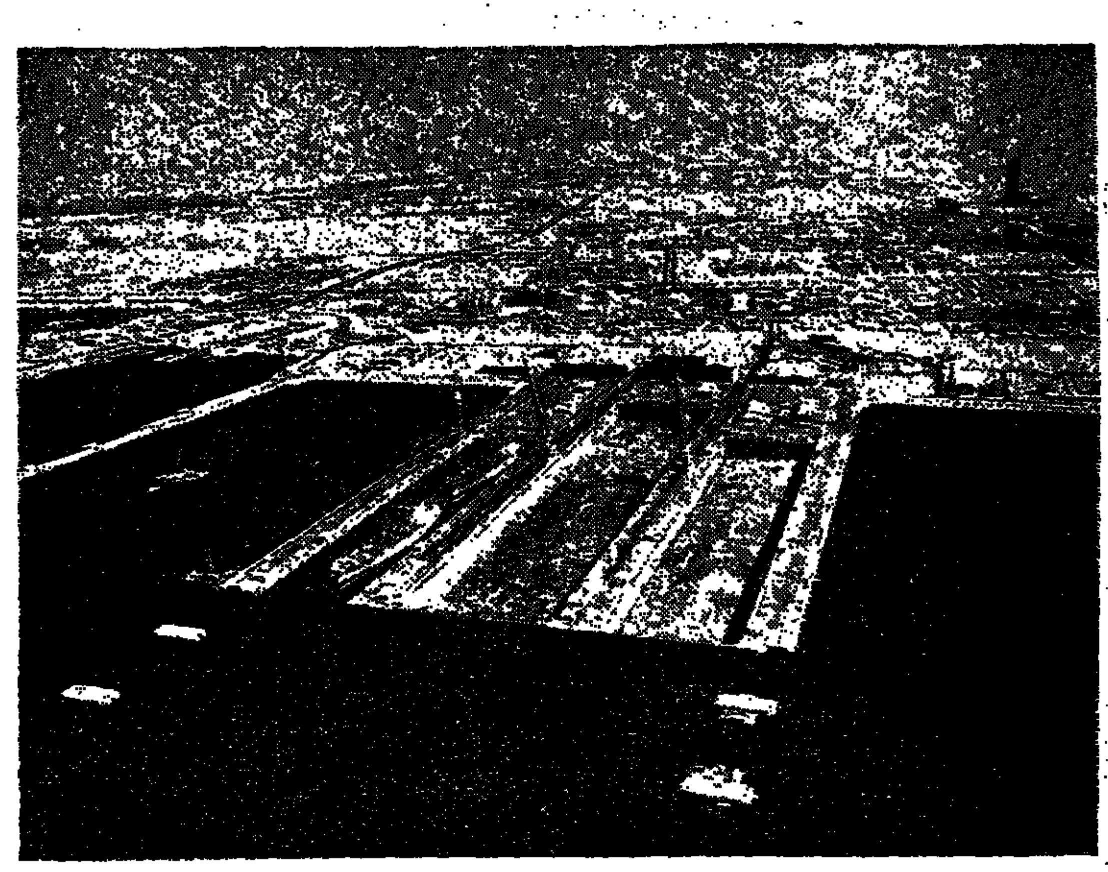
The new deepwater harbour at Jebel Ali. Its beneficial effects will extend for years and years ahead.



The new Aluminium Smelter, a part of the growing industrial complex at Mina Jebel Ali.

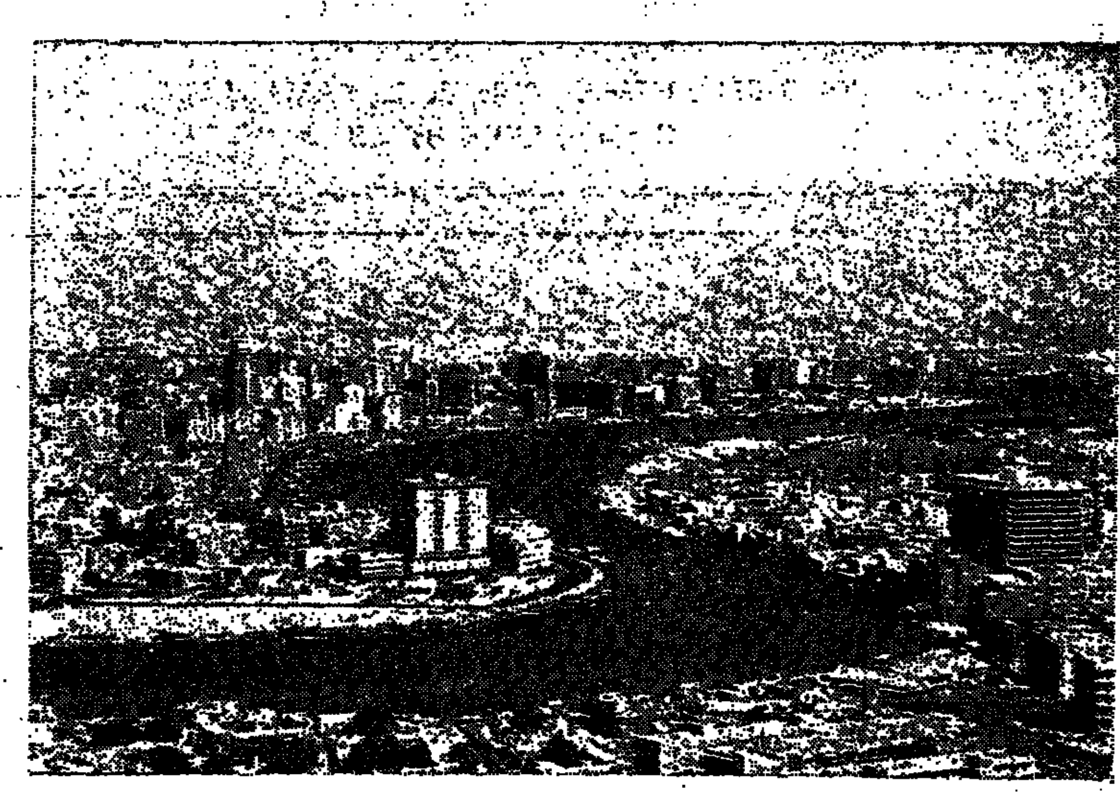


The "Fateh" ("good fortune") oil field in Dubai has unique under water storage tanks



Dubai's super dry dock, one of the world's largest.

Dubai enters the 80's – progressively



Dubai is a symbol of economic progress that will extend beyond oil.

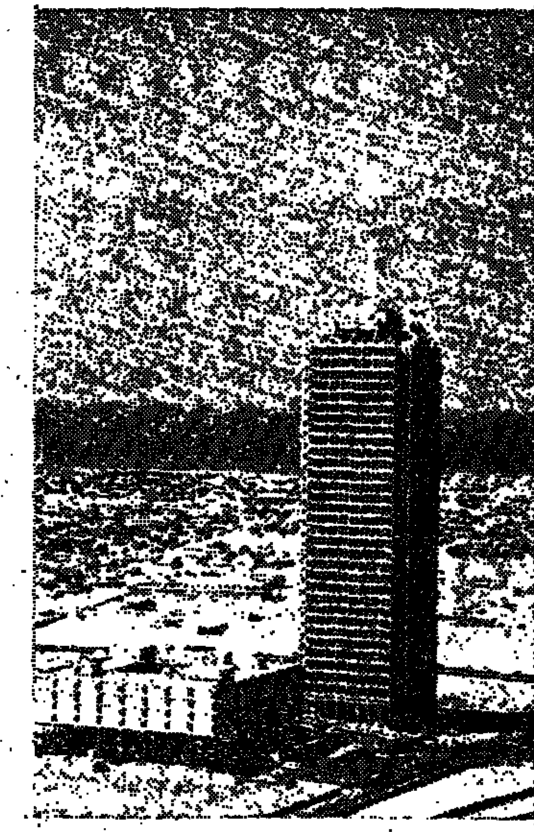
As its commercial role increasingly gains importance, Dubai is coping with the challenge of playing the role of prime mover.

Dubai's international airport, commissioned in 1971, is the communication link for trade and commerce in the entire Gulf region.

And the central meeting point is the new International Trade Centre in Dubai opened in February 1980, which is part of a complex that will provide the ideal ambiance where international trade negotiations can take place successfully.



Dubai's international airport is one of the best equipped anywhere.



The soaring International Trade Centre, recently completed, underscores the importance of Dubai on the international trade map.

These excellent infrastructural facilities—including adequate power and water sources and an extensive telecommunication network—are further complemented by a healthy business climate, a politically stable Government and a generous incentive package that includes no taxes. All of which makes Dubai a conducive environment for investment.

Dubai
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

C.D-1-81



Construction

Wheeler dealers exasperate the Government

Competition among contractors for major projects in the UAE has become so intense that only the fittest and strongest can survive. The Gulf used to be thought of as a lifeline for small Western companies in need of the cushion of large advance payments to plump up sagging balance sheets. Today with the South Korean and other Asian companies well represented the UAE market is as tough as any, although the rewards are still there.

In 1980 on published figures construction contracts worth approximately $1,720m were awarded in the UAE, comparable to Egypt and bettered in The Gulf by only Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait. Both local and foreign contractors regarded it as having been a quiet year with the health of the market almost completely dependent on projects emerging from the Abu Dhabi Government and oil sector.

Among worrying trends for foreign companies was the practice of undercutting by inexperienced local firms which quote a low price in the hope of bumping it up later after the award of the contract. The most spectacular example of this happened, however, when a foreign joint venture quoted for a dredging project.

The Government has responded to chaotic bidding by increasingly resorting to retendering and negotiation after the opening of bids. It is now accepted in Abu Dhabi that, after the opening of sealed bids, a Dutch auction will take place in smoke-filled rooms. Either that or the Government committee in exasperation at the wheeling and dealing will simply declare a rebid. The rebids take determination on the part of the contractor. On an important water pipe laying project from Abu Dhabi to Al Ayn last year Hyundai Construction, the South Korean market leader, survived three rebids emerging with the lowest price each time.

Another trend adversely affecting foreign contractors is that, for certain projects, only local companies are being allowed to bid. This has happened recently in the northern emirates where there is a lot of spare capacity among contractors. The new Sharjah hospital, for which W. S. Atkins of the United Kingdom is consultant, is an example of a job reserved for local companies.

In another case an elaborate prequalification for a police training school by a United Kingdom consultant was overruled when the government ministry concerned simply issued a list of local companies which were to be invited to quote. The job finally went to a Dubai contractor for $14m.

Such actions meet with the whole-hearted approval of some local companies. Mr Khalaf al-Habtour, of Dubai's Habtour Engineering Enterprises, feels that qualified local companies or joint ventures which are genuine partnerships of local contractors and foreign firms should be protected. He believes these categories of company should be sheltered from competition from wholly-owned Arab companies or non-Arab companies which use a powerful local sponsor to win contracts.

Mr Habtour says that far from it being the case that local companies are protected, there is "no appreciation" by the authorities of the difference between a genuine local company engaged in contracting and a foreign firm to which a local has only lent his name. He says: "It is the strong partner who gets 1½ per cent or 3 per cent from the foreign company on the value of the job who wins the job. I would like to see the agents of these companies disqualified from accepting commissions."

Local businessmen have in the past also criticized the practices of the state-owned Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) in ignoring the local contractor. ADNOC's tendering procedures have led to the accusation that work is "carved up" among the select few. Yet most ADNOC work tends to be of a complexity which only foreign contractors can undertake. There has been no dictat along the lines of the Saudi Council of Ministers' instruction to the Royal Commission for Jubayl and Yanbu to favour local companies wherever possible. In other ways, however, Saudi practice is being adopted.

Federal ministries in particular have begun inserting stiff conditions into contracts on consultants' liability in the event of non-performance. As perceived in the UAE, a requirement to "guarantee a design" for 10 years would often be an impossible condition to meet. A local company would get round it simply by ignoring the issue but, as one contractor said: "Our lawyers at head office are unwilling to take such a cavalier approach."

Another move borrowed from Saudi Arabia has been to classify contractors according to experience to avoid inexperienced companies bidding on projects beyond their capabilities. If this selection process is adopted in centres other than Abu Dhabi it may help to allay some of the worries expressed by the foreign companies.

Local companies have, however, been building a reputation elsewhere. A number of enterprising Dubai-based companies have quoted for work abroad because of the tail-off in major projects in the northern emirates. The most successful of them, including the Dutco Group owned by Ahmed Baqr, the Dubai businessman, and the Galadari interests of Abdul Wahab Galadari, are already working in Jordan and Oman.

The biggest job won by Galadari Construction for pipe-laying in Iraq, was worth more than $100m. Mr Baqr's company has looked as far afield as Indonesia and Libya while in Iraq, until hostilities broke out with Iran, the government's disposition to deal with Arab-owned companies had stimulated interest from a wide range of Dubai contractors, not just the big names.

The outlook in UAE construction is for a steady plateau of basic service work close to the level of 1980—at least for the next five years. ADNOC and the Abu Dhabi sector are likely to remain the most attractive. More federal spending is to take place in Dubai and the northern emirates but development spending is still considered to be a function of emirate governments. Fujayrah has received support from the unlikely direction of the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, the agency of the UAE's foreign aid programme, which suggests more than anything that the relationship between Abu Dhabi and the smaller emirates is still highly paternalistic.

If prestige projects are to be built—and there are a number of them, including a tourist tower which would be the fourth highest structure of its kind in the world—then these are likely to grace the federal capital. The idea of building a permanent capital for the emirates on the border of Abu Dhabi and Dubai at a wadi ironically called the valley of death appears to have been shelved, although the prospect of getting a sliver of that would undoubtedly send the idle contractors in the emirates reaching for their Japanese calculators.

John Whelan

Communications

Road-making projects reflect unity of states

In one of the recent United Arab Emirates government reports a circular diagram shows the country's proportional expenditure on important projects over the years 1972-79 as segments of a circle. By far the largest, amounting to 32 per cent of the whole, is marked simply "road": not housing (the runner-up, with 9 per cent), or schools, or other types of building, or health, and certainly not ports, which received only a quarter of the road allocation.

True, means of access to the growing modern cities were needed, though the principal ones are on or near the coast, and to the centres of oil production and industry. Moreover, there are no railways, so roads are the *only* means for transportation on land—apart from the traditional camel or more modern Land-Rover.

And now that great highways have been built, the remote northern shores of Arabia are linked with the green, rainy and often noisy lands of Western Europe by huge dusty lorries and their remarkable breed of drivers, perhaps a modern equivalent to the merchant venturer captains of long ago.

It can be argued that private investment plays a part in at least some of the other development areas shown on the government diagram. But the fact that almost a third of the project budget of a country where the most important centres are accessible by sea for heavy and bulky freight, has been devoted, in its first decade, to road construction is of special significance. It emphasizes the unity of the country.

The UAE is a young federation of seven states, some of which are small, on a large land area that *is* mostly desert. In the *past* the tiny populations were scattered over this great eastern corner of Arabia as nomadic tribes settled in a few small coastal trading posts, the most important of which was Dubai.

There was little or no land contact between them, or with other countries farther away, such as Oman or Saudi Arabia. Muscat must have seemed to many as *far* away as the cities of India or Africa. Even among themselves there would seldom be contact except in tribal warfare or on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

As the second half of the twentieth century brought new possibilities to some of these states through the exploitation of their oil deposits, they started to develop independently and to some extent competitively. Then with the great experiment of the federation came also the test of contact, and in this context the reason for the priority given to road building becomes obvious. The great dual carriageway routes that have been constructed are, gradually, knitting together the peoples of the UAE.

Today the Dubaian can spin south-westwards to Abu Dhabi in his car in 90 minutes, attend official or business appointments and return easily the same day. He can spend a day or a weekend on the east coast at Khor Fakkan in the emirate of Fujayrah. And he can drive as easily to Oman's capital of Muscat or Doha in Qatar. The barriers of distance have been broken.

There is a good, fast four-lane highway all the way from Abu Dhabi north-east to Dubai passing the new port area of Jibel Ali. Beyond Dubai it continues along the coast to Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaywayn and Ras al Khaymah, thus linking six of the seven states by one main artery. The route from Dubai and Sharjah across the mountains to Fujayrah is not quite completed as dual carriageway for the whole distance, but this should be finished soon.

From Abu Dhabi east to Al-Ayn, close to the Oman border and the crossing point for Muscat, the road is already a dual carriageway and is to be widened to six lanes. West from Abu Dhabi the coast road to the Qatar entry point near Soda Nathil is now dual carriageway for most of the distance, only a short section remaining to be completed.

Other well surfaced two-lane roads link the main cities and trunk highways with all towns and communities of any size—there are not a great many of them. Certain city refinements have been and are being undertaken to ease traffic congestion, such as a new plan for road tunnels in Al-Ayn.

If roads are vital to the UAE's internal unity, air communications are its links with the world at large, and strong, constant and advanced links they are. There are four international airports—at Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Ras al Khaymah—which handle international passenger traffic and freight, and provide some passenger services between the member states, though most domestic transport is now mainly by road. Smaller aircraft can fly to Al-Ayn (where another international airport is to be built) and to Fujayrah and Das Island.

Dubai is the busiest airport, served by about 30 international airlines and 15 cargo and non-scheduled carriers. Built originally in 1961, and largely reconstructed 10 years later, Dubai airport has been still further improved in recent years.

There were more than 50,000 aircraft movements in and out of it in 1979—a 10 per cent increase over 1978. Approximately two thirds of the flights were by scheduled services. Non-scheduled movements decreased by about 7 *per cent*. Embarking passengers trebled between 1974 and 1979 to a total of 663,000. Disembarking passengers increased by almost the same proportion and in 1979 numbered 697,000.

In September 1980 the "top 10" destinations and points of origin for air traffic at Dubai were: Bombay (about 16 per cent), Karachi, Bahrain, London (5.6 per cent), Cairo, Kuwait, Rawdpindi, Beirut, Doha and Tehran.

The most important airport development is Abu Dhabi's new international airport, which lies off the Abu Dhabi—Dubai highway and is scheduled for completion this year. Aeroport de Paris is the designer, and the terminal is in some ways similar to the French capital's Charles de Gaulle airport. Gulf Air, the joint national airline for the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman, will have extensive maintenance facilities there.

An up-to-date feature will be that all aircraft parking will be at "finger" piers, which will eliminate the need for buses from aircraft to terminal. Eleven wide-bodied aircraft can be accommodated at these piers simultaneously. Another refinement will be that air conditioning can be pumped direct into the aircraft from underground.

British Airways, successor to BOAC which was the first international airline to fly to these cities, has six non-stop flights weekly between London and Abu Dhabi and daily services to Dubai, mostly by way of Kuwait though, with one or two direct flights. Gulf Air also has daily services between London and both Abu Dhabi and Dubai, but all with one, or occasionally two, intermediate stops. It also provides a comprehensive network of services to other airports in and round the Gulf.

Seaports in the UAE have been *enlarged* and *new ones* built in the past five years. Abu Dhabi's Port Zayed extended its number of deep water berths within that time.

At Dubai, Port Rashid has continued to expand. During 1979 the cargo berths of the port extension there were brought into full operational use. In the same year the port authorities took over the container terminal formerly operated by the Sealand company, which has transferred to Jibel Ali port, operated by its parent company. The Port Rashid container terminal showed continued growth in handling.

The *Dubai Trade Review* for 1980 makes these comments about Port Rashid: "The Iranian crisis which developed during the latter months of 1978 continued into 1979 and a total of 110,381 deadweight tonnes of general cargo, 1,491 vehicles and 2,002 containers were eventually landed at Port Rashid for storage and onward shipment.

"Reshipment commenced in April, 1979, and by the end of the year only some 2,000 deadweight tonnes of this cargo *awaited* shipment. Handling and storage charges were reduced by the Ruler of Dubai for distressed Iran cargoes up to October 1, 1979, when the order was revoked and the full tariff applied to new cargoes."

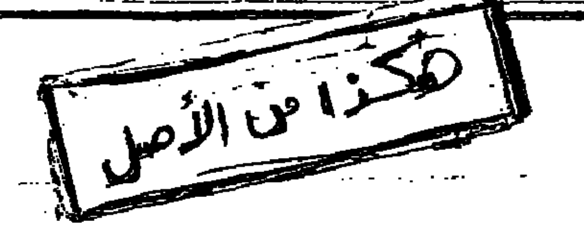
Jibel Ali port, just to the west of Dubai and opened by the Queen early in 1979 has *now come into full* operation.

Sharjah's Port Khalid, which was completed in 1978, is integrated with Sharjah international airport free zone. It is a 12-berth modern deep water port, and its free zone link has been *specially* designed for the trans-shipment work which is a continuing important factor in the UAE's communications services.

Away on the east coast a new port is under construction at Fujayrah.

The Emirates Telecommunications Corporation was founded by government decree in 1976, and the telephone and telex services have been developing steadily since then. There are two earth satellite stations, one at Jibel Ali which is designed to handle 60,000 international telephone calls by 1985, another at Ras al Khaymah and a third for Abu Dhabi is planned. Telephone services are efficient in the UAE and local calls are free.

Penelope Turing



هكذا من الأصل

Trade

Prospects good in increasingly competitive market

...atisfactory trading condi-ions and political stability re inextricably bound up. lowhere is this better ex-mplified than in the politic-lly charged atmosphere of he Gulf area with its re-ional instability. Anyone ho may doubt that has only o look at what has happened n Iran where a flourishing nd increasing market for Vestern exporters collapsed nd almost vanished over-ight with the fall of the egime of the Shah.

What, therefore, are the ade prospects for the AE? There are risk ele-ents, but otherwise the rospects are good in an in-easingly competitive mar-et. As the world recession as deepened, particularly in urope and the United ates, exporters have looked ore and more to the oil-ch countries of the Middle ast for alternative markets. he UAE is one of these.

What are the risks? In ite of a number of con-ontations between the rious emirates since inde-ndence in 1971, principally ising from the historic valry between Abu Dhabi d Dubai, the federation has rvived for a decade. In the st resort the various rulers alize that it is better to ng together than to hang parately. The longer the deration survives, the more cely it is to last.

Internally there are no eat political problems in e short term, but in the nger term the fact that the digenous population, hich holds the reins of litical power, is heavily tnumbered by the immi-ant population is a poten-al threat to internal ability. The police forces d armed forces are ficient and reliable by iddle Eastern standards.

The real risk, and this plies to all the Gulf states, s in the political circum-ances of Saudi Arabia. If e present regime in Saudi abia were to fall, then the lf states would be hope-ssly exposed to the litical tempests of the ea, and it is probable that e regimes in these states uld soon suffer a similar te.

As regards the stability of udi Arabia, it is perhaps nificant that negotiations ve been going on recently tween the Saudi Arabian d Pakistani governments er the stationing of kistani troops in the nirate.

The wealth of the UAE is erwhelmingly based on the oduction and export of oil, hough only three of the ven emirates—Abu Dhabi, bai and Sharjah—are pro-cers. The economy of Abu abi is almost entirely de-ndent on the production of . while in the case of bai it is an adjunct to the onomy. The fragile econ-y of Shahjah is largely pendent on revenues de-ed from the diminishing oduction of oil. Crude oil oduction figures for the st 10 years are shown in ble A. The fall in produc-n in Abu Dhabi in 1978 s deliberate, to conserve serves.

Japan is by far the biggest porter of oil from the AE, while the United King-dom takes a comparatively modest share. Table B gives the figures for the leading importers of crude oil from Abu Dhabi for the period 1978-80.

Crude oil production (tonnes m) Table A	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Abu Dhabi	33.4	44.9	50.6	62.6	67.7	67.3	76.8	80.0	69.7	70.2
Dubai	4.3	6.2	7.8	10.8	12.0	12.6	15.6	15.8	18.0	17.6
Sharjah	—	—	—	—	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.7

Oil importers from Abu Dhabi (per cent) Table B	1978	1979	1980
Japan	32.7	31.2	33.8
United States	13.4	12.2	11.1
France	11.8	10.6	10.9
Holland	12.5	7.3	7.5
United Kingdom	3.2	1.8	3.4
West Germany	2.2	5.4	6.5
Italy	2.8	1.4	2.5

It is difficult to arrive at any accurate figures or statistics for imports into the UAE, as there are so many factors and distortions. This is particularly so in the case of Dubai and Sharjah, where so many imports are reexported. The conflict between Iraq and Iran has only served to distort the figures still further. The recent embargo on trade with Iran resulted in goods destined for Iran being diverted to Dubai and Sharjah, where they were off-loaded and trans-shipped by dhow to the southern ports of Iran.

The steep rise in insurance charges for ships entering The Gulf, which has been declared a war zone, has resulted in a great increase in traffic unloading goods for the Gulf states at the port of Khor Fakkan in the emirate of Sharjah in the Gulf of Oman, thus avoiding an entry into the war zone.

The United Kingdom is second to Japan in the league of OECD exporters to the UAE, the figures for which are given in Table C.

Table D shows the value of exports to the UAE from the United Kingdom for 1979 and 1980.

As can be seen from the table of OECD exports to the UAE in 1979 exports from the United Kingdom and Japan were almost level. It is interesting to examine a breakdown by commodities of exports of the two countries to Dubai in 1979 (Table E).

The disparity between the figures for "manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials" in favour of Japan is particularly outstanding. Under this heading are motor vehicles, telecommunications and sound recordings and reproducing apparatus and equipment, office machines and automatics data processing equipment, with which Japan has succeeded in capturing the UAE market.

On the other hand United Kingdom exports of beverages and tobacco to the UAE are correspondingly favourable. One figure that is not shown is that for invisible exports, such as insurance and consultancy, in which the United Kingdom holds a greatly advantageous position.

It is difficult to gauge how the UAE's trade will develop, as it is strongly influenced by some unpredictable factors. In the past decade the increase in population, due to largely uncontrolled immigration which has risen from about 100,000 to more than a million in 1980, has resulted in an enormous increase in imports of consumer goods. The present policy is to bring immigration strictly under control and to limit it drastically. Will it succeed?

OECD exporters to UAE (percentage share of total) Table C	Japan	UK	US	W Germany	Italy	France	Others
1978	26.4	21.8	12.8	11.2	6.5	6.3	15.0
1979	23.2	23.1	14.8	10.4	7.5	7.3	13.7

Value of United Kingdom exports (£m) Table D	1979	1980	% change
UAE (as a whole)	488.2	501.9	+ 3
Abu Dhabi	159.4	214.3	+ 34
Dubai	305.3	270.1	— 12
Northern emirates	23.5	17.5	— 26

Value of exports to Dubai (dirhams)—1979 Table E	United Kingdom	Japan
Food and live animals	98,327,379	36,943,845
Beverages and tobacco	105,315,384	1,849,193
Crude materials, inedible—except fuels	13,853,508	2,111,267
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	40,685,128	786,937
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2,507,867	635,722
Chemicals	283,572,168	26,757,099
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	599,008,588	1,242,145,696
Machinery and transport equipment	1,278,617,741	1,282,593,835
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	206,521,823	377,641,758
Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	65,076,285	17,060,583

If so, it will have a corresponding effect on the import of consumer goods. The UAE imports most of its food. The present agricultural policy is to make the UAE as self-sufficient as possible in the production of foodstuffs. Anywhere else the cost involved, in such unpromising conditions, would render such an intention nonsensical, but in the peculiar circumstances of the UAE will it really be worth pursuing?

How will industrial development proceed? We have yet to see how successful or otherwise are the major projects recently completed in Dubai and being embarked upon in Abu Dhabi. The re-export trade from the UAE is likely to develop further as a result of the construction of good deepwater ports, and this is something which is influenced by political events in the area, as we have seen in the case of the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

One fact is clear: that with its production and proved reserves of oil and gas the UAE is per capita one of the richest countries, if not the richest, in the world and will continue to be so for many years, subject always to unpredictable political and military developments in the area of The Gulf.

Tim Owen

Relations with UK

Bond still strong between Bedu and Briton

The relationship between Britain and the UAE is an historical one, based upon mutual respect stemming from 150 years of British links with the region, common interest, and the plain political fact that the shape of the federation today has largely been dictated by the colonial policy of the Foreign Office over the past century.

Ingrained in this relationship and complicating it immensely is the almost spiritual bond which seemed to exist between the British colonialist and the feudal Bedu ruler, a link which continues, in some forms, even today.

Visitors to Abu Dhabi or Dubai will, when they meet members of the middle and upper classes, be regaled with theories about why this bond should exist.

"We are two people who both believe in values, though those values may be different", is a theory one may often hear propounded.

Then there are the Arabists, T. E. Lawrence, C. M. Doughty, Wilfred Thesiger, Freya Stark, St John Philby and Richard Burton, full-blooded British individuals who saw in the Bedu way of life an ascetic primal existence which, from the position of someone for whom the return to the comforts of suburban London is always a certainty, might seem aesthetically attractive.

Thesiger wrote, in *Arabian Sands*: "Men live (in the desert) because it is the world into which they were born; the life they lead is the life their forefathers led before them; they accept hardships and privations; they know no other way".

As one of the most perceptive modern writers on today's Arab World, Jonathan Raban, has pointed out, these are rather strange virtues for an Englishman to note down as matters for approval.

Today Thesiger's strictures, though only designed to describe a world of some 40 years ago, are hopelessly out of date.

The hardships and privations which face most citizens of the UAE are likely to be those concerned with adapting socially to the wealth which they find thrust suddenly upon them. True, this wealth will vary greatly in size, from the overwhelming financial surfeit which is likely to land upon the laps of the middle classes of Abu Dhabi and Dubai to the smaller signs of prosperity of the poorer emirates, the move out of an ad hoc compound into a purpose-built house with modern air-conditioning and facilities provided out of the generosity of Shaikh Zayed or Shaikh Rashid.

It is a fate of which none of the latter-day Arabists would approve. But few of the British who now find themselves working in the UAE in the hopes of saving enough money to lay down the foundations for a Home Counties mortgage will have heard of *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom*. For them, the federation is a place to live abroad and in which to be rewarded well for suffering an increasingly few privations, a warm temporary home which is in Arabia more by chance than choosing.

This was probably as true in Britain's colonial heyday as it is in 1981; but while the Arabists have, in the main, disappeared the fascination the Gulf Arabs feel for the British has remained. If they seek specialist medical treatment, they seek it in London; if the summer becomes too hot to bear, they will head for Earls Court; if there is a real round of shopping to be done, then it is Harrods which beckons, not Macy's.

And yet, there are changes. When Britain withdrew from The Gulf in 1971, after carefully deciding the framework of the powers which would succeed it, it was left with a vestigial monopoly over diplomatic influence, the award of large civil contracts, and the entry into the UAE's most important inner circles.

If a contractor wished to build a new office block, it was natural that he should turn to British suppliers. To this day, the international traveller will be amazed to find that most of the UAE's older hotels contain furnishings which, down to the last telephone and washbasin, were manufactured in the United Kingdom. But today the newest hotels are likely to have looked elsewhere for their requirements.

According to a government official directly involved in negotiating contracts with outside firms: "The trouble with the British over contracts is that they have not changed their attitudes from the old days. They still treat us as if we were people who should be sold anything whether we needed it or not.

"They employ the sort of salesman who will come in and try to sell you an oil installation and, when you say you're not interested, ask you if you'd like a desalination plant instead."

In trade terms, Britain remains second only to Japan in the value of exports to the UAE. But this figure is likely to have been distorted during 1980 by the channelling of Iran-bound goods through Dubai to circumvent the British Government's sanctions imposed over the Tehran hostages.

In real terms, the British presence is considerable but waning, notably in the construction sector and particularly in Abu Dhabi where the French have scored some important contractual successes.

The last available figures show Britain's share of imports falling from 17.8 per cent in 1978 to 15.6 per cent by value in 1979 and, when the Central Bank publishes its annual report later this year, the trend is expected to be confirmed for 1980.

The message has not been lost on the British Government, however, which has shown increased interest in sending its senior representatives to the area. Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, was well received recently, and the Prime Minister is to make a visit to Abu Dhabi this spring. She is likely to receive a fond welcome, both politically and, perhaps, as a sign that Britain may reassert its trading opportunities in the area.

The opportunities are there for, though the United Kingdom may have faltered on the trading front, the British are still highly regarded by the business community.

David Hewson

Education

Intensive development is levelling out

There are signs that the UAE's intensive development in education is beginning to level out. The first eight years, 1972-80, have seen an enormous amount of work in school building and the setting up of the whole educational framework. Now that framework is being filled in, developed and improved in relation to the changing needs of life in the seven member states of the federation.

This is reflected in the budget figures for each year. In 1973 10.5 per cent of the state budget went to the Ministry of Education, amounting to 247,241,820 dirhams, more than half of which was devoted to development projects. During the following years the percentages were 12.6, 9.8, 7.7, 8.0, 12.4 rising spectacularly to almost a quarter of the total state budget—23.9 per cent —in 1979.

In 1980 the figure was 12.2 per cent, though the actual sum involved was the highest in the UAE's history: 1,388,018,200 dirhams. By 1980 the country had a total of 322 schools with 124,019 pupils. The Ministry of Education's schools numbered 256, there were nine defence schools, and private schools accounted for the balance, 57. Nearly half the total of pupils, 56,423, were girls.

The state educational pattern is similar to that of most countries in the Middle East: six years of primary education for ages 6 to 12 years (this is compulsory), then three years in the preparatory grade followed by a further three years of secondary education which may be in general subjects or technical training. Free kindergarten teaching is also available for those aged four and five.

In 1977 the UAE's university at Al-Ayn was opened with 500 students. By 1980 the number had risen to nearly 1,800, and it is planned to take 4,000 or 5,000 in the years to come.

As time passes and children grow up through the school stages, academic and vocational training becomes more obviously important. If the UAE is eventually to fill with its own nationals all the administrative, teaching and other responsible posts for which it now has to employ foreigners or other Arabs, it is necessary to train them.

Thus in addition to the university there are technical schools, commercial schools and agricultural schools. There are also four Islamic religious schools which provide all sides of education through primary, preparatory and secondary grades for 1,600 boys. The total number of teachers in 1980 for all grades in all government schools was 6,300, and more than half of these were women.

Statistically, then, the federation has moved far and fast in its first decade. It would be wrong, however, to suggest that there was no education in the emirates before that. An early concerted effort was made in 1952 when the Trucial States Council was set up. Sharjah had the first sizable school, which opened a year later for 450 boys.

Others followed in Abu Dhabi, Ras al Khaymah and Khor Fakkan. In 1953 Shaikh Rashid, Ruler of Dubai, gave his palace as an elementary school. Girls' schools started soon afterwards, and by 1964 there were more than 30 of them with more than 2,000 pupils.

It was not until the UAE was formed that education was made compulsory in the primary grade. At that time there were rather fewer than 33,000 pupils in all schools and of all age levels from primary to higher education. The difference between that number and the 124,000 registered last year is the measure of the country's educational advance.

Now there is this indication of pausing to take stock, to measure success or failure in different disciplines and to assess where the main impetus should lie in the next few years.

The UAE is undertaking a new five-year development plan. Recently Unesco experts met at the Ministry of Education and Youth's headquarters in Abu Dhabi and set up a committee to determine the general framework of a five-year educational plan which will be submitted to Mr Saeed Salman, the minister. When approved, the details will be worked out jointly by the Unesco appointees and ministry officials.

The background to this is a council set up under a Unesco contract with the UAE to consider 13 specific points which include general planning, primary teaching and technical teaching, the first discussions for which took place in 1979. There are 10 councillors: one lawyer, one specialist in documentary and library work, one for staff, and seven others who are experts in educational textbooks; school building, audio-visual aids, cultural education, social services, teacher training, sports and youth services. All are Arabs, drawn from a number of different countries.

Each councillor has six months to study the present situation in the UAE in his particular field, and he then reports to the ministry's planning department. Some have already carried out their surveys, but they may not all be completed for another two years.

English being the second language taught in schools, the British Council plays an important role in the emirates, as elsewhere in The Gulf, in cooperation with official authorities, and also through its own adult English language classes. Enormous numbers attend these: UAE nationals and non-English-speaking expatriates living in the country. Classes for women are held in the mornings and for men in the afternoons.

Parallel with the government schools, there are 57 private schools, both for Arabs and other ethnic groups. These are particularly numerous in Dubai, a merchant city where many nationalities are engaged in business as well as government service and construction works. There are Indian, Pakistani, French, Norwegian, Dutch, German, Croat, and of course American and English schools. Among those which cater for the Asian residents, the Indian ones are of particularly high standard, many Indian parents being prepared to make considerable financial sacrifices to pay for a good education for their children.

Al-It'thad, the unity school in Dubai which started some years ago as a British junior school, is now one of the best-known Arab private ones, staffed largely by Lebanese with some British teachers. It is run by the Arab board of governors and is a prototype for other Arab private schools.

Among the British establishments is the Jumeyrah English-Speaking Primary School outside Dubai. This has been working for some four years and now has 400 pupils. It is financed by interest-free debentures bought by parents for the period of their children's schooling, plus fees. It has a lively art section and takes the children of expatriates up to 11 years of age.

St Mary's Covent, also in Dubai, has another well-known school which has some pupils from eminent Arab families, and provides education right through secondary grades, and in some subjects up to British A levels.

The most spectacular development among British schools in recent years is probably Dubai College, a secondary school opened in 1978 and built on land given by the Ruler, Shaikh Rashid. Like the Jumeyrah English Primary School, it is financed by debentures, donations and fees.

The begetter of Dubai College is its headmaster Mr Tim Charlton, who had had experience of teaching in the emirates at a school in Sharjah. He felt that while there were good primary schools available for British children there was no provision for comprehensive O and A level examinations, and therefore parents had to send their families back to the United Kingdom if they were to be equipped with qualifications for British university entrance. To meet this need on the spot Dubai College was founded in 1978 with considerable interest and goodwill from the Ruler and leading Arabs.

Members of the governing board are mainly drawn from the professional and business community and include Mr Jim Morrison, director of the British Council in Dubai. At the time the college was opened Mahdi Tajir, the UAE's ambassador in London, became honorary president, and the present chairman is Mr Leslie McLoughlin of the Chemical Bank.

The school, which now has 280 pupils, had to serve a two-year apprenticeship before it was officially recognized by the British Council as a centre in its own right for O and A level examinations. That time is now completed and pupils can sit for these examinations. The Ministry of Education licensed Dubai College when it was opened, and both the ministry and the British Council carry out regular inspections.

Penelope Turing

Health

Emphasis is laid on preventive medicine

As the vast undertaking of establishing modern health services and facilities in the United Arab Emirates has taken shape, and much of it has become fully operative, the focus of priorities has changed. Now in its tenth year the young federal state has already a good basic framework of hospitals and clinics which are being steadily increased and improved, but these cannot fulfil their purpose and service without their acceptance, understanding and use by the people for whom they are designed.

Prevention is better than cure, and the central Ministry of Health is therefore concentrating a great deal of its attention and effort in preventive medicine which here means not only new steps to eliminate or diminish health risks direct and indirect, but also health education.

Dr Abdul Wahab al-Muhaideb, who is the Ministry's Director of Preventive Medicine, is insistent on this, and cites three main sectors in which this is being carried out: maternity and child welfare, the control of malaria, and health education which is closely related to the first two, but also covers many other aspects and hazards of the changing life of an oil-rich state.

The recent census showed an increase in the female population. More girls are being born, who will be the mothers of the future. The traditional setting for childbirth at home has passed. Eighty per cent of all babies are now born in hospitals, which is a high proportion in a country which has had full and free medical services available only for a few years, and where there is a deeply-rooted sense of modesty and privacy in personal matters. The number of births registered in 1980 was 33,000.

The whole maternity and child welfare service is being reorganized and extended. There are now nine specific maternity and child welfare centres throughout the country, and the work has developed by more than 200 per cent in the past year or two.

But new ways and modern technology have their defects also. For example the young mothers of the UAE have adopted prepared baby foods with an unfortunate enthusiasm. Four fifths of infants up to six months old are now bottle fed. "Disastrous", as Dr Wahab al-Muhaideb remarks, especially in a country where much has still to be learnt about hygiene.

In the West, as he points out, the emphasis of medical opinion is overwhelmingly in favour of breast feeding. In the UAE, where until recently there was almost no alternative, women have to be won back to the practice.

Malaria is endemic and still a problem, though the control measures adopted have had a marked effect. There has been a concentrated campaign during the past three years, and figures show the benefit. In 1978 there were 24,000 known malaria cases in the emirates; in 1979 the figure was 11,500 and last year it was down to 8,500.

But the problem is still not under full control or in sight of eradication; in Dr Wahab al-Muhaideb's view for two main reasons. First, malaria cannot be eliminated in one part only of a large area where it is endemic, and Oman on the UAE's eastern borders is seriously afflicted with malaria, a problem which is being tackled with determination and much scientific skill by the medical authorities of that country.

Second, control is not simply a matter of exterminating mosquitoes or providing prophylactic treatments for human beings, neither of which can be total. It is closely connected with the country's development in the broadest sense: as better housing, better roads, more scientific farming methods spread, the control of malaria will become much more manageable. This is especially true in matters of water supply and sewage disposal where a good deal remains to be done.

Much attention is therefore being given to the development of health education both directly through the media and the educational system. Today 50 per cent of mothers in the seven states of the UAE are still illiterate, but there are about 100,000 students in the schools and university, about a tenth of the total population. There is thus scope for health instruction at all levels.

The promotion of health education is being planned on an area rather than national basis, and will include all the Gulf states from Kuwait to Oman. For the past eight months they have had a joint programme arranged by the ministerial area council.

This includes an anti-smoking campaign: warnings have been intensified, and cigarettes may not be advertised on television, where you will no longer find advertisements for proprietary infant foods either. By June 1982 the whole coordinated area health education programme should be working.

The more direct forms of preventive medicine by vaccination against polio, measles and other infectious diseases are proceeding steadily. Now between 60 per cent and 70 per cent of children born in the country are immunized in this way, thanks largely to the fact that four fifths of the babies are born in hospital.

There are about 20 hospitals in operation throughout the seven states of the federation compared with 16 in 1978. Others will be added in the next few years. Fujayrah has a 200-bed general hospital under construction at a cost of 73m dirhams, scheduled for completion this year.

A new general hospital in Sharjah which will provide 320 beds at an estimated cost of 150m dirhams is at the planning stage, and a 50-bed hospital at Diba, on the east coast, is being designed.

In 1978 there were 78 clinics throughout the country; general ones and some specifically for maternity, dental and tuberculosis treatment. The latest figures are not available, but the number is now probably about a hundred. Others are under construction and still more are planned. Three-quarters of all clinics are in the rural areas where there is not a hospital within easy reach.

School clinics numbered 140 two years ago, staffed by 76 doctors and 121 nurses. More have recently been completed and others are at the design stage. The number of doctors has increased by more than 10 per cent in the past two years. In 1980 the total was 1,153, made up of 104 consultants, 297 specialists, 671 general practitioners and 81 qualified dentists. Nurses numbered 2,615 in 1980. There is a nursing school in Abu Dhabi, but 90 per cent of all nurses come from other countries. This is also true for doctors. Almost all are expatriates. Many are from other Arab states but they are also recruited from all over the world.

The past 10 years of the United Arab Emirates corporate life—and the decade will not be completed until next December—show that the extent and standard of medical services is something of which a young state may well be proud.

Completely free medical services, not only for every citizen of the UAE but for everyone working in the country, were established as a principle of the federation, but there was a long way to go before the facilities available could match the intention.

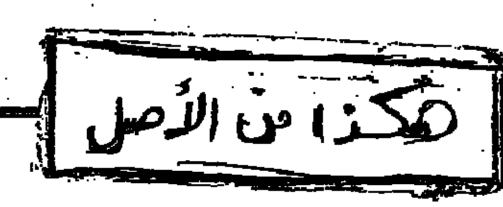
Kuwait played an important part in the early stages. Kuwait hospitals were established at a number of places, and several hospitals were also then run by Iran.

It was Dubai, however, second largest of the member states of the new UAE, which set the pace and provided the example for the future. Its Maktum hospital dated from 1949 and by the beginning of the 1970s it was dealing with 7,000 in-patients and 244,000 out-patients. More than 2,000 babies were born there in 1972. At the end of that year Dubai's medical pride and joy, the great Rashid Hospital was open, providing almost 400 beds and the latest medical facilities and skills.

Abu Dhabi also had its own hospital in the city and another at Al-Ayn, as well as a handful of health centres. There were other hospitals in Ras al Khaymah, Ajman, and Umm al Qaywayn, and Sharjah's al Qassimi hospital was under construction. That was the general picture by late 1973.

Oil, the new heritage of

continued on page XIV



lthough not everyone's idea of a resort area, the region is making a bid for tourists.

Penelope Turing outlines some of its attractions and ambitions

Hoteliers urgently looking for business

two principal cities of UAE, Abu Dhabi and ai, which are the entry its for most visitors, e been constructed to g the states of the ration into the international world on the ngth of oil; to handle resource; to provide a new developing life the country's people and e centres for the mix of visiting or resident triate experts, contrac- businessmen and ers.

r these the develop- and present facilities remarkable, but at first are not likely to entice iolidaymaker.

w tourism is coming the picture although is still a certain ambi- ice in the official ach to it. Most well- n tourist countries are essful because they a real need for the revenue it produces and governments are eager to support and promote whatever natural and man-made attractions they possess.

The oil rich lands have no direct need of the minimal *earnings of a young tourist* industry. This was apparent by the absence of UAE government *participants* at a travel conference in Dubai last November which was designed to promote the better type of tourism both into and out *of the whole* Arab world.

On the other hand sections of private and semi-private enterprise in the country are beginning very much to need tourism. Hence the present initiatives.

Only a few years ago there was a disastrous shortage of hotel accommodation for visiting businessmen. *Hotel building was* encouraged and international hotel chains rushed in. Now there is a large number of luxury establishments in Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah with excellent facilities, good food and service, swimming pools and *other amenities. All these* hotels are licensed to serve alcohol, which is not permitted to independent restaurants.

But the number of rooms available has exceeded demand, so that hoteliers *are urgently looking for* business. Some Abu Dhabi hotels claim to be fairly well filled, but in Dubai, which has much more accommodation, and in Sharjah, some are almost ghost palaces at times and *managers are delighted if* they can show a 50 per cent average occupancy.

In transportation, although the position is not *so acute, there are seats* to be filled. Both main cities have an extensive range of world air services by about 30 international airlines. At peak periods, such as when the children of European expatriates are travelling out and back during school holidays, the *flights may* be full, but for a lot of the time there are empty seats on the big *747s* and TriStars which the airlines would like to fill.

There is no sign that services or seats will be reduced. In the case of *Britain alone, in addition to* the extensive services of British Airways and Gulf Air, British Caledonian now flies London-Dubai on its Hongkong route and efforts are being made to bring Laker into the region.

Apart from two basic needs for a holiday—accommodation and transport—the emirates also offer a hot, dry, sunny climate which is pleasant for nine months of the year, although from June to September the heat and humidity are intense and disagreeable. There are many beautiful beaches and a warm sea.

Main roads are excellent. *Shopping* in the suks is at least fun and a visit to Dubai's new gold suk is worth*while. There are sail*ing, watersports, deep sea fishing, tennis, and Dubai even has two ice skating rinks.

A *mass* tourism market is not being sought, but before operations on even a modest scale can be initiated three hurdles must be overcome.

First, the real attractions of the country for the right market must be made known. At present, although there are many travellers from the English-speaking countries and Europe, they are engaged in work or family visits.

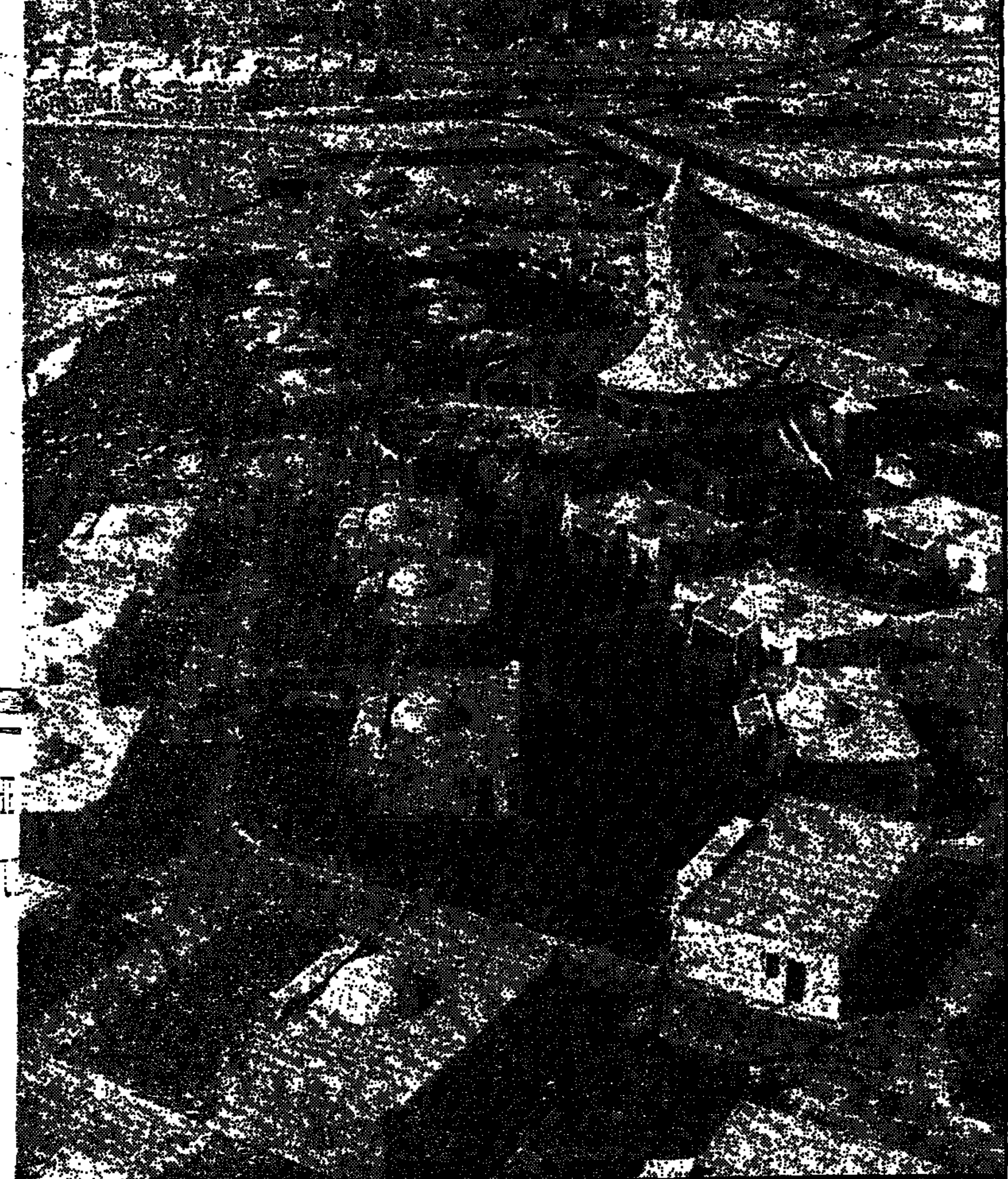
Second, the notion of excessive costs must be dispelled. *Living costs in the* UAE are high, and salaries commensurate, but hotel charges are no longer high in proportion to many other parts of the world.

Taking a few as a sample: the Dubai InterContinental *quotes £55 for a* single room, the Hilton £37.50 and the Metropolitan £33.50. In Abu Dhabi the Sheraton's figure is £53, the Meridien £38 and the Holiday Inn £32.

The cost of a double room is seldom more than a further £10 and sometimes less. These are the official prices; as hoteliers remark wryly, they are often negotiable when occupancy is low.

In relation to London these charges are not exorbitant, nor are meals in the hotels; a good meal, without drinks, in the coffee shops can be had for £5 to £7.

The third hurdle is the real problem—the high cost of air fares. A recent agreement between the airlines concerned brings the London-Abu Dhabi and London-Dubai return down to £450 under certain conditions and £388 to tour operators when arranging an inclusive holiday. This is a considerable improvement on the *existing £617, but it is still* not low enough for competitive tourism.



[Th]e exclusive *Marbella Club is set beside the Khalid Lagoon in Sharjah.*

Package holidays may be on the way

pite inhibiting air fares usive holidays are al- dy being marketed in a all way, and show positive erest.

harjah which has a cer- *attractively light-hearted* ache has been early to nnel *this* business ough its airport. Seven man travel agencies have luded Sharjah in their 1 programmes.

ubai, for long a port and ding centre, has the pic- esque quality of its quays ere dhows still load and oad and the traditional oden ferry boats, the *as*, ply across the creek. also has a more relaxed, mopolitan atmosphere n Abu Dhabi and is likely prove the focal point for iday trade.

NATA is *Dubai's* semi- icial but self-financing ly for handling airline und arrangements. It is no means the only IATA ncy in the state, but it is g established, and has a at deal of experience of *al ways, needs and con*ions.

Mr Maurice Flanagan, naging director of ATA, is one of the people st interested in and forth- ht about tourism in the irates.

Charter flights, he is sure, e not the prescription for lidays in the UAE, though ey are one way of obtain- g cheaper transport. There e adequate numbers of ats on scheduled services d this is where tourists e needed, so tour opera- rs' thinking should be annelled into groups of *20* to 50 on regular services. The services provided for *the visiting businessman are* equally suited to the leisure traveller.

Already DNATA is handling groups from Australia and New Zealand which make this a stopover on their way to Europe.

This *started with a simple* sightseeing excursion to interest travellers who had a 12-hour transit stop in Dubai, and is now a packaged stopover holiday which can be extended to 10 days.

Although most short-term *visitors from the* United Kingdom do not need visas, generally speaking visas and a sponsor within the country are required for *entry* into the UAE. This is something which DNATA handles for groups organized by *them, but* at the Arab Travel '80 conference held in Dubai last November a number of speakers emphasized the *need for* the whole visa system to be simplified in the UAE and other Arab countries.

British Airways with its frequent services into both Dubai and Abu Dhabi is particularly interested in *the future* of holiday travel and is hoping to offer a two-week package in the UAE in its *Sovereign Holiday* programme for the *winter* 1981-82.

This may be based on two new hotels, a big resort one with 300 rooms at *Jibel Ali*, close to Dubai, which will *have its own* marina with boating, water skiing, and facilities for other recreations such as horse riding, and the 40 or 50-room Hatta Hotel *inland*, in a mountain and desert setting. The inclusive cost of such a holiday should be about £500.

Apart from the package holiday there is scope for *developing the "visiting* friends and relatives" market which accounts for a significant proportion of airlines travel between Britain *and the* United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

There is also a *call* for conference business, although it cannot be channelled into the off-peak holiday seasons as in so many *European resorts*, because the "trough" months of June to September are too uncomfortable climatically. However, with the hotel availability and Dubai's fine Trade Centre there is plenty of scope for large or small conference *business*.

As far as the independent visitor is concerned he will find the countries of the UAE welcoming and relatively well organized. For example, at Dubai airport there is a desk where you can pay in *advance the official* charge for a taxi to any hotel, thereby obviating the problems of haggling over the price on arrival.

Local taxis are cheaper than those in London. In Abu Dhabi a 10 to 15-*minute drive will cost* less than 50p, and in Dubai the accepted fare to go anywhere in the town and its environs on the Dubai side *of the creek* is 5 dirhams, about *65p*.

In Abu Dhabi the Inter-Continental and Sheraton are the most expensive *hotels, and* like the Hilton and Meridien offer international de luxe standards. *The Holiday Inn provides* near luxury accommodation, is central and well known for its cuisine.

Dubai's InterContinental Hotel remains the "classic" with the highest tariff and is the traditional meeting *place for* business visitors. The Sheraton and International come next in price range, then the Hilton, which is part of the Trade Centre complex. There is the elaborate Wyatt Regency.

The Metropolitan provides excellent value for money and is keen to supply the needs of British visitors, being run by a British company. *It is out of town on* the Abu Dhabi road not far from the Trade Centre and Jibel Ali port. The Excelsior, Chicago Beach, Astoria and Carlton Tower are all slightly cheaper and accustomed to international tra*vellers*.

Sharjah's Meridien Hotel is by tariff the most expensive; an attractive, spacious building with a charming pool area. Among others are the Carlton, the Holiday Inn, the Beach, Novotel and *the Aladdin*.

In other cities choice is more limited. Fujayrah has a new Hilton, Khor Fakkan a Holiday Inn, Ras al Khaymah the Ras al Khaymah Hotel.

Although officially the visitor *is* not permitted *to* bring alcohol into the UAE its airports are well provided with duty-free facilities for the outgoing passenger. *Dubai prides itself* on having the cheapest duty-free shop in the world, where a bottle of whisky costs less than £1.

Business

Careful homework needed to avoid mistakes

Businessmen who are planning to enter the UAE market for the first time should study it before doing so. The way to big profits is not as simple as might first appear, and misconceptions can lead to many pitfalls.

The UAE is a federation of seven emirates, which over the past decade since its inception has managed to unify many aspects of its organization such as its currency, customs and excise, and postal services. One important exception is the economy: each emirate retains control of its own natural wealth and resources as laid down in the federal Constitution. Most importantly this applies to oil, natural gas and other mineral resources. This is one reason why until recently it has proved almost impossible to produce a federal budget.

Each emirate is a separate economic entity, the basis of which differs greatly for each, and must be treated as such by anyone doing business there. The economy of Abu Dhabi is based entirely on oil, which is its only natural resource. Even now this is limited to the production and export of crude oil, although steps are being taken to diversify the economy by the construction of the Ruways industrial area in the desert to the west of Abu Dhabi. Original plans for this have been modified so that production will be limited to the petrochemical industry. This will include a refinery, liquid natural gas, and fertilizers.

By contrast the economy of Dubai is historically based on the import-export trade, with the production of oil as a recent adjunct to its economy. Dubai is a minor oil producer only, from an offshore field. The merchants are always quick to take advantage of any regional economic situation. The disparity in the price of gold between The Gulf and the Indian sub-continent led to a flourishing gold smuggling trade from Dubai into the sub-continent, upon which the economy of Dubai flourished for many years.

Dubai has recently embarked on a large-scale diversification of industry with the construction of an aluminium smelter which is already producing and an industrial port at Jibel Ali. The Dubai drydock, completed some time ago, awaits a management agreement before it can begin to operate.

The economy of Sharjah, only 10 miles from Dubai, has overstretched itself and has been ailing badly. Many businesses have burnt their fingers there and some large debts have been outstanding for several years. The economy has been based on the revenues of an offshore oilfield, the diminishing revenues of which are shared with Iran and Umm al Qaywayn. Sharjah has attempted to benefit from its proximity to flourishing Dubai with mixed results. Hotels built to take advantage of this, and offering cheaper prices than those in Dubai, have met retaliation from that direction.

Hope is rising again in Sharjah after a recent oil and gas discovery on the mainland and as a result of the conflict between Iraq and Iran. A deepwater port with roll-on, roll-off facilities has been built at Khor Fakkan on the Gulf of Oman, where goods for the Gulf can be unloaded outside the Straits of Hormuz, thus avoiding the high insurance rates for The Gulf, now declared a war zone. The port of Sharjah has benefited from the conflict in the same way as Dubai, offering offloading and storage facilities, and eventual forwarding of goods consigned to Iran.

Ras al Khaymah, again, provides a sharp contrast with the economies of the other emirates. So far, in spite of many false alarms over the years, neither oil nor gas has been found in commercial quantities in Ras al Khaymah. However, the emirate does possess two resources lacking in the other emirates so far mentioned: fresh water and stone. Lying at the foot of the Hajar range, Ras al Kaymah benefits from the run-off of the rain which falls over the mountains, mainly during winter.

This permits a limited amount of agriculture based on groundwater irrigation, and particularly during the winter months Ras al Khaymah supplies fruit and vegetables to the populations of the towns along the southern shores of The Gulf. Stone for building and limestone are quarried in Ras al Khaymah and exported around The Gulf. Stone is almost completely lacking along the western and southern shores of The Gulf, and has been greatly in demand in recent years for deepwater port construction and other building purposes.

The remaining three emirates of Umm al Qaywayn, Ajman and Fujayrah are either so small or so lacking in resources that their economies are negligible, and they rely on federal assistance or assistance from the wealthier emirates for their development.

Fujayrah, whose only coastline is on the Gulf of Oman on the far side of the Hajar mountains, has until recently been almost cut off from the rest of the UAE. The construction of a Tarmac road through the mountains has mitigated its isolation. Fujayrah has potential in the rich fisheries of the Gulf of Oman, and limited agriculture in the wadi beds between the mountains. The possibility of the discovery of offshore oil should not be discounted.

Ajman and Umm al Qaywayn have no natural resources worthy of mention, other than some limited oil revenues for Umm al Qaywayn from its share of an offshore oil field.

A United Kingdom passport holder no longer requires a visa for a visit to the UAE not exceeding 30 days, and he can enter or leave the country at any point. The passport must be endorsed "Holder has right of abode". There are government departments, such as the British Overseas Trade Board in the Department of Trade, whose export services and promotions division can help businessmen before embarking on a venture in the UAE.

Better still is to join a trade association, such as the Middle East Association, of Bury Street, in London, which exists for this purpose and will supply the visiting businessman with the briefing he requires. Such an association will also advise businessmen on when and when not to visit the UAE.

How many British businessmen have arrived with limited time at their disposal only to find that it is the month of Ramadan, when the conduct of business is at a low ebb, or that their visit coincides with a three-day religious festival when everything has come to a halt! Apart from the frustration involved it is an expensive mistake.

An early visit to the commercial section of the British Embassy is strongly advised. Should you get into any difficulty—such as knocking over a local inhabitant when driving a car, thus ending up in jail—the embassy will start looking for you if it knows you are in the country.

The commercial section can help in other ways. The commercial secretaries are proficient, enthusiastic and experienced. With their local knowledge and personal businessmen they can offer much valuable advice, supply useful information, and save you much time.

Much leading Arab businessmen in the UAE speak good English, are well-travelled, and are accustomed to dealing with European—



Sharjah's fruit and vegetable market place offers a wide choice.

and particularly British—businessmen. There are certain basic principles, however, which the visiting British businessman should observe if he is to achieve a deal. Arabs attach much more importance to personal acquaintanceship than do Europeans. Several visits are normally required to bring off a deal, and they like to see the same person each time. A different face on each visit in connexion with a deal only irritates them and this cannot help.

Arabs consider that your dress and appearance is related to the importance which you are according them. An open-necked shirt, slacks and sandals are counter-productive, and a suit—regardless of the weather—is essential when calling on a minister.

They consider time of little importance, and regard Europeans' obsession with it with tolerant amusement. Nevertheless, they will expect the European businessman to keep an appointment punctually, even though this does not necessarily apply to themselves.

Business discussions are liable to be interrupted by frequent visitors and telephone calls. Do not therefore try to fit in too many business appointments in any one day; otherwise you are liable to suffer considerable frustration. If subsequent disputes are to be avoided it is important to keep agreements as simple as possible, with particular attention to the interpretation of the meaning of contracts, payment clauses, and the definition of a contractor's duties.

Increasingly the vehicle for doing business in the UAE is the joint-venture company. However, before entering on a joint venture the British businessman should study what this involves and how it is seen by the local Arab merchant. He will expect to be involved, whereas the British partner may require him only in the role of a sponsor. Failure to understand this can lead to friction and disputes. The local demand is increasingly for skill and not just profits.

Much attention should be given to the establishment of agencies. Suitable agents can be found only by personal contact. There is as yet no federal agency law. A federal agency law (6/75) was passed but was never brought into operation. In Abu Dhabi law 11 of 1973 is the relevant law but is out of date and only loosely applied. Only Abu Dhabi companies holding an Abu Dhabi trading licence may legally hold an agency, and agency agreements must be registered with the chamber of commerce.

It is difficult to terminate an agency agreement, so it is advisable to start with an informal agreement for a trial period before registering an agreement. In Dubai and the other northern emirates there are no agency laws or regulations, although the chamber of commerce in Dubai does stipulate that once an agency agreement has been made with a local agent it may not be taken over by a foreigner.

As in Abu Dhabi it is difficult to terminate an agency agreement, and it is advisable to consult the commercial section in the British Embassy in Dubai before attempting to do so. (For historical reasons there are two British embassies in the UAE—in Abu Dhabi and Dubai—although there is only one ambassador, resident in Abu Dhabi.) For all these reasons separate agents should be appointed for Abu Dhabi, Dubai and the other emirates.

In January 1980 federal legislation was passed which was aimed at stemming the tide of illegal immigration and controlling the numbers of expatriates working in the UAE. It affects Europeans as well as Asians and others. Any employee relinquishing his job or changing sponsorship must leave the country for a minimum period of one year. It remains to be seen how this legislation, which has caused consternations in Asian circles, will work out.

Any company intending to establish itself in Dubai or Sharjah must obtain a licence from the municipality and join the chamber of commerce before starting operations. A foreign company wishing to open a branch or wholly-owned subsidiary must find a UAE citizen as a guarantor for 100,000 dirhams, but no guarantee is needed for a joint venture.

In late 1980 a new tender law was circulated by the federal Ministry of Finance and Industry regarding procedures to be followed in buying materials and dealing with contractors. Contracting business and materials bought from the local market must be assigned to companies owned by UAE nationals or having 51 per cent of their capital owned by UAE citizens. Tenders worth more than 10m dirhams must be approved by the federal Cabinet, and those in excess of 5m dirhams by the Minister of Finance. The chairman of the tenders committee may approve tenders not exceeding 500,000 dirhams.

The purchase of materials by direct order can be authorized by the Assistant Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Finance for orders not exceeding 100,000 dirhams, the Under-Secretary for orders up to 250,000 dirhams, and only the Ministry of Finance for orders exceeding that.

Tim Owen

Emphasis laid on preventive medicine

continued from page XII

these sparsely peopled lands, had brought sudden wealth, vast possibilities, and with them the problems that attend it. To create the new life enormous numbers of expatriates had to be brought in, and with them came additional health hazards and the strain of a suddenly inflated population where medical facilities were still in their early stages.

During the years 1972-79 8 per cent of the total capital expenditure on projects was devoted to construction and development on health services, a total of 196m dirhams, and a further 19 per cent, 452m dirhams, to the closely-associated development of housing.

The results are now apparent, and though there is still a long way to go to reach the ideal standards for which the medical planners aim, the country as a whole is reasonably well provided with skilled medical services and staff.

Not even unlimited oil wealth can achieve the whole, for there is the important human element. Dr Wahab al-Mubaideb is right in emphasizing the importance of health education, not only to encourage conservative people to use services available, but also to enable them to play their own part in healthy living.

Both depend to an often unsuspected extent on the personal witness and dedication of the medical staff with whom people come into contact. In the West no advances in medical science can wholly replace the trust and comfort to be found in a family doctor as a family friend.

Penelope Turing

Expatriates

Not only the money lures them back

I'm only here for the oney. What else is there?" British expatriate in Dubai ks. A moment later he ds: "Actually, it's not so d. This is one of the best ces in The Gulf. We have social life—no end of parties and barbecues the beach. There is ming, water-skiing, surfing." His smile dens: "My boys at ding school in the ed Kingdom always look ward to their holidays e. Plenty of things for m to do, such as visiting cos, sub-aqua diving out the coral reefs."

It is common to meet sterners who came to rk in the UAE for two or ee years, fully prepared write the time off as sted, yet who stay for five more years. A surprisingly ge number of those who ve having completed their tract return to The Gulf, i it is not only the money t lures them back.

For the British, the largest stern community in the E, the United Kingdom is faraway paradise where ple form orderly queues, telephones always work l you never get sold short. reality can be disappoint- Gloomy Britain compares avourably with the pace the oil-rich shaikhdoms rflowing with petrodol-. They are states running catch up with the twen- h century, lands of ortunity and one of the frontiers of unadultera- private enterprise.

Westerners taking a job in UAE can expect to earn to 90 per cent more than y would for the same job home. Salaries in the two n employment centres, Dhabi and Dubai, are ghly the same although, if thing, Abu Dhabi has the e.

According to a survey by ondon-based management sultant, Executive Resour- International (ERI), the eral manager of a con- ction firm earns upwards $3,400 a month—tax free ourse—while at the lower of the scale a foreman s home $1,770. The thly salary of a chief cutive of a commercial ration is about $3,270. A marketing/sales manager or a personnel manager earns about $2,725 monthly.

While the job titles may be the same as those in the West, the work can differ greatly. The snags of developing countries, such as inefficient bureaucratic systems and rather haphazard services and communications, make the day-to-day administration of a business a tiresome and irregular task. At senior management levels a strong commitment to business-oriented social life is also expected.

A great many Western women whose husbands work in the UAE also find employment, particularly in public relations and as secretaries. The monthly salary for a secretary ranges between $950 and $1,360.

The standard working week is a six-day 48-hour week, although many companies work *only* a half-day on Thursdays. The normal leave for expatriates is 30 days a year.

Living costs depend to a great extent on the fringe benefits included in an expatriate's contract. Management staff are usually allowed to bring their families. They can expect free furnished housing, a company car and free travel home for the whole family at least once a year.

Overall living costs—excluding accommodation and transport—are roughly the same as in London. Abu Dhabi is marginally more expensive than Dubai and the rest of the northern emirates. ERI's monthly budget for food and drink for a family of four in Abu Dhabi totals about $688. The same purchases in London work out at $652 and in Dubai at $642. Broken down into categories the Abu Dhabi costs are: meat and fish, $210; fruit and vegetables, $109; groceries, $290 and alcohol and soft drinks, $79. What local produce there is tends to be cheaper. Fresh fish—such as hamour (grouper)—from the local suks sells for $2.75 a kilogram. Imported frozen cod costs almost six times as much.

A licence to buy liquor to drink at home is available to non-Muslims earning more than $1,350 a month. Most hotels sell alcohol—including draught beer—and Thursday afternoon drinking sessions at the Red Lion bar in Dubai's Metropolitan Hotel are local legend. Drink problems are fairly common and there is even an entry in the UAE telephone directory for the self-help group Alcoholics Anonymous.

The monthly expenditure on hardware and toiletries in Abu Dhabi is $102. Dubai is slightly more expensive than Abu Dhabi for personal services, such as hairdressing, dry cleaning and shoe repairs. Dry cleaning is done to a high standard, comparable with the best in Europe. Shoe repairers in the suks, however, have a bad reputation and could ruin a good pair of shoes.

There are many modern supermarkets in the UAE—possibly too many—and the competition is fierce. They offer a wide choice of imported foods but prices have been known to vary by more than 30 per cent between shops. Many of the best food buys come from Australia and New Zealand: imports from these countries tend to be cheaper than those from the United States or Europe.

Fresh vegetables grown in Al Ayn and Ras al Khaymah are less expensive than imports and are proving increasingly popular with expatriates. Differently from many other Islamic countries, it is possible to buy pork and bacon in the UAE. Most hotel and restaurant menus, however, offer only "beef bacon", presumably so as not to offend the sensibilities of visiting Muslims.

Competition between the car salesrooms is also rife and several dealers have lowered their prices, particularly on Japanese models. The cheapest Honda Civic costs about $3,950 and a Datsun 1200 costs $5,177. Fitted air-conditioning and stereo radio/cassette players are standard even in the cheapest cars. At the higher end of the market, a Peugeot 504 costs $8,580. A gallon of super-grade petrol sells for about $1.

Shopping in the suks can throw up some real bargains. They are a good source of cheap cotton clothes, especially for children, or beachwear. Haute couture fashion clothes are readily available in the boutiques, but only for an exorbitant price. Hi-fi equipment, cameras, calculators and the like can still be bought reasonably cheaply in the suks.

There is an abundance of shops exclusively selling a wide range of professionally packaged—and obviously pirated—tape cassettes. They are one of the outstanding bargains at just more than $1 each. One of the most popular and accessible suks is the new one at Sharjah. It was designed in the "Islamic style" but bears a curious resemblance, at least from the exterior, to a Victorian railway station.

The construction boom of the mid-1970s has ensured that housing and office space in the past few years has been in ample supply and at cut-price rates. This is rapidly changing. Certainly in Abu Dhabi, residential and office accommodation is becoming scarcer and rents are rising.

Most of the buildings scheduled to come on to the market in the next year have already been taken up by the Government or the oil companies and the outlook is unpromising. A three-bedroom flat in a central location goes for about $24,523 a year while the rent for a two-bedroom flat is about $20,435. The annual rent for a villa ranges from $35,420 to about $43,600.

In Dubai the situation is not so desperate although the cheaper end of the market is fast being taken up. A three-bedroom flat goes for about $12,260 a year and a two-bedroomed flat for $9,540. Top rent for a villa is $27,800 a year.

Sharjah has the cheapest housing in the UAE and this has earned it the rather unflattering image of being Dubai's dormitory. Many expatriates prefer to live in Sharjah and commute the 20-minute drive to work in Dubai. Annual rent for a two-bedroom flat in Sharjah is about $3,500 and a villa costs about $11,000 a year. The emirate's recent oil discovery, although modest by Abu Dhabi standards, looks certain to help push up prices.

The latest phrase concerning accommodation in the UAE is "the complex phenomenon". This refers to the luxury apartment buildings that have shops, restaurants and recreation facilities neatly contained in a single complex. A good example in Dubai is the Galadari Galleria housing/office block which includes a thirteenth-floor swimming-pool and an ice-skating rink among its amenities. A two-bedroom flat in the Galleria costs about $16,000 a year.

Teaching standards, particularly in the English-speaking primary schools, are high—so high, in fact, that many expatriates worry that their children's education could suffer when they return home. The two main English-speaking primary schools in Dubai charge up to $504 a term.

The superior benefits and living and working conditions offered by the Abu Dhabi oil companies are the envy of all non-oil expatriates but on balance Dubai is probably the most sought-after posting in UAE. While oil wealth has transformed Abu Dhabi into a metropolis almost unrecognizable to those who visited in the 1960s, Dubai retains much of its old character. For centuries it has been the region's principal trading centre and its dhow-lined creek is still the hub of activity in the emirate.

In one of its many publicity stunts, Dubai last November hosted what was billed as the richest ever tennis tournament. It is easy to see what attracted the 16 world-class players to Dubai. Poland's Wojtek Fibak beat Ilie Nastase to win the $125,000 first prize but each of the 16 players were guaranteed $25,000 for a week's work.

Michael Petrie-Richards

Middle East Economic Digest

Bookshelf

Gimmicks needed in sales race

In Kuwait where Violet son lives on in a lovely, l-cooled house on the ront, so in the UAE e are stayers on who ember a tribal era of our, blood and disunity n which the British ted a defence point for rade routes and a shield nst the Beduin of the rior.

When, some years ago, I ped off the tidy streets Abu Dhabi to visit K. G. elon (*The United Arab rates*, Longman, 1976), a ary figure seated before ministry desk, a vision conjured up of an era tribes which could not have foreseen a day when Shaikhs Zayed and Rashid would sit side by side in an air-conditioned majlis to greet leaders of foreign states.

The era of Fenelon, and of Thesiger who repeatedly emerged from the Empty Quarter to appear *à l'improviste* at Rashid's Dubai majlis, is given short shrift by the businessmen who today panic through the corridors of rulers and by the publishers who vie with each other to extol them.

Since the oil boom after the 1973 price rises, the elegant network of roads which represents the federation's coming of age has steered the Thesigers away to wilder places such as Kenya. Today business, tourist and map guides of the emirates proliferate.

An element in the publishers' race to sell is the search for gimmicks. Last year Hawk Publishing of Ajman produced a handy *A to Z Business Location of Dubai* in which location points are superimposed on aerial photograph maps. Meanwhile, the Orient Group in Sharjah published a bright little book with multi-coloured page-ends called *This is the United Arab Emirates* in which each of the seven emirates is given a brief introduction with maps and useful addresses.

Tourist Research and Planning of Switzerland, meanwhile, has produced a UAE kit in plastic packets consisting of Abu Dhabi and Dubai "portfolios" (colour pictures of development scenes) and narrow, plastic-bound handbooks which fit the breast pocket. The Dar al-Hikmah Bookshop in Dubai has produced a detailed road map of Dubai and Sharjah from an undisclosed source.

Western publishers perhaps have been deterred from this market by the fact that, without a government bulk deal on offer, the population of the UAE cannot absorb a profitable print-run. Indeed, for well-researched facts on the UAE, the businessman might do better to use the 1980 report published by the *Middle East Economic Digest* (MEED), or the 1981 Gulf guide and diary published by the Middle East Review Company in Saffron Walden.

Outside prestige publishing for which bulk deals are sought rather than the favour of the open market, data books are considered a safe sell although the reader would be wise to differentiate between the serious publisher and the local "quickie" publisher who lifts much and does so carelessly. *The UAE Business Key* published by Dubai's Datamation Systems last year in a second edition does not merit this indictment but does suffer from the difficulty of achieving accuracy in a swiftly changing world.

A directory of executives and businesses, it covers Dubai and Abu Dhabi reasonably well but is scanty on the smaller states. Umm al Qaywayn has only 15 entries. Like many such guides, it is often out of date. It quotes the Canadian investment company Wood Gundy which had pulled out of Sharjah in mid-1979. Falcon Publishing's 1980 Gulf Telephone Directory, with more than 40,000 entries, is probably the most useful directory on the market.

The spate of books on the UAE, however, is not entirely business-oriented. Linda Soffan's *The Women of the United Arab Emirates* (Croom Helm, 1980) analyses a theme which is agonizing for Islamic states that are unable to coordinate energetic efforts to educate both sexes with the essentially family-oriented role of women in an Islamic society.

Despite the active suport of female emancipation given by Shaikh Zayed and Shaikha Fatima for equal opportunities in education and employment, social prejudices in the UAE die hard, preventing most women from taking jobs which bring them into regular contact with the public, let alone from studying abroad.

However, Linda Soffan's interviews with a cross-section of UAE women show that a closer husband-wife bond exists between the younger generation than it did with their parents. Moreover, women who have entered government and other employment are exerting themselves to improve the status of their sisters.

The UAE experiment, the galvanization of scattered tribes with only the wisdom of leaders used to confronting the elements and enemies on which to build democratic unity, should offer much scope to Western publishers.

However, the obsession for the "quick sell" engendered by the Western recession and the strictures of a small local market discourage publishers from serious analysis. The great lure for Western publishers is in English as a foreign language, particularly since a course created for one country can be tailored to suit another. Oxford University Press's Crescent course is adopted in schools in Jordan, Qatar and Oman while Macmillan's Saudi Arabian Intermediate Schools (SAIS) course is in use in Saudi schools. Such courses may soon find their counterparts in the UAE.

There are, however, still those who write about the UAE with impressionistic delight. Mark Allen's *Falconry in Arabia* (Orbis, 1980) illustrates the just surviving sporting culture of the old world. Beautifully written by an expert of the art, it merits Thesiger's glowing introduction.

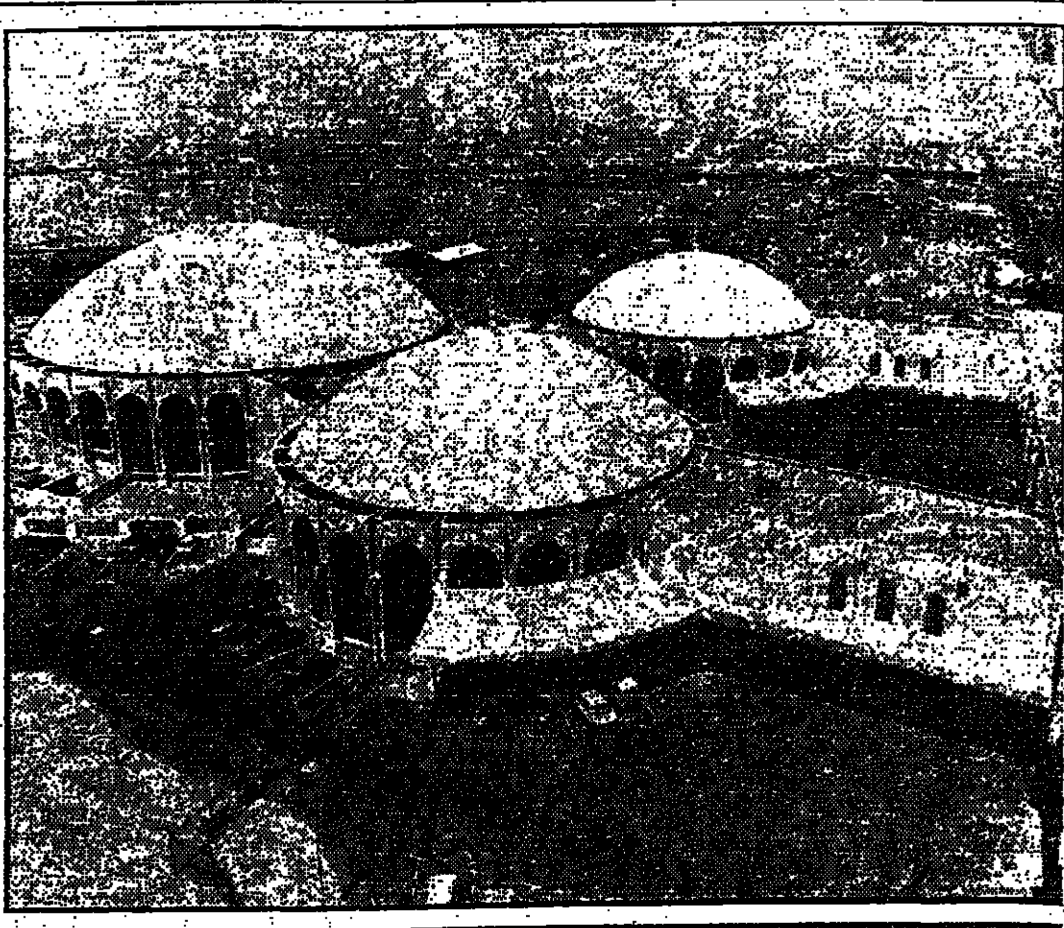
For the businessman in the UAE who has shared a modern lift with a Bedu with huge falcon perched on gloved wrist, the book will not be an anachronism. The book, based largely on Mr Allen's hunting forays with Shaikh Zayed's nephews, was launched in London's Moorland Gallery and accompanied by colour plates of hawks and their habitat which included one of a young Shaikh Zayed, a falcon gripped to his glove.

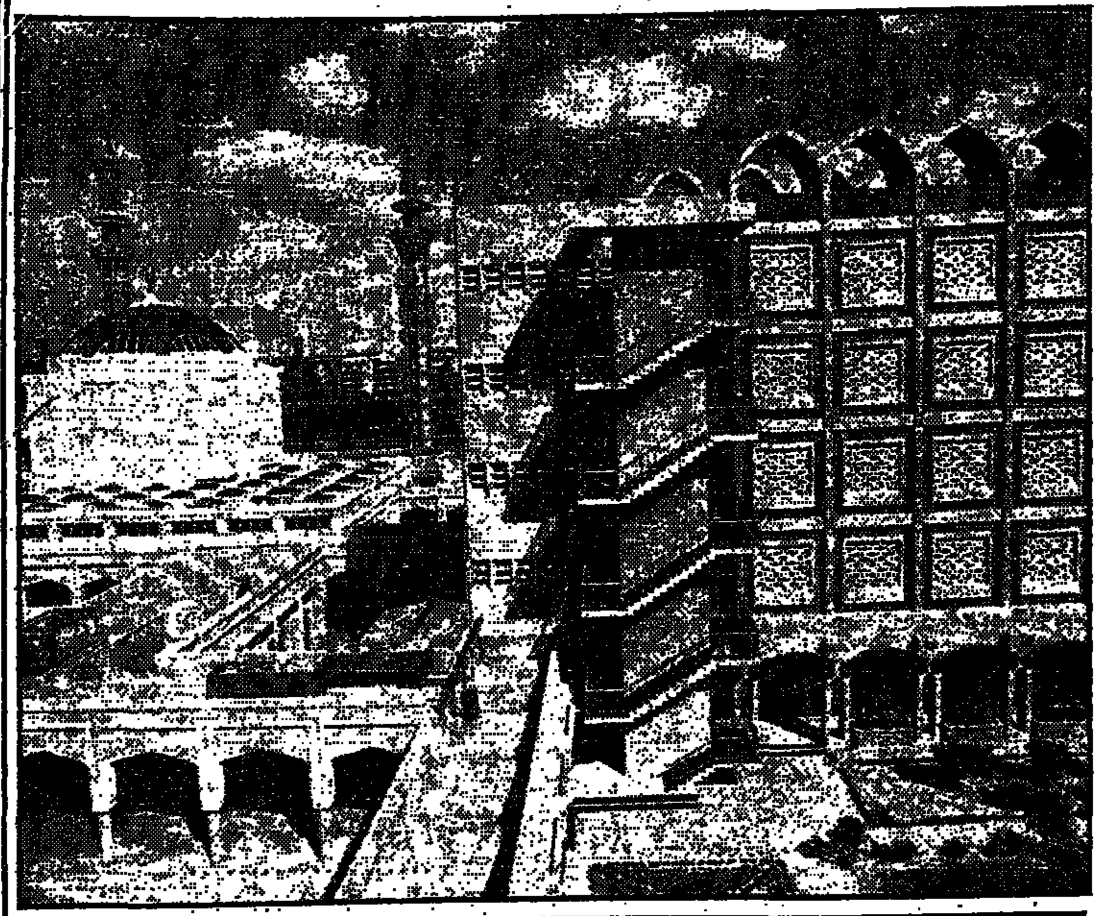
There will be many more books on the UAE but few will merit distinction. The historical background has been covered by writers mentioned above and by newer writers such as Rosemarie Said Zahlan (*The Origins of the United Arab Emirates*, Macmillan, 1978), but a proper analysis of the social, cultural and ethnic significance of explosive development in the country still awaits a publisher.

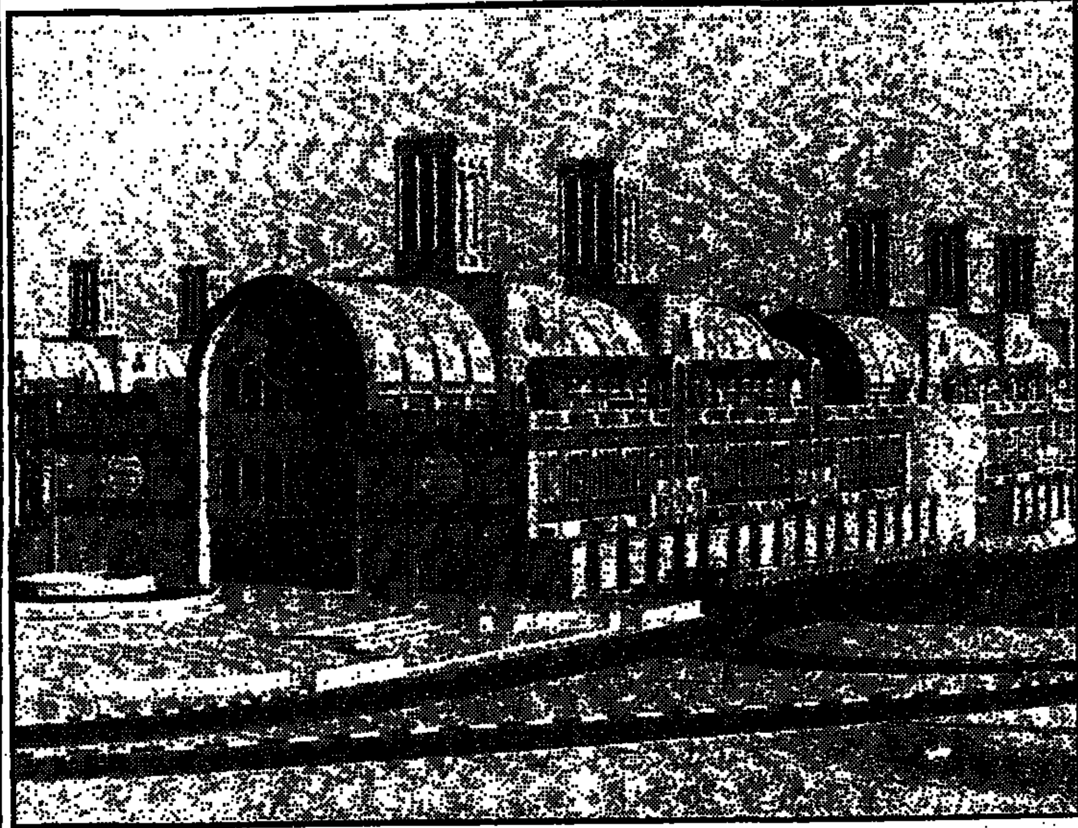
Trevor Mostyn

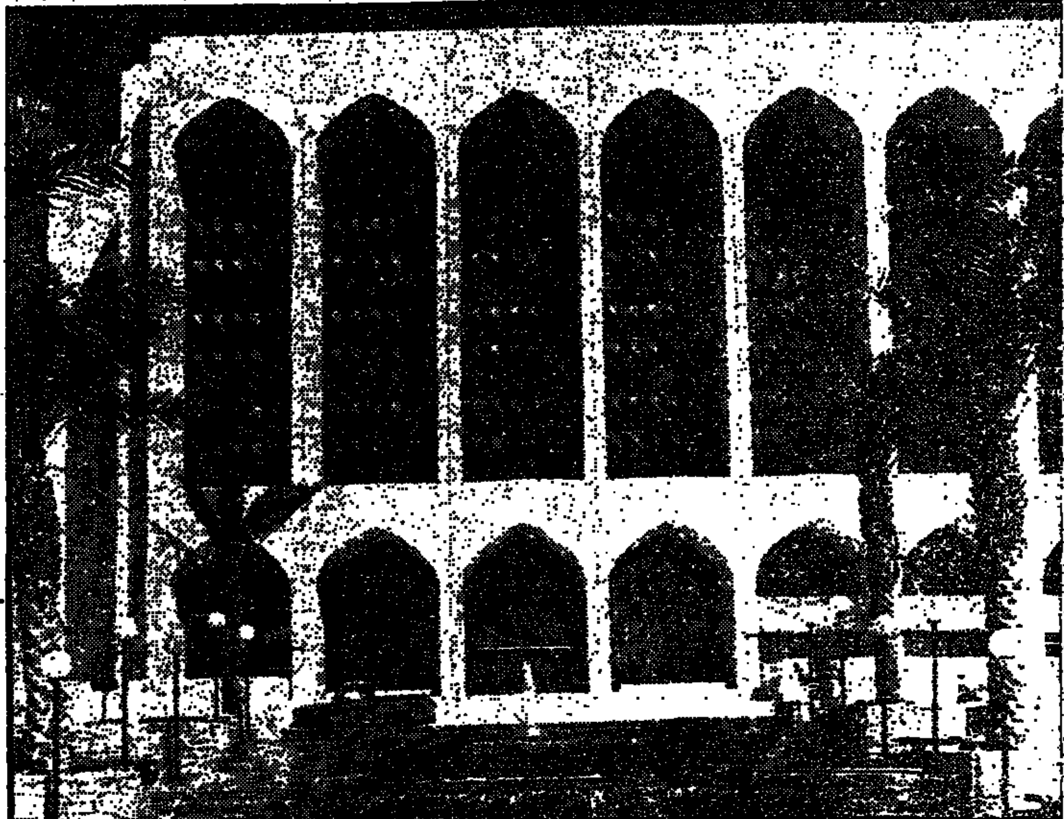
Middle East Economic Digest











Modern architectural design is flourishing in the UAE. The new suk at Sharjah and (right) the Abu Dhabi Currency Board building. Top: Al-Ayn university and (right) Sharjah airport.

Architecture

In glitter and style new buildings are better than older ones

Looking at architecture in the Emirates is like watching a stylistic history of modern Western architecture telescoped into a decade. Things happen faster out there: and, perhaps, style changes faster too. For example, the *Architectural Review* devoted an entire issue to the Emirates in June 1977; yet less than four years later, the most interesting buildings to be seen are those that were barely on the drawing-board at that time. In glitter and quality, the new buildings—such as the Sheraton Hotel, Dubai, and the National Bank of Dubai—are of immeasurably better quality than most of the older ones.

Most modern building—indeed most building—has taken place in Dubai, Sharjah and Abu Dhabi: very little in Fujayrah, Ajman, *Umm al Qaywayn and Ras al* Khaymah, bar the statutory airport and hotel at each. That is probably explained by the historic preeminence of Dubai's creek.

To the outsider, a great deal of what has been built seems no asset whatsoever to the Emirates save in the achievement of increased accommodation. For every grand monument of commerce or government, there are countless blocks of off-the-peg flats and offices, scattered like some ghastly southern French suburb and creating not the slightest sense of place or occasion. Many such developments have been designed by Egyptian firms, although some have been produced by British developers trying to export pre-packaged accommodation to meet the housing demand, frequently with little regard for the local climate or environment.

Architects often respond better when designing in an area of existing character. *Some of the most crass buildings* of the Middle East are those which stand aloof on some wide open site, with no constraint save the architect's lack of imagination. Some of the finest have been built adjoining or close to ancient buildings, or to the Dubai Creek—or have been designed to fulfil some traditional function, such as that of a mosque.

It is therefore a pity that the Emirates still seem to disregard the value of their heritage. The Bastakia—the older Iranian quarter of Dubai, with its intricately carved wind towers and decorative doorways — is under threat, while the really old area of Shindaga is in as shanty a condition as can be seen in, say, Jamaica.

There are glorious exceptions. The Fort, in Dubai, is a fine museum, and in Doha British architects were involved in the development of a super museum, part new part old, which has encapsulated all the faint traditions *of Qatar. On* rest days, the museum is full of Arabs who consider that it draws together all the intangible signs of their culture into realizable form. The scheme recently won an architectural award from the Aga Khan.

The modern buildings are for modern uses, and British architects have been mainly involved in the design of hotels, banks, trade centres, airports and the like. In Dubai, British involvement dates back to a development plan in 1959 by John R. Harris, an architect who has been responsible ever since for a high proportion of the foreign-designed buildings there.

One of his earlier buildings was a neat, modern, little building for the National Bank of Dubai, which won affection for the way its crispness stood out on the muddled waterfront. He then went on to design the gigantic International Trade and Exhibition Centre, part of which complex is the *low-slung Hilton Hotel*, a welcome oasis of coolness. The great concrete tower of the exhibition centre is visible from far away: it is the tallest building in the Emirates, but there are buildings of equal distinction in Hemel Hempstead.

Unfortunately, a number of buildings proposed in the mid-1970s had the same heavy "Europeanness". Mr Harris's elegant Rashid Hospital of 1973 soon required more space, and in 1976 he won the competition for a new hospital, the main component of which is a large, wavy, 14-storey slab. Not far away, the Abu Dhabi Hilton, by *Brashier and Lancaster*, also took on monumental proportions, on the excuse that their combination of great tower and single-storey bailey gave the image of a fortress in the desert. Original desert fortresses, of which the Emirates have a number, were more elegant.

The smaller buildings were frequently *more* successful. The Dubai police headquarters, by Cagdas and Associates, is a notably neat and *elegant building, making* good use of colour contrast (white walls and red doors) and proportions. Perhaps this type of building was freer than others of frantic commercial haste—a factor which seems to lie behind much of what is less good in the area.

Perhaps as a result of the problems, a number of Middle Eastern clients—including the Rulers—began to insist that modern buildings should demonstrate greater Islamic feeling. Not that they were entirely bereft of such influence. Dubai's international airport (designed by Page and Broughton in 1971) contained more than a whiff of Oriental influence.

Its pointed columnar design is more Islamic than the Regent's Park Mosque in London, particularly when seen at night. However, it did not set a trend. European architects *produced* *European* schemes to such an extent that a reaction was probably inevitable. A Middle Eastern competition won by APT Partnership was rejected by the client because it was insufficiently "Islamic".

The competition for Abu Dhabi's assembly hall complex was won by a scheme by Montgomerie Oldfield Kirby which, according to Mr Ron Kirby at the time, was "a very rational intellectual extension of the cube form". Whatever it was it was disliked and the architects busied themselves to "Islamicize" it.

The most extreme case of this was the commission for the new Suk at Sharjah, in which the Ruler took a direct interest. The designers, Michael Lyell Associates, have to come up with a development which seems to have drawn inspiration from such disparate sources as the form of the old Crystal Palace, London, the patterned flushwork of medieval flint Suffolk churches, the grand spaces of the Galleria Vittore Emmanuele in Milan, and the climate and traditions of the Middle East.

One may regret the loss of the old Suk, and its traders; and one may feel that the character of the new development is spurious. But for all that, this great barrel-vaulted, decorated structure, complete with its wind towers and Bridge of Sighs between the two wings, has a grand presence and roofscape.

Despite the re-awakening of demand for traditional architecture the most exciting buildings in the Emirates are undoubtedly the most ultra-modern. This may have something to do with an increase in the number of architectural competitions, which are having the good effect of encouraging talent like that of Kisho Kurokawa, who won the scheme for Abu Dhabi's Conference City. Of the new buildings that are completed, perhaps three in Dubai exemplify the exciting future: the National Bank, the Sheraton Hotel and the Municipality Building. Exciting developments are in hand in Sharjah and Abu Dhabi, but we shall have to wait for their completion before passing judgment.

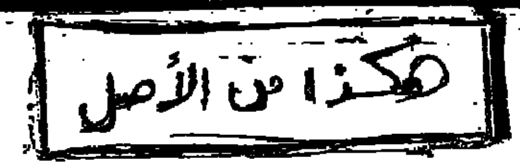
The National Bank is possibly John R. Harris's bes[t] building in the Middle East tall, rather slender and fac[ing] the Creek. A neat co[n]trast is provided by shimme[r]ing, dark curved glass an[d] smooth, honey-coloure[d] towers; and the building [is] capped with canopies a[nd] arcades which effectivel[y] crown the structure and hi[de] the clutter of lift tower water tanks and air co[n]ditioning equipment. [It] seems a world away from t[he] Trade Centre.

The Municipality Buildi[ng] is a real oddity, recalli[ng] some of the three-dim[en]sional games played by t[he] New York Five. Outward[ly] a square building, its offi[ces] line two walls, the remaind[er] of the square being cover[ed] by a space frame. With[in] that hollow square are the main function rooms a[nd] chambers, clad in a hea[vy] brown marble. It is most [in]triguing and considera[bly] more distinguished than m[ost] town halls erected in Brit[ain] over the past decade.

The gleaming star of [the] group is undoubtedly [the] Sheraton Hotel, by Ra[...] Mileto Associates. From t[he] exterior, there are m[ore] geometric games: the bui[ld]ing has, facing the cree[k a] shimmering skin, which fr[om] one view looks like a c[ut-]away cube, and fr[om] another like a spacecr[aft] just landed. It is plann[ed] American style, so that rooms open into a full-hei[ght] atrium. This atrium gives [the] Emirates possibly its fin[est] interior: elegant, col[ours] graded into a confection [of] reds and pinks, spacious [and] light. There are macra[mé] hangings.

There was a time wh[en] commentators believed t[hat] architects tried to export [to] the Middle East what t[hey] are not allowed to build [in] Britain. From the most [re]cent developments in [the] Emirates, it is clear that [the] standard of design has be[gun] to outstrip that in Bri[tain] and possibly even West[ern] Europe, and there are bu[ild]ings of which both East[ern] clients and the West[ern] architects can justly [be] proud.

Charles McKe[...]
Architect[ure]
Correspond[ent]



Defence

Only a common threat will integrate forces

…e Armed Forces of the …ited Arab Emirates were …mally unified in 1976, and …ned with a common uni… …m during the same year. …e progress towards total …gration has been slow …d erratic, though perhaps …surprisingly so.

…he obstacles have been …ly personal and partly …tical. An example of the …mer was the row which …pted three years ago …n Shaikh Zayed, UAE …ident and until then the …inal head of the forces, …cised his presidential …ority by appointing his … son, Colonel Sultan bin …ed, as the new comman…in-chief — and swiftly …noting him to the rank …rigadier at the age of 18. …is failure to consult …kh Rashid of Dubai …t or might not have … constitutionally correct, … it was at least a dis…tesy. His similar fit of …etfulness over taking …kh Rashid's son Shaikh …ammad into his confi…ve—Shaikh Muhammad …actually the Minister of …nce—was still more …cult to rationalize. Dubai …aptly "withdrew" its …s from the united com…d and even put them on …e-hour alert—which was …thing of an over…ion.

…bai's precipitate action …t not have meant very … except on paper, since … were barely part of the …ated force structure …ay. But the episode …rated the difficulties of …ading lordly shaikhs … their power should no …r be quite as absolute … used used to be. It … set back the process of …ng the UAE forces into … big happy family.

…itical rivalry between … Dhabi and Dubai, the …st and second biggest …bers of the UAE, is en… anyway. Ras al Khay…, too, a late and unen…astic adherent to the …ation, had been involved … dispute with Oman, of … the other UAE rulers …o means approve. On …ne hand there are ch… benefits to the union …oling defence resources. …ne other, security is a …iarly sensitive subject … will become indivis… in the UAE only …gh a commonly per…d threat.

…h difficulties have had … peculiar effects. The …try of Defence is in … in more or less the … of the UAE—which …s sensible enough. But …ommand headquarters … Abu Dhabi, two hours … away.

…n there are three re… commands; the wes… which is again in Abu …, the central in Dubai …he northern in Ras al …ah. This again sounds …able. But the regions …pond to the three main …ns of tribal power be…he union, and local in…e remains strong. The …ity of forces are …ed in Abu Dhabi, … had the largest …al army before unifi…, but there are bri… in Ras al Khaymah …n Sharjah—where it is a descendant from old Trucial Scouts. And there are the Dubai troops which remain under an autonomous command.

The overall numbers are thought to be substantially larger than those usually quoted. The UAE land forces alone, for instance may have as many as 40,000, several thousand more, that is, than in Saudi Arabia. The strength of the air force is about 1,200 and the navy 1,500.

These figures include the Abu Dhabi Royal Guard of 1,500 which comes under the independent control of Shaikh Zayed, and also the other personal bodyguards of the smaller rulers, but not the 5,500 troops who serve in Dubai.

The division between the federal forces and those in Dubai extend even to the procurement of equipment. Weapons in the UAE are mainly English and French, but Dubai also has a number of Italian systems including 20 Lion tanks. Altogether there are four armoured units in the UAE equipped also with Scorpion light tanks and with Shorland and AML90 armoured cars. Armoured personnel carriers in service are mainly French and the artillery too is principally French or British.

A number of Saladin armoured cars, Ferret scout cars and Saracen wheeled armoured personnel carriers are now in store, according to the latest edition of *The Military Balance*, published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies. The same publication gives the number of infantry battalions as seven, supported by three battalions of artillery and three equipped with French Crotale and British Rapier anti-aircraft missiles.

The federal navy and air force, both of which were provided by Abu Dhabi at the time of unification, are relatively small. *The Military Balance* again gives the number of combat aircraft as 52, consisting of two interceptor squadrons equipped with 26 Mirages, a ground attack squadron of elderly Hunters and a counter-insurgency squadron, as well as a mixed bag of transports, trainers and light communications aircraft. The navy has about 15 assorted patrol craft including six built by Vosper Thornycroft, and 10 more are on order, including some from Sweden.

There is no indigenous arms industry in the country. The union used to contribute quite significantly to the Arab Organization for Industrialization, which was established with the objective of founding an Arab arms source in Egypt, financed by Gulf petrodollars and inspired by Western expert knowledge. But this foundered when Egypt was ostracized by the Arab states as a result of President Sadat's involvement in the Camp David settlements with Israel, so the UAE has still to rely on the open market.

Still, arms are no great problem as long as one has the money to pay, and the UAE—or Abu Dhabi at least—is not too short of cash. What the country is short of is manpower. At least it is short of Arab manpower, which explains why the all-volunteer armed forces have to rely heavily for recruits upon expatriates.



Soldiers of the Abu Dhabi command.

The British consist largely of former officers and senior NCOs in the British Army, who sign lucrative contracts to defend the UAE. Many of the air force pilots are Pakistanis. But the most prolific single source of recruits is Oman. Busloads of Omanis at one time sped between the UAE and Muscat, on their way to spend a weekend at home or returning for parade on Monday.

There is some political advantage in having large numbers of expatriates in the forces, the chief one being that these are less likely to constitute a security risk.

UAE observers sometimes wonder how many of these young men would actually stay around to fight if the need arose, particularly if their mother country became involved. A flare-up between Oman and Ras al Khaymah for instance could be embarrassing for some battalions.

On the other hand the UAE Government has few options. Troops are well paid, conditions are quite good and as long as the union remains at peace with the world, the life for a soldier of the shaikhs is reasonably congenial. But many Arabs prefer to earn an equally congenial and profitable living in the civil service. Conscription has been talked of as a possibility for several years, but there is no immediate plans to introduce it.

The UAE now has its own military training establishment for officer cadets, in Abu Dhabi. It has been named the Shaikh Zayed Academy, and an increasing number of young UAE nationals are coming forward to be trained there before taking command in the ranks. The academy is run by Jordanians. But about two of the best cadets are also sent to Britain every year for training at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. Now and again an officer also comes to the Staff College at Camberley.

About 14 loan service personnel from the British Army are in the UAE, in an advisory or training role. They include an adviser to the Minister of Defence in Dubai, another officer attached to the Commander-in-Chief's staff at Abu Dhabi—although he will shortly be returning—and 12 officers and senior NCOs who are helping the Sultan of Dubai to run his own troops. Britain also organizes a number of facilities for UAE senior officers who might be interested in some particular item of equipment or some aspect of training.

There is no clear threat. There are local disputes, like that between Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabia. But these are dormant—perhaps because of the relative strength of the UAE forces. The anti-Zionist cause is always a good rallying cry, but Israel is a long way away.

More recently the Gulf War has raised a fresh spectre. The Iranian air force alarmed the UAE and other Gulf states by carrying out a couple of photo-reconnaissance missions last year. And the disputed islands of Abu Musa and the Tumbs in the Straits of Hormuz originally belonged to UAE members before they were seized by the late Shah.

On the other hand the forces have probably a more important role in propping up the UAE's prestige in the Arab world—by simply being there. In addition they should in theory have a strong stabilizing influence in a country which, though apparently at peace with itself, is all too aware of what can happen to Third World rulers who become complacent. Although there are no very evident radical movements in the country, the framework exists.

That is why the slow progress towards true unification while not very surprising, remains a matter of concern to those inside and outside the country.

Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The press

No straitjacket imposed by new charter

When the English language daily paper, *Khaleej Times* launched a door-to-door delivery service it was greeted with sceptism. It seemed an impossible task to organize a delivery service in a country where streets have no names, houses no numbers and entrances are frequently in obscure places.

The *Khaleej Times* managed the impossible. Now, almost three years later it has a circulation of 40,000 a day, printed on a press in Dubai and delivered by van throughout the country. The broadsheet newspaper is owned by one of Dubai's most influential families, the Galadaris. It is the most widely read of the English dailies although the editorial diet is a bland mix of international wire service copy relieved by a growing amount of local stories and excellent sports coverage.

The other two English dailies are the *Gulf News*, owned by another Galadari, Abdul Wahub, and *Emirates News*, the semi-official newspaper printed in Abu Dhabi. *Gulf News* has been dogged by difficulties since its launch and seems destined to take second place to the *Khaleej Times*.

The English-language press, read by expatriates of all nationalities, is staffed by foreigners, and is careful not to upset local sensitivities. Officially the newspapers are not censored but editors and reporters alike practise a form of self censorship which is probably more effective than a Ministry of Information censor sitting by the editor's chair. Everyone is aware that their exit is only a cancelled visa and aircraft ticket away. Thus local news tends to be a chronicle of ministerial meetings and talks with foreign visitors at which the reader is told that bilateral relations were discussed.

The Arabic press shows more editorial nerve. The undisputed leader of the Arabic newspaper pack is *Al Khalij*, published in Sharjah by the Taryam family. The newspaper takes a lead in championing social causes in the United Arab Emerates. Frequently outspoken, it has never been banned, but has to be circumspect.

In Dubai the leading newspaper is *Al Bayan*, owned by Shaikh Rashid. Published on pink paper it fails to match up to the better known international publication which uses a similar colour. It attempts a serious approach to issues but has not taken off in the pan-Arab way that was hoped. There are three Arabic dailies printed in Abu Dhabi, of which the semi-official *Al Ittihad* is probably the most influential.

The Arabic press frequently carries strong criticism on local issues, although is careful not to attack personalities. They also take a tough line on regional affairs, particularly where they touch on Palestine. Many of the staff are from Palestine, or from other front-line countries and the editorials are frequently bitter. The United States, and President Carter in particular, were the butt of many scathing attacks in the past year.

There are few nationals working for newspapers but as an Arab journalist remarked: "Don't forget that the press and broadcasting are still relatively young here. In the future I think more young graduates might think in terms of journalism as a profession." Outside attitudes to the media are also immature. Frequently a company or government organization will demand coverage from a newspaper then expect the right to vet copy before it is printed.

All newspapers in the UAE are registered with the Ministry of Information which has put a moratorium on any new titles, feeling, probably correctly, that there are enough. At the end of last year the long-awaited press charter came into effect. This is meant to formalize newspaper publishing but the Ministry insists it is not a straitjacket.

It has cleared up some minor obstacles, notably for foreign stringers who can now be sponsored directly by the Ministry. It also puts them in the ministry's debt.

The Ministry of Information also operates the Emirates News Agency (WAM). Set up several years ago by Ibrahim Al Abib, who is also director of foreign press relations at the ministry, it has developed into a professional news gathering organization.

"Before WAM local news coverage was minimal. We have played an important part in getting the UAE known around the world. Our concept is to report not just the major events but also local developments. It has been hard work but now we have the ministries automatically calling us." WAM also sends reporters to cover ministerial trips abroad and plans to expand its network of permanent foreign correspondents.

Despite WAM's efforts there is still a surprising amount of ignorance and indifference to The Gulf from the Western press. "I get international reporters coming to my office. They want to write a story about the UAE and then tell me they will be flying out tonight. What can they possibly find out in such a short time?" Ibrahim asked.

One international daily recently had its knuckles firmly rapped by the ministry after what was considered an inaccurate and disparaging report on the UAE. The story was censored and a lengthy complaint telexed to the editor. Ibrahim also complains that foreign journalists lack a basic understanding of Arabic affairs, largely from an ignorance of the language.

If local newspapers are struggling to reach maturity, radio and television are still very much in their infancy, particularly in news coverage. Both Dubai and Abu Dhabi have radio and television stations which work independently of each other. Dubai is attempting to put its voice on global airwaves by launching a world service. Its news broadcasts can be heard in Europe.

Dubai's English language colour television service is well established but subsists on imported soap operas and light dramas. In Abu Dhabi there are four channels, although all show the same Arabic programme. There has been talk for years of using one for an English service. A huge new television studio is being built which should make it easier to produce local programmes in Arabic.

Abu Dhabi radio broadcasts 18 hours a day in Arabic and also two hours a day in French, three each in Urdu and English. A large proportion of foreign language broadcasts is locally produced by expatriates and other foreign language broadcasts are scheduled to follow. The latest sound on Abu Dhabi's airwaves is Capital Radio, a repetitive all music station financed by the Ministry of Information, which is fine for the listener who likes disco music.

Broadcasting, like the press, suffers from a lack of interested nationals. Some, who do apply, see themselves in the role of an American-style presenter not realizing that there is a lot of hard and unglamorous work behind the scenes. Many who join soon leave for the more financially rewarding world of commerce.

Celia May

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Ann Fyfe looks at the seven individual emirates, beginning with Abu Dhabi

Still suffering from booming economy

Abu Dhabi's experience in the later 1970s has been an increasingly uphill struggle to assert control over an engine revving disconcertingly fast. The speed with which the town has grown up quantitatively and qualitatively as well as the pin pricks, for expatriates, of *constant restricting legislation* are what gives life in the temporary capital its slightly gritty texture.

Vast in size and resources, the largest emirate spent the first post-independence years in rapid building at home and stamping its mark on the world abroad. Unimaginable visual change followed, and still today Abu Dhabi suffers from a booming economy sharply different from that of the other emirates. Any casual visitor can see at once that the luxury hotels of Abu Dhabi are busy and the ones elsewhere are quiet. Is oil a blessing or a curse, the local editorials ponder? The constant efforts to promote a sense of involvement in the geographically and intellectually remote oil phenomenon among ordinary citizens are an attempt to answer the question positively.

This questioning is a recent development however. Earlier in the decade, oil output was kept at its maximum to pay for the necessary basic services required of a modern capital city. Abu Dhabi actually encountered cash-flow problems twice in the late 1960s and frenetic early 1970s. Its individual budgets were larger than the federation's and its record of completing plans better. As well as buildings, Abu Dhabi acquired ministerial-style local government with the formation of its executive council under the chairmanship of the Crown Prince in 1971 and a consultative body, briefed to help in administration by offering opinions, in the same year.

Local Abu Dhabi ministers subsequently lost their titles in 1973 when the emirate abolished its separate ministries in deference to the federal cabinet, demoting them to departments. Money was being pumped at the same time into the rapid development in some cases almost from *scratch of the* poorer emirates. Abu Dhabi financed the federal budget to the tune of 90 per cent and from 1975 pledged half its own income from oil to the federal coffers.

The services which the ordinary unskilled man in Abu Dhabi has been able to sell to the foreign oil and contracting companies have been transport, land and buildings and sponsorships and partnerships. These, therefore, have been pressed upon the companies by law as a ready means of channelling wealth downwards. Without these liens on the companies' freedom of manoeuvre, the whole oil exploration - exploitation-exportation process might seem quite divorced from an Abu Dhabi citizen's life.

Hauliers must hire 50 per cent of their vehicles from local owners; only local citizens can own land; commercial property developed by a foreign developer can be leased to the foreign party only for eight years, after which the ownership of the development passes to the local citizen. Abu Dhabi has usually taken the 51 per cent local ownership of companies law farther than the other emirates. Unceasing attempts to control the use of immigrant labour gives rise to ever more complex regulations. In sum, the volume of documentation required to ease commercial life is a hurdle of some height for foreigners.

By 1977 the emirate's capacity to absorb both further large investments and further large-scale immigration had started to excite a rethinking. In 1978 it was realized that the following year's projected development expenditure was the maximum feasible and a decision was taken to freeze it and reduce 1980's allocation to a minimum. But the budget's development figures do not include the giant projects at Ruways, and it is since 1978 that the *largest contracts* in the emirate's history have been awarded for Ruways.

In 1974 the state had acquired a 60 per cent shareholding in the two main oil companies and subsequent implementing agreements gave the companies local incorporation and locally-based management. The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company was created, under what later turned out to be a singularly uncommunicative *Algerian management*, to administer the state's share.

Local newspapers are sedulous in reporting on their front pages the number of Arab nationals the companies are recruiting. In recent months Shaikh Khalifa has taken to chairing ADNOC board meetings personally in his capacity of Deputy Ruler, a clear manifestation of the strengthening determination to control.

At the same time, the continuing development of new fields onshore and offshore and the thousands of millions of dollars contracted for onshore gas gathering and use, the fertilizer plant, offshore oil field facilities, gas storage facilities, a refinery—all since mid-1978—have succeeded each other and kept Abu Dhabi busier and more opulent than ever. But they have continued to bring in thousands of immigrants, whose presence has necessitated vast expenditure on utilities like electricity, water, medical care and schools, the provision of which has brought in tens of thousands more immigrants whose presence requires more expenditure.

Not surprisingly, the ever-accelerating cycle has provoked the question: "Is Abu Dhabi really the final beneficiary of all this?" The sheer magnitude of the Ruways projects has sharpened the debate in the past two years. Abu Dhabians want to be major oil exporters with a concomitant place in the world and to move downstream from simple exportation, but they also need to remain masters of their own house.

This year's reply to the Ruler's speech at the state opening of the national consultative council begins: "We aspire to greater control over our country's principal resource", and goes on *to urge faster replacement of* foreign employees in the oil companies by local citizens and stricter scrutiny of the companies' adherence to the controlling laws.

Often the 50-member consultative body addresses itself to standard-of-living issues, particularly in Abu Dhabi's many remote settlements, but is also greatly exercised by the un-Islamic lifestyle it fears the foreign population is introducing and by the immigration phenomenon itself. Land ownership is a further concern, since it is land which channels oil wealth by way of rent-paying contractors into the humblest pockets.

Blessing or curse, oil is what gives Abu Dhabi its status in the outside world and the early 1970s saw Abu Dhabi leaders, including the Ruler, undertaking tours of all corners of the Arab world and participating in numerous peacekeeping efforts and in non-aligned movement activities. Abu Dhabi was constantly full of African heads of state in those years. In 1974 the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development was set up *and later* expanded in mandate so as to cover non-Arab countries. Activity is not as conspicuous now, as Abu Dhabi has tried to remain neutral in the splits in the Arab world.

The fund, however, has become the alma mater of the elite in Abu Dhabi society. Working with finance and investment attracts the cream of the graduate population, as in Kowait. Like the fund, the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority is locally-managed and a prestige employer. The money industry, the processing of the surpluses, is a high-technology industry with none of the drawbacks of sucking in quantities of foreign labour; the two institutions have an impressive self-confidence about them.

It is only 15 years since Abu Dhabi began turning itself into a modern state and the experience it has undergone since then has been unprecedented. As long as Abu Dhabi chooses to occupy the role of a major oil exporter in the world, the city can only continue to boom. But the consequences of the growth can only strengthen the keep-it-in-the ground' lobby, and restrictions on the foreign population can only tighten. The tension between the two ideals is endemic; the only wonder is that the compromise continues to be workable.



A typical Abu Dhabi street scene: modern architecture and expensive cars.

Dubai

Ruler's indelible stamp

Dubai has changed in character hardly at all in the past 10 years, it has simply grown bigger and more advanced. The UAE's second largest emirate and commercial capital is still run by the same dominating figure on the same principles, in consultation with the same merchants, as well as nowadays, *some younger protégés*.

Even the demographic upheaval which has so perturbed the other emirates has hardly been a new experience for Dubai, which has long had an Asian middle class. Dubai's position within the federation changed profoundly, however, when Shaikh Rashid took over the executive arm of federal government two years ago after two previous years of scepticism. Now *in a position, as a result, to* influence directly the federal economy, he has been managing it with the same famous intolerance of the bureaucratic process which characterizes his rule within Dubai.

Most of the facilities which enabled Dubai to attract companies flocking to The Gulf after the original oil price rises of 1973-74 were begun in the late 1960s and had already been completed by the early 1970s—though the ubiquitous but fiendishly concealed radar traps, which now spell "Dubai" more clearly than any other innovation to the general public, were the creation of 1980.

Work started on Port Rashid in 1968 and the first berth was commissioned in 1970. Last year the port handled 2,750,000 tonnes of cargo, the bulk of the UAE's imports. The airport was opened in 1971 and the earth-satellite station was begun in 1973, the year the Rashid hospital opened its doors. Neither the police nor medical services have expatriate chiefs any longer but are run like the port and airport by able younger Dubaians.

Nor have the occupations or concerns of the Dubaians changed significantly during the past decade. They are still, for the most part, traders with, nowadays, perhaps some investment in Asian-managed light industries who care greatly about the business climate.

Today, business is neither particularly good nor particularly bad. Fortunes were made, and in instances lost again, in the aftermath of *the Iranian revolution*, when consumer luxuries unavailable inside Iran left Dubai by plane-load and dhow-load. Most of these cargoes *reached their destination* but some did not. At the turn of this year, for example, the Iranian authorities were able to enforce their ban on such imports and Dubai became the cheapest place in the world in which to buy the video cassette recorders which then had to be unloaded on to the local market.

But in the first half of 1980, two thirds of Dubai's reexport trade was with Iran. After the internal economic recession from about 1977, Dubai contractors began to look farther afield and won work in Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Now a number of the local banks are turning international by expanding into the Indian subcontinent and the Far East.

Since the first international hotel chain opened its hotel in Dubai in 1975 the leisure and entertainment industry has grown, in the relaxed social climate, to the point where it has now come up against both market saturation and some Islamic resistance. Tighter, though still liberal, restrictions on alcohol consumption were introduced in 1979 and the floor shows in some of the nightclubs have recently had warnings.

But the ambience is still highly cosmopolitan and stands as one of the main reasons for Dubai's popularity among Gulf expatriates. This year the mountain enclave of Hatta has also acquired an hotel which hopes to attract the business conference trade.

After the middle of the decade Government projects began to grow larger and larger. Work on the dry dock began in 1974, on the 39-storey trade centre in 1975 and the 135,000 tonnes a year aluminium smelter and associated gas liquefaction plant and the massive Jibel Port—with 15 km of quay—in 1976. Dubai's external debt soared and the profitability of some of the schemes remained unproved.

The trade centre is three-quarters full and Jibel Ali has been receiving a minor boost from cargoes diverted from embattled higher Gulf ports. The dry dock has been unused and without an operator since its completion.

In any event Dubai's finances were turned around by the new doubling of oil prices in 1979 and 1980. Record daily output had been achieved in 1978 with 384,734 barrels, but the average is about 350,000 barrels a day. Dubai Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of Conoco, announced the first discovery at the offshore Fateh field in 1966 and exports began in 1969.

The second offshore field, South-west Fateh, was discovered in 1970 and brought into production two years later. The installations passed into Dubai's ownership in 1975. A small third field, the Falah, realized its *first output in 1978* and a fourth, the Rashid, in 1979. Subsequent drilling elsewhere both offshore and onshore has proved unsuccessful so far but is going on.

Dubai's future is much speculated-upon in expatriate circles, partly because the stamp of the Ruler's personality is so strong that the prospect of Dubai after him seems unknowable and partly because the rest of the UAE is so obsessed with the immigration issue. Dubai blocked the 51 per cent local ownership of businesses law, which has sunk without trace along with the committee which was discussing it, and the restrictive land-ownership law when these were strongly desired by other emirates.

Can Dubai continue to uphold the free-enterprise virtues in the federation and will it wish to do so? Since the middle of 1979, Shaikh Rashid has been able, as federal *Prime Minister*, to direct these internal matters according to his own lights, a far cry from the earlier state of affairs in which his grudges against federal decision-making were well aired.

As for the succession, the three eldest of Shaikh Rashid's sons have all grown into public prominence in their various jobs during the past decade and are all well-known and well-liked. Shaikh Rashid's passing per se, when it eventually comes, is thus unlikely to spark any essential change of direction. Having come through the great expansion and modernization of the 1970s with no great identity crisis, Dubai seems content to go on being the tolerant, quasi-modern town it has long been.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Ajman

Smallest state still acquiring the basics of life

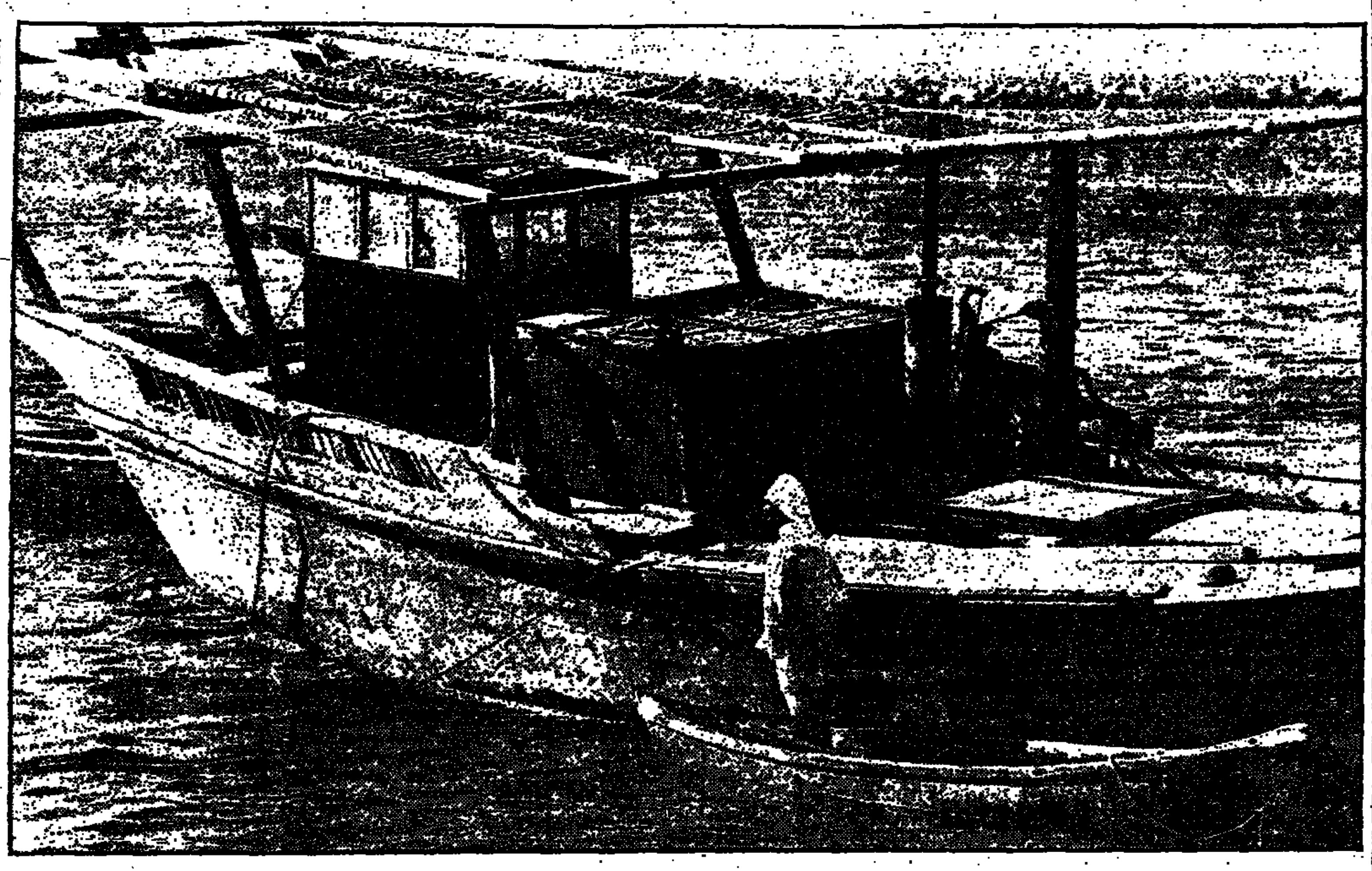
jman, the smallest emirate, s still acquiring the basic necessities of life and has raditionally been quiet and low to change beneath the urface. Shaikh Rashid bin umaid al-Na'imi, now in his ighties, has ruled the fishing community for 53 years nd is believed to be either ne of the longest-serving ulers in the world or even he longest-serving.

Ajman's prosperity is osely bound up with that of ubai and Sharjah, whose ommuters it accommodates, nd to some extent with the rtunes of Kuwaiti and ther Gulf investors. It is so heavily dependent on e federation for almost all velopment and was one of e four emirates which olished their flags in vour of the federal tricolour and a number of their cal government departents in favour of their centrl counterparts in the mid-70s.

Ten years ago plans were awn up to develop Ajman eek and this process has en central to the life of town since. The idea was improve its navigability d reclaim land for commerl use. Five stages of the ek development are comted and the next will be last. Storage sheds have en added through a Norgian loan and the port has captain seconded from ay, Mackenzie.

After a decision three rs ago to allow companies marketing their goods or vices in Ajman to acquire shore status and thus mption from the legal rerement of a controlling per cent) local interest. umber of industries have ablished themselves on reclaimed sites. These lude Halliburton and fe de Provence, both in field supply and shipping pliers.

here are now few indious Ajmani enterprises as a general rule Ajman spers when Dubai and rjah prosper and the sonably priced accommoion within commuting distance which Ajman offers is needed.



The traditional lines of the ancient *dhow* can still be seen in the boats off the coast of Ajman.

Ajman Heavy Industries, a public company with a Japanese manager, operates a ship repair yard servicing oil field supply boats, tugs, freighters and other craft up to 1,500 tons, and is the emirate's largest venture. Smaller-scale ventures provide high-quality marble from the inland mountains of Masfut, concrete blocks, aluminium sections, steel wire and furniture. Britain's *Silent Night* produces mattresses there. Printing, paper and photographic requisites are well established, as is Gulfa mineral water. A well-sited new beach hotel is used at weekends by local companies from noisier emirates for their executives.

Larger public and private schemes have included a large commercial centre, a leisure complex and an oil refinery, but these have remained on the drawing board. Much of the private capital in Ajman is Kuwaiti, and Kuwait is having difficulty sorting out its stock exchange rules for the flotation of non-Kuwaiti companies. Kuwaiti investors are said to be refraining from founding new companies and this, if it continues, must affect liquidity in Ajman, Sharjah and Ras al Khaymah.

Although hundreds of low-cost homes and private blocks of flats have been built and the tiny town is no longer dominated by its ancient fort, Ajman estimates that it needs at least 750 more houses in 1981 and 3,500 in the life of the forthcoming federal five-year plan 1981-85 for its population of 36,200. On the drawing board is an expensive sewage facility which the municipality hopes will be started this year.

Ajman town contains 34,000 of the emirate's 36,200 people. Manamah and Masfut, the Na'im's two separate inland enclaves, are agricultural oases in the Hajjar mountains. They are peaceful and still not completely equipped with all necessary utilities, though both have electricity, some housing, and there are metalled roads. The marble which is Masfut's claim to fame gives the rocks a faint green tinge.

Modern farms, owned by more prosperous families in Ajman, are being established alongside traditional ones. Established crops include tobacco. A common sight is a lorry-mounted rig drilling for water.

After a long spell as the only emirate of the seven with no oil prospectors, Ajman is to be resurveyed shortly in the wake of new discoveries at the end of 1980 in Sharjah, which adjoins Ajman. But it is impossible to separate Ajman's future, either economic or political, from that of the rest of the federation on which it depends for development, or from that of Dubai or Sharjah.

Sharjah

Progressive ginger in conservative sauce

What the UAE has in the way of a radical lobby comes from Sharjah. Its formative experience was long contact with overseas peoples and ideas and a desire to modernize, all frustrated by dearth of resources. In 1974, oil exports began and a rapid expansion of building ensued which finally overreached itself.

Some degree of social and economic rethinking is in evidence today and is liable to restrain any fresh spending spree which the new oil discovery of the closing weeks of 1980 might have unleashed. Sharjah's role is quite distinct, the progressive ginger in an otherwise conservative sauce—its young Ruler is the only university graduate on the Supreme Council—but having debts has meant dependence on federal finance.

Sharjah was the lower *Gulf's* main port for centuries. An acquaintance with shipping, documentation, customs and excise procedures and administration grew up as a result and formal education made its appearance considerably in advance of the other settlements on the coast.



***Imported kitchen ware* for sale on the quayside at Sharjah.**

By the dawn of the 1970s, with British withdrawal and the gestation of the UAE, the atmosphere in Sharjah was one of strong desire for development, encouraged by a young Ruler who had succeeded in 1965, but frustrated by lack of finance.

Shaikh Khaled was murdered in 1972 and his younger brother was brought in to take over as the present Ruler. Two years later oil exports began from the Mubarak field off the Gulf island of Abu Musa which had been occupied by the Shah's troops in 1971.

With an energetic American adviser, since departed, Sharjah erupted in the mid-1970s into an orgy of building projects. International hotels were started, a great lagoon dredged, multi-storey apartment blocks thrown up, a port and airport created and an arresting suk, a blue and white assemblage. Over-capacity resulted, with debts rumoured to approach $1,000m. Rents and hotel rates fell and loans had to be solicited from Abu Dhabi, but at the same time a certain level of activity in service industries such as travel, advertising, shops and boutiques and leisure has proved durable.

Growth of such magnitude and speed has encouraged the political and social awareness which has long been more highly developed in Sharjah than elsewhere. Federal cohesion, the immigration issue and wealth distribution are the main topics of debate, as throughout the UAE, but the two independent press organs which lead the public debate are domiciled in Sharjah.

Al-Khaleej is a daily newspaper founded by the family which provides the present Speaker of the National Assembly and the former outspoken Minister of Education who lost his job when Shaikh Rashed became Prime Minister.

It keeps up a vehemently anti-American line on foreign affairs and a radical stand on neo-colonialism, social issues and the constitution, supporting elections, and follows closely developments in the two Gulf states which have had elected parliaments, Kuwait and Bahrain. The publication is highly professional and well-regarded.

Al-Azmina al-Arabia, a weekly magazine founded by a prominent Ras al Khaymah family, takes a more extreme view in opposition to the present direction of change, which it sees as destructively materialistic and of more benefit to the foreign immigrants than to the people of the UAE. Its language is very strong on occasion, but again its professional standards are high and the magazine is read almost universally among the secondary schools, students and younger civil service people.

Sharjah's east coast villages, intertwined with those of Fujayrah, share Fujayrah's concern for federal politics and witnessed similar marches during the petrol price controversy last year. Also like Fujayrah, the Sharjah east coast has sandy beaches and mountain views which enable tourism to be considered feasible on a small scale. A leading German travel organization now includes Sharjah and Khor Fakkan among its holiday destinations, and the Khor Fakkan Holiday Inn attracts good business at holidays and weekends from emirates tourists from the towns.

The fuse which ignited the spending explosion of the mid-1970s was an oilfield off the island of Abu Musa which yields the crude with the lowest sulphur content in The Gulf. Oil flowed initially after start-up at more than 50,000 barrels a day but the field declined quickly and is now producing around 12,000 barrels daily. Iran occupied Abu Musa in 1971 but subsequently came to an agreement with Sharjah on sharing the revenue from the field.

Umm al Qaywayn has, however, pressed claims on Sharjah's portion and details of who has or has not paid what to whom are kept fairly quiet. Further oil exploration suddenly proved fruitful in December last year when Amoco announced commercial finds of oil and gas on shore at Saja'a. Their well flowed at 4,650 barrels a day and is reckoned capable of producing 80,000 a day when developed in about 18 months' time. Two further fields onshore east of Saja'a and offshore 12 miles east of Mubarak are being evaluated.

News of the finds evoked great speculation about the uses to which the revenue might be put. With debts loosely put at $1,000m the likelihood is that they will be used for consolidation and not for further large projects.

As in the other emirates, the benefit of heavy industry is viewed with suspicion today by the socially aware. Nevertheless, a renewed spending spree cannot be ruled out entirely; it depends on how large the new finds prove to be and the size of the investments needed to exploit them.

Meanwhile, Sharjah looks likely to continue to promote the progressive tendency inside the federation, within the limitations of an ever more sensitive attitude on the part of the censorship authorities and within the limitations of its need for federal aid.

Fujayrah

Road leads to political consciousness for the young

Fujayrah was linked to the rest of the world by road in the middle of 1970s. One of the emirate's formative experiences, thus was the break with its former isolation, leaving a legacy of conservatism among the older generation and a strong desire to catch up among the young.

The death of white-bearded Shaikh Mohammad bin Hamad ash-Sharqi in 1974 brought to power his Western-educated son Shaikh Hamad, now in his early thirties and the youngest of the seven rulers of the UAE.

Only the federation had the resources to make possible a modern standard of living on the east coast, and this has made Fujayrans highly conscious of federal politics. In comparison with the towns of the west coast, Fujayrah is still without a few of the basic development needs—for example, the whole east coast is without a hospital—and Fujayrah retains an altogether slower pace of life.

The road through the Hajar Mountains from the west of the UAE was opened in the autumn of 1975 and then came the rehousing and building programme already under way in the more accessible towns. Fujayrah is experiencing something of the building boom which struck the rest of the UAE from 1974 to 1977, and this has been intensified since the federation's new Prime Minister was appointed in mid-1979 and succeeded in speeding work on projects.

The road itself, now heavily used, has since been expanded into a dual carriageway and complemented by a metalled road running north-south along the coast, linking the fishing villages together, and with the outside world, for the first time.

A large port built by Koreans is due to open in November this year and a smaller port is taking shape at Dibba under the peaks of the Musandam Peninsula along with two fishing harbours further south. Two projects for the benefit of the whole coast are the huge steam-turbine power station planned for the village of Qidfa'a and the 200-bed hospital in Fujayrah — the region's first—which is about two years from completion. Work has recently begun on a large military camp, there is a much-needed coastal protection scheme in progress to reduce frequent damage to the villages from winter flooding, and work began on a 520,000 tonnes-a-year cement plant at the end of last year.

These development projects have spawned the usual construction materials factories supplying marble, tiles, fencing and the like. Private sector investments have found their way into table water, leather goods, the Fujayram Insurance Company and planned poultry farm. Together, the public and private ventures represent a level of activity unprecedented in Fujayrah and unthinkinable as recently as two years ago.

Maintaining the impetus depends to a large extent on the continuation of activity in the rest of the UAE, but Fujayrah can perhaps expect to attract more attention in its own right in the long term by virtue of its location outside the Straits of Hormuz. Since the Iran-Iraq war broke out, ships taking their time about entering The Gulf have already started to buy services either in Fujayrah directly or, more usually, from Dubai shipping agencies with connexions in Fujayrah. The whole horizon from Musandam south to Fujayrah along the east coast is dotted with such ships at present.

The oil company Reserve Gas and Oil, recently joined by Getty, has just started drilling offshore after years of surveying. After a geophysical survey by Huntings, mineral extraction is being considered.

German tourists have recently begun to spend a few nights at the Fujayrah Hilton, and the Khor Fakkan Holiday Inn is part of their Sharjah-based package. Business travellers familiar with the UAE will wonder how they got visas; a de facto "package tour visa" seems to have been quietly introduced for the purpose.

While tourism on any scale is not feasible elsehere in the UAE, whether for visa reasons or because of the uninteresting terrain—and is in any event not desired—the east coast has a good deal to offer scenically. It has sandy beaches in coves between mountain spurs, the warm Arabian Sea, the wax-green palm groves and the while spires of the minarets, all enclosed by the curiously purple mountains.

At present there are only the hotels to encourage the tourists to part with their money, and the Government of Fujayrah has only just started to give the subject its attention. As well as the Fujayrah Hilton, the Beach Motel and the Sandy Beach are always busy at weekends and holidays with internal tourists, as are the beaches, and a chalet-type development has been started at the biggest beach, Aqah. If the de facto solution to the visa scarcity remains in force, it does seem that the east coast has a future in tourism, if only on a small scale.

Although it is accessible by road and lately by telephone, and is catching up on housing needs, Fujayrah is not yet comparable in development with the western towns. Pending completion of the 200-bed hospital being built, Fujayrans have only an outpatients' clinic with a makeshift operating theatre for a hospital.

The pace of life is slow in the 43 villages which make up the emirate, and the tenor is rather conservative. The younger people, however, newly freed from isolation, are relatively highly politicized. In their many clubs and societies they discuss the directon of change and development, the uses of oil money, the social upheaval, in the awareness that what affects the rest of the federation is crucial to Fujayrah. Last year's demonstrations over the rising cost of petrol were larger and longer-lasting on the east coast than anywhere else, although absolutely peaceful.

Fujayrah shares the east coast with Sharjah, the Qasimi and Sharqi dependencies being arranged alternately from north to south like the rungs of a step ladder. The division was causing trouble as recently as 1972, and the demonstrating students took a strong line against what they saw as fossilized impediments to integration. The atmosphere in this respect is similar to Sharjah's, which also has a politically aware younger population, a young and educated ruler who abolished his tribal flag and his law courts in 1975 in favour of the federation's, and a need for federal resources.

Umm al Qaywayn

Federal funds aid fishing village

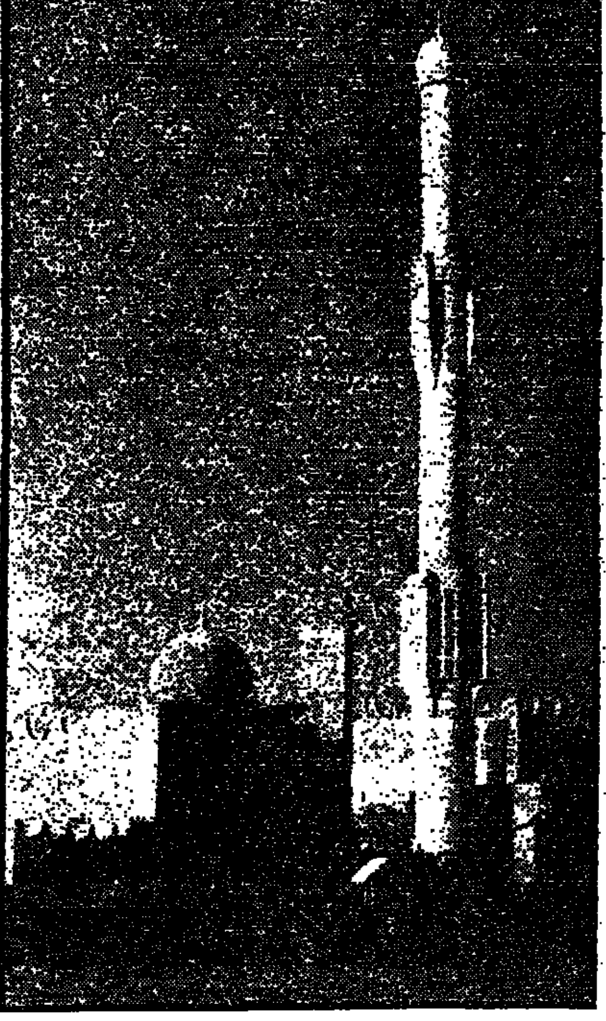
Quiet Umm al Qaywayn, on its elongated spit of sand, is still a fishing village with for the most part a fishing village's concerns, despite which a striking feature is the large number of prosperous mansions lining both sides of the main road to the Ruler's *diwan*. Another is the water skiing past the water sports club originally built for the officers of the Union Defence Force.

Shaikh Ahmad bin Rashid al-Mu'alla, the head of the numerically large ruling family, who came to power in 1929, died on Saturday. He is succeeded by his son, Shaikh Rashid bin Ahmad al-Mu'alla, to whom he had already delegated his rule. The family has a reputation for financial caution.

Fishing is the main economic activity in the town and the development of the creek has been the main event of the emirate's past decade. Now complete, the improvements have created 800 metres of wharfage for fishing boats and, in a second port area, berths for ships of up to 25,000 tons, a project supervized by WS Atkins. Federal aid and incentives to fishermen in the form of loans for engines and equipment have been a second main improvement in the emirate's living standards.

Other economic activity has been minimal; a casino/hotel opened for some years in the mid 1970s but was later closed in deference to conservative public opinion; an asbestos factory has been opened and on the inland part of the emirate, Fallaj al-Mu'alla, a poultry farm which supplies eggs and chickens to the northern emirates. Fallaj al-Mu'alla has water and therefore some agriculture, and completes Umm al Qaywayn's total area of about 300 sq miles.

Housing, street-lighting, electrical power and Umm al Qaywayn's own radio broadcasting station have brought more of the trappings of modern life to the town but little in the way of ideological turmoil; income and housing remains the dominant interests.


A new mosque in Umm al Qaywayn.

The decade has, however, been enlivened by the acrimonious lawsuits between Occidental Petroleum and Buttes—which operates the Mubarak field from Sharjah —over ownership rights. A 30 per cent share of Sharjah's 50 per cent is usually quoted as the agreement reached over revenue-sharing between the three parties, Sharjah, Iran and Umm al Qaywayn, but the subject is not considered suitable for polite conversation in either Sharjah or Umm al Qayweyn.

In 1976 Zapata announced a find of small quantities of oil and large quantities of gas 22 km off the Umm al Qaywayn shore and east of Mubarak. Publicity was subsequently given to an agreement signed between Umm al Qaywayn and Dubai under which the former was to supply 60 million cu ft of gas a day to Dubai's industrial projects at Jibel Ali and particularly the aluminium smelter.

Dugas was to undertake the piping of the gas from the field to Jibel Ali. This scheme, which would have revolutionized the economy of Umm al Qaywayn but presumably required huge capital investment, has not yet materialized.

Slow and cautious in development—the December 1980 census gives it only just over 3,000 buildings in all and a correspondingly tiny number of commercial establishments, less than half Ajman's or Fujayrah's—Umm al Qaywayn has played a similarly slow and cautious role within the federation.

Ras al Khaymah

Commerce reviving after paralysis

Ras al Khaymah's history over the past 10 years has been closely bound up with the Currency Board's and the banks'. Development has been expensive in the remote and difficult terrain of the northernmost emirate, and ambitious hopes have often been dashed by disappointing resources. Ras al Khaymah people have a reputation for being ambitious. Today, after three years of near paralysis, commercial life is beginning to revive, but maintaining the improvement depends on the federation and on other Gulf investors.

After the shaikhdom joined the federation in February 1972, later than the other six, money borrowed from banks poured in to property and the import trade, while the local government signed contracts for a port, airport and earth-satellite station. Buoyant oil hopes encouraged the boom in land prices. Then, when the Currency Board clamped down on further bank lending in the "corrective movement" of 1977, Ras al Khaymah was stunned. Enterprise withered, projects were halted and debts incurred; the paralysis lasted until the end of the decade.

The federal Government's initiative in repaying bank loans invested in property, therefore, has an equally marked effect in restoring liquidity. The committee which settled the loans worked with remarkable dispatch in UAE terms and had repaid the entire 1,600m dirhams by the end of 1980. The body is now to be extended into a permanent property bank; this has further increased optimism.

Moreover, Ras al Khaymah has attracted its share of the joint Gulf companies, those vehicles by which Gulf investors, often Kuwaiti, double their money. Kuwait's regulatory authorities, concerned by the drain on their own country's meagre liquidity that these investments encourage, have been looking for ways of curbing them and a body of Kuwaiti investors themselves have apparently observed an informal moratorium on new flotations in an attempt to protect the value of earlier issues. If successful, which they have not so far been, these moves could negate the benefits to Ras al Khaymah, as well as to Sharjah and Ajman.

Farming, both crop cultivation and livestock rearing, absorbs a sizable section of the labour force and of investment in the UAE's main agricultural centre. Private farms are numerous, though no longer necessarily their owner's principal livelihood, and at government level Digdagga is a well-known dairy and vegetable farm established successfully for some years now.

Ras al Khaymah exports rock and steel pipes to Saudi Arabia, and the latter to the Far East. It also produces lime, aggregate, cement and industrial explosives.

Oil, on the other hand, has so far failed as a revenue-earner, though exploration continues. A commercial find was announced in 1976 to be flowing at 4,000 barrels a day but has not yet been brought on stream. Gulf Oil recently began prospecting, but this time the Government is keeping a tighter rein on speculation.

Because so many of the shaikhdom's villages are dispersed in the high Jibel, development and especially road-building has been expensive and slow and within the means of the federation only.

Ras al Khaymah town is not far behind the other west coast towns today except in electricity supplies and services. In years gone by Shaikh Saqr was known to express publicly his impatience with federal generosity, complaining to a newspaper that he had been obliged to borrow money in Europe at 13 per cent when federal aid was being lavished on other beneficiaries at 2 per cent.

Though generally rather conservative in character, Ras al Khaymah has had an eventful decade politically with first the loss of the Tunbs, then the decision, later reversed, to remain outside the federation, and finally a rather serious border dispute with Oman, which in 1978 laid claim to the Khor Khuwayr industrial area opposite the offshore oil find. Indeed, some of the leading lights of the UAE's intelligentsia have been provided by Ras al Khaymah.

Today, discussion of the federation's future shapes when the constitution expires in December is certainly no less impassioned in the shaikhdom than elsewhere. The Ruler, Shaikh Saqr al Qasimi, who came into power in 1948, did not, along with his counterparts in Dubai and Umm al Qaywayn, see fit to abolish his flag or merge local government departments into the central administration as Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Fujayrah and Shayah did when the constitution last expired in 1976. Shaikh Saqr's son made headlines at the beginning of the year by calling for greater "equality" in whatever new form of constitution emerges.

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